The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LVII.—NO. 19. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1898—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE {ONE CENT IN CITY CARRIER DISTRICT. TWO CENTS OUT OF CARRIER DISTRICT.

NO FEAR OF BIG GUNS

Best Coast Harbors Are Now Well Protected.

WORK DONE IN SECRET.

Annexation of Hawaii and a Future Coffee Trade.

LAND LAWS OF THE ISLANDS.

Senator Mason Has an Encounter with a Hotel Clerk.

CAPITAL CITY SOCIETY EVENTS.

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, }
Washington, D. C., Jan. 18. }

Fortifications of Big Cities Are Ample.

Definite plans have been made in Congress for the further prosecution of the work of fortification along the coast. They will follow the same line agreed upon for the navy, which is rather to hurry up the use of warlike material already on hand, rather than to make heavy expenditures for guns and ships which cannot be utilized for years to come. The fortifications appropriation bill will carry a considerably smaller amount than that of last year, but the money spent will be spent where it will have an immediate effect in strengthening the coast defenses.

It is a secret which has been carefully kept by government officials, and especially by the heads of the War department, that New York, Boston, and San Francisco are today fortified to a degree sufficient to keep off almost any foreign fleet. This statement was made positively today by an official who knows the facts and said that the danger to those three ports in case of war had finally been adequately provided for. The present purpose of those having the matter in charge in Congress is to expend quite a large sum of money on disappearing carriages for the new rifles.

There are already on hand and ordered many more big guns than could possibly be put in place in the next two years. What is wanted now is, first, simple fortifications and emplacements for the guns now lying around on skids; secondly, a large supply of the new type of carriages; thirdly, light fortifications to protect the gunner, and fourth, barracks and houses for the artillery men. During the last year the development of the marvelous disappearing carriage for the largest type of rifle gun has been beyond the expectation of the officials themselves. These disappearing carriages of the Crozier Buffington type can now be built rapidly for about $25,000 each, whereas the old hydraulic lift, which was never very satisfactory, cost in the neighborhood of $250,000.

The fortifications bill this year will therefore contain but moderate appropriations for new guns, but will appropriate a large amount for ammunition, carriages, and emplacements, with a sufficient sum to provide barracks for enough men to man all the coast defenses. The purpose of the War department and of Congress is to fortify large cities which could be made the basis of an attack for the levy of blackmail. The small towns along the coast will be allowed to take care of themselves. The officials have figured out that if they concentrate their energies on places like Boston, New York, the entrance to Chesapeake Bay, Mobile, Savannah, the mouth of the Delaware, Charleston, the mouth of the Mississippi, Galveston, San Francisco, and Puget Sound, they will be reasonably secure against the attacks of foreign fleets, which would not be likely to make a combined movement against the smaller places, because their destruction would not inflict a severe blow upon the commerce of the country.

Official telegrams have been received here from Brazil stating that the appointment of Colonel Bryan to that post is entirely acceptable to the government. This information was received by the President with peculiar gratification, and it will be laid before the Foreign committee of the Senate.

Uncle Sam May Raise His Own Coffee.

During the agitation for the annexation of Hawaii the fact has been brought out that if the islands are annexed the amount of sugar they produce will not be a serious source of competition to the beet sugar industry in this country, but on the other hand they will give the United States a large and productive coffee industry. This is the one staple with tea which cannot possibly be produced in this country. A special report from Consul General Haywood at Honolulu has been sent to the State department which contains the results of a trip made by him for inspection of the different plantations.

A rough classification of the total area of the government lands in the islands shows that there are 76,270 acres fitted for raising coffee, while only 25,626 acres are set down as adapted to the growing of cane sugar. This classification is somewhat arbitrary, because of lack of positive knowledge of the quality of the soil, but the probability is that the area of coffee lands on the Island of Maui will be still further increased on investigation. The great bulk of the coffee land is located in the Island of Hawaii.

Thus far coffee has been found to thrive best at altitudes varying from 500 to 2,000 feet, and an elevation where the temperature ranges from 48° to 80° is thought best for successful growing. The planters in the islands themselves estimate that a profit of from 12 to 75 per cent can be realized in coffee culture. At the end of seven years a plantation will repay all of the original cost and return a large annual profit besides. The interesting feature of the development of coffee culture in the island is the opportunity afforded for people with a small capital to engage in a profitable industry and in a climate which is particularly adapted to health.

Land can be obtained from the Hawaiian government by two methods. Under the cash freehold system the land is sold at auction and the purchaser pays one-fourth in cash and the rest in equal installments in one, two, and three years. Under this plan the purchaser is bound to maintain a home on the land. The purchase leases are drawn for thirty-one years at a rental of 8 per cent on the appraised value and the lessee has the privilege of purchasing the land after the third year at the original appraised value, provided he has reduced 25 per cent of his estate to cultivation. The limit of first-class agriculture land obtainable from the government is 100 acres.

Senator Morgan states that the Hawaiian land system is undoubtedly the best in the world, and in case of annexation it would probably be continued. The result would inevitably be to stimulate largely the production of coffee and keep the industry in the hands of small holders. The reports received from the islands by the State department indicate that while the growing of coffee is in its infancy, it is safe to predict that with the influx of American capital and American labor it will be developed to a point where it will become one of the staples of American production.

Senator Mason Encounters an Officious Clerk.

Senator Mason had a disagreeable experience this afternoon through the over-officiousness of the clerk at a European plan hotel where the Illinois Senator with another gentleman and a woman from Chicago had gone to dinner. The woman is the wife of a constituent of Senator Mason, and knowing that she would be in Washington for a few days the husband advised his Senator of her coming and requested him to see that the honors due on such occasions were shown the visitor, who is also a neighbor of Senator Mason when he is in Chicago.

Accompanied by a gentleman and the woman in question Senator Mason took the party to a well-known hotel conducted on the European plan, where dinner was served. This was about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the two having previously taken in the sights at the Capitol. When dinner was over it was suggested that a room could be secured for the woman guest, Senator Mason's own house being filled with his family and company. This plan had been agreed upon, and the woman, who had only a small hand satchel with her, was assigned to a room. Subsequently the bell boy reported to the clerk that the new guest had little or no baggage, although she had previously explained that her trunk was at the railroad station.

A demurrer was raised by the clerk of the hotel against permitting a guest to have a room under such circumstances, and Senator Mason remonstrated with the fellow against such treatment. While leaning over the counter in order to avoid attracting too much attention, and talking in a low tone to the clerk, that individual made a vicious lunge at the Illinois Senator, whose cheek was grazed by the fist of the clerk. Senator Mason then essayed to put in practice some of the blows he had learned in his sparring exercises at home. Meanwhile the clerk would listen to no explanations, being perfectly unreasonable, and the office was in an uproar.

Friends interposed and succeeded in quieting matters somewhat, while the gentleman and woman who had accompanied the Illinois Senator sought quarters elsewhere. Subsequently the clerk at the hotel admitted he had acted hastily, but claimed in his own defense that it was a rule of the house not to room guests, men or women, without baggage unless their rooms were paid for in advance.

Secretary Gage was afforded an apportunity to witness a field day in the House this afternoon, for he was in the private gallery when the Cuban debate was in progress and was an interested spectator of the exciting scenes on the floor.

Ambassador Cambon Receives Diplomatic Corps.

France's Ambassador, M. Cambon, received the members of the diplomatic corps this afternoon at 3 o'clock. It was an informal affair, and included only Ambassadors and Ministers and their secretaries, who drove up promptly at the hour appointed and left the embassy after a few minutes. This event was arranged hurriedly on account of the President's reception tomorrow night, it being incumbent upon the newly-arrived Ambassador to dispose of this function before that most important one.

The Secretary of Agriculture gave a dinner tonight in honor of the Vice President and Mrs. Hobart. The table decorations were of Golden Gate roses and ferns. The other guests were Secretary and Mrs. Gage, Secretary and Mrs. Alger, Postmaster General and Mrs. Gary, the Attorney General and Mrs. McKenna, and General and Mrs. Miles.

Not All Cranks Visit the White House.

The cranks and outlandish people who are constantly coming to Washington do not confine their visits to the White House. They get into private houses, where they see callers coming and going. One of these personages almost frightened a young woman into a fainting fit last week. She was presiding at the tea urn, and as he was not able to talk to the woman of the house he accosted her, and said: "I suppose I can call you to the witness stand." "For what?" she asked, thinking he was in jest. "For this," he said, mysteriously placing a card into her hand, and disappearing as suddenly as he had appeared. The card contained a statement that the bearer, Professor Zeigler, was an heir to vast estates near the City of Washington.

Congressmen Hopkins and Mann, who have been absent from the city for a week on private business, were at the Capitol today. Mr. Hopkins remained away from Washington longer than he had anticipated on account of the death of a friend whose funeral he attended.

Ames Has Thirteen Places to Fill.

"Everything else being equal," said Marshal John Ames, "my preference would be for Republicans in my office. There are thirteen positions at my disposal, none of which come under the civil service rules, and while I have not yet determined upon a complete reorganization of the office, wherever the good of the service will be benefited, Republicans will be given the preference over Democrats." Marshal Ames held quite a levee this afternoon in the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and nearly all the members of the Illinois delegation in the House took advantage of the opportunity to pay their respects to the new official.

Dr. L. S Wilcox of Champaign, Ill., recently confirmed as Consul at Hankow, China, was at the State department today receiving instructions preparatory to sailing for his post by the first of next month.

Now Return All Calls in Person.

The women of the present Cabinet circle have adopted the rule of returning all of their calls in person. During the period of official mourning this duty was necessarily deferred, and now they are as busy as can be. Mrs. Gage made over a hundred visits last week, and hopes to make nearly that number the present week. Every afternoon except Wednesday will be devoted to this occupation.

No Hurry for Chicago River Hearing.

Ex-Congressman Henderson of Illinois has been in consultation for several days with the members of the Chicago delegation in regard to the latest scheme for improving the Chicago River. No attempt will be made to have a hearing on this matter until the Rivers and Harbors committee of the House has ample time at their disposal.

(Continued on seventh page.)

RIGHTS OF A HORN.

Constitution Protects Salvation Army Music.

GRATITUDE OF A LORD.

Douglas of Hawick Gives a Porter a Gold Watch.

OTHER GOSSIP FROM GOTHAM

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, }
New York, Jan. 18. }

May Toot Their Horns.

After years of incessant fighting in the courts the Salvation Army has just established its right to hold open-air meetings with cornet accompaniments in the streets of Greenport, L. I., notwithstanding the existence of an ordinance against it. Twice the army has met with defeat in court, but its victory was finally established today when the Appellate Division handed down an order reversing all former judgments.

The fight was made in the case of Joseph J. Garabed, an ensign of the army. He was arrested on Nov. 23, 1896, in Greenport, L. I., on complaint of William W. Griffin, then one of the trustees of the village. The warrant charged him with playing a cornet on the street in violation or an ordinance which forbids "All persons to go about or remain on any street or sidewalk beating any drum or tambourine or making any noise with any instrument for any purpose whatever." Garabed was found guilty, fined, and locked up.

The appeal was based on the contention that the ordinance was unconstitutional because particularly directed against the Salvation Army and therefore in violation of the fourteenth amendment of the United States constitution. It appears that the blowing of fish horns had never been stopped at Greenport.

The Nominating committee of the New York Yacht club has named J. Pierpont Morgan for commodore.

Gratitude of Lord Douglas of Hawick.

"Thank you, my Lord! Thank you, Mr. Depew. I tried to do my duty," said Thomas E. Griffin, a colored porter on the Buffalo express today as he held a gold watch and massive chain in his hand. "My goodness, I only, after help, pull out his Lordship so he shouldn't get parboiled and stifled by the steam."

Lord Douglas of Hawick, heir of the Marquis of Queensberry, however, feels sure that at the risk of being injured himself, after the accident on the Hudson River railroad last October, Griffin pulled him out of the wreck and saved his life.

Lord Douglas was then in a hurry to reach England, and beyond profuse thanks and a check Griffin thought the matter forgotten. Lord Douglas returned from England on Saturday and today explained to Dr. Depew his desire to further reward Griffin's valor. Griffin was brought into Dr. Depew's private office and presented with the watch and chain. He is 24 years old. He bowed politely, both to Lord Douglas and Mr. Depew, as the latter made the presentation speech.

Mrs. Almeric Paget has left town hurriedly for Palm Beach, Fla., having been summoned to the bedside of her aunt, Mrs. Bingham, who is now very ill.

Grizzlies Born in Captivity.

Mrs. Nicodemus Johnson, who occupies a cage with her mate on the top of Bear Hill in Central Park menagerie, gave the keepers a surprise today. The Johnsons are two grizzly bears who have been in the menagerie for five years, and have received lots of attention from park visitors.

Early this morning, when Keeper Martin was making his rounds among the various animal cages, he was considerably surprised to see two small animals that looked like rats in the cage of the grizzlies. Mrs. Johnson was keeping house by herself.

Keeper Martin looked closely at the two strangers and discovered that they were bear cubs. He coaxed the grizzly to the bars of the cage, and she brought the young ones in her mouth and laid them on the floor.

Martin took the youngsters to the office of Superintendent Smith in the arsenal. One of the cubs, a male, died while Mr. Smith was examining it. The Superintendent then bundled the other cub in cotton and placed it in a warm corner of the room.

One of the keepers—Snyder—blew down the youngster's throat and produced artificial respiration. In response to this treatment the cub gradually showed signs of life and Snyder then fed it with warm milk. After two hours the cub became quite active. Superintendent Smith said that he had never before known of bear cubs being born while the parents were in captivity. The cubs are the first ever born in the Central Park menagerie.

George Gould as a Juryman.

George Gould was among the first jurymen to arrive at the United States District Court today at Trenton, N. J., and was one of the first to be sworn in by Judge Kirkpatrick. There are twenty-two members of the jury, which is composed of the most prominent men from all parts of the State. Out of the twenty-four persons subpœnaed twenty-two put in an appearance, and the others were absent only on account of old age and inability to get to the city in time to serve.

The cases to be reviewed by the jury are principally small offenses, and the majority of the charges are "misusing the mails." The jury is meeting in the United States District Court room, in the postoffice. On account of Mr. Gould being on the jury the meeting of Manhattan Elevated directors was postponed.

Divorce for Mrs. Nat Goodwin.

Application was made in the Supreme Court here today by counsel for Nellie R. Goodwin, wife of Nat C. Goodwin, the actor, to confirm the report of ex-Judge Donohue, referee, recommending that an absolute divorce be granted to Mrs. Goodwin. This suit was begun some weeks ago, but the fact was not publicly announced until today. The referee's report recommends that Mrs. Goodwin be allowed $75 per week alimony. In 1890 Mrs. Goodwin was granted a decree of separation on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment. A settlement was then made by which Mrs. Goodwin accepted $25,000 in lieu of alimony and her dower rights in Goodwin's property.

Bicycle Policeman Frederick N. Lincoln was instantly killed tonight in a collision with a pedestrian, Julius Hirschberg. Hirschberg was so badly injured that he was removed to his home unconscious.

Cowboy and Police.

Inside the Stagg Street Station-House, Borough of Brooklyn, at 6 p. m. today, the policemen were all in line ready to go out for night duty. The sergeant was reading to them a description of Herman G. Hinz, who had just shot and mortally wounded Otto Diehl. He was telling the men to arrest Hinz and warned them that he was a wild Westerner and probably dangerous.

Outside the station-house was Hinz, doing his best to get inside and give himself up. He told the doorman guarding the entrance that he had important business inside and must pass. The doorman declared that no one should enter until the men had been sent out for duty. The policemen filed out past the man they wanted, and Hinz went inside. He told of the crime he had committed and handed Sergeant Ruthenberg a big revolver, from which a forty-four bullet had been discharged. He was locked up.

Hinz had been a cowboy in Texas for the last seven years. His mother lives in Brooklyn and he came to visit her Christmas. He found that Diehl was treating his sister brutally and he took her away. He went for Mrs. Diehl's clothes. Diehl refused to let him have them and Hinz says threatened to brain him with a kettle. "My sister is dying," said Hinz, "and you are her murderer. I guess it won't be a crime to kill you, and I'll do it," and he did.

More than thirty unfaithful employés of the Adams Express company in this city, it is said, recently succeeded in stealing between $2,000 and $3,000 of money for goods delivered C. O. D., or alleged to have been either lost, stolen, or mislaid, all of which the company has been forced to pay. A number of the suspected drivers and helpers have already been arrested and other arrests are contemplated.

Charmion in an Opera Cloak.

The Society of Musical Arts held its meeting in the ballroom of the Astoria tonight. There was a repetition of Mascagni's "Zanetto," as well as some other features of an equally placid nature. But it was the appearance of Charmion, the trapezist, from an up-town music hall, that was expected to be the attraction of the evening. Even the atmosphere of the music hall has been known to take on a blue tinge when she climbs into the air and drops her clothes to the floor, finally revealing herself as fully dressed as acrobats usually are. But she first appears in street dress, and the shedding of the garments in a prolonged and elaborate process is emphasized with detail that offends even what might be considered the proper environment.

One feature of this act is the persistent retention of her hat by this young woman throughout the whole procedure of disrobing. That is presumed to add for jaded minds a new zest to an old offense. Something of the same feeling must have made her appearance in the polite surroundings of the Astoria an incident to arouse especial interest.

Tonight she was sandwiched between two of the customary numbers of the program. But she did nothing that made her appear especially out of place. When she appeared there was, indeed, a moment of suspense among the spectators. But their reliance on the saving grace of common decency assured them that the music hall performance would not be repeated there. The young woman appeared in an opera cloak. She threw this aside and displayed her usual acrobatic togs.

Then she went through her wholly ordinary and customary feats. Then she was seen in refined surroundings, and did no harm to anybody—unless, possibly, manners in the broader sense of the word were somewhat damaged.

"Red Domino" Dance.

Mr. and Mrs. Heber R. Bishop of 881 Fifth avenue have cards out for a "Red Domino" on Friday, Jan. 28. Society, ever on the search for novelty, is gratified. The idea of a red domino caused an instant thrill of expectant pleasure to run through the ranks of the innermost circle. It is fully three years since any domino dance was given in New York. Count Hadik of Buda-Pesth was the entertainer. Mrs. Ogden Mills and one or two other prominent women assisted in receiving. Count Hadik took the Mendelssohn rooms, and they were fitted up in Hungary styles. The dominos were of all colors.

Mr. and Mrs. Bishop have one pretty, attractive daughter, Miss Mary Cunningham Bishop, out in society. They are much in touch with the Vanderbilts.

The ballroom of the Bishop house is one of the finest in town.

The New York Journal in an editorial disowns any responsibility for Arthur McEwen's contribution in a recent number of that paper repudiating William J. Bryan. The Journal says its political opinions are to be found in its editorial columns, not over the names of contributors, even though they be editorial writers. The Journal says it will support Bryan again if he is the Democratic nominee in 1890.

Biscuit Trust Plans.

It was announced in Wall street today that the plan formulated for the consolidation of all the biscuit interests in the country contemplates the formation of a new company to be called the United States Biscuit company, which will issue $25,000,000 of 7 per cent cumulative preferred and $30,000,000 of common stock.

Subscribers will receive one share of preferred and one of common stock for each $100 of their subscription.

A syndicate will be organized to furnish $4,600,000 to liquidate floating obligations, and $2,000,000 of preferred and $100,000 of common stock are to be left in the treasury as further working capital.

Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, instead of giving a ball this winter, have arranged to give an evening reception with music. The date set for the entertainment is Feb. 1.

May Irwin Sings for Society.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, 210 Park avenue, entertained the members of the new musical club tonight at their home. This is to be known as the Tuesday Evening club. There were 125 people in the saloon. May Irwin sang plantation melodies. The other professionals present were Miss Lydia Eustis, M. Gargoza, and Victor Beigel. Among those present were:

Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor,	Misses Morton,
Wm. K. Vanderbilt,	Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb,
Mr. and Mrs. M. Orme Wilson,	Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Bryce,
G. Creighton Webb,	Miss Lila Vanderbilt,
R. T. Wilson Jr.,	Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden Jr.,
Miss May Van Alen,	Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish,
Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills,	Perry Belmont,
Worthington Whitehouse,	Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sloane,
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Payne Whitney,	J. Norman DeR. Whitehouse,
Lispenard Stewart,	Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt Jr.
Mrs. Burke Roche,	
Miss Emily Vanderbilt Sloane.	

TO HONOR MR. DOLE.

He Will Be Received as the Guest of the Nation.

GREETING IN CHICAGO.

Government's Representatives to Meet Him Here.

ESCORT OF FEDERAL TROOPS.

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, }
Washington, D. C., Jan. 18. }

President McKinley has taken action to extend a hearty welcome to President Dole of Hawaii. After consultation with Minister Hatch and the Annexation Commissioners it was decided that the distinguished guest's official journey should begin at Chicago. The wires were set in motion today, so that the government might be informed of the exact time of his arrival there. The President at once designated Assistant Secretary of State Thomas W. Cridler to represent the government, and with him will go Major H. O. S. Heistand, Assistant Adjutant General, who is really the President's confidential military secretary, and Commander T. S. Phelps of the navy, who has the advantage of being personally acquainted with the Hawaiian President.

They will take possession of him at Chicago and will escort him to Washington as the guest of the nation. He will be quartered at the Arlington, where Li Hung Chang, the Princess Eulalie, and other national guests were entertained, and he will be officially received at the White House with all the honors, besides being given a brilliant state dinner and a large reception.

Commissioner Thurston said today that President Dole did not expect to remain in Washington for any length of time. He has no purpose of staying here until the treaty question is decided, and present arrangements are that his visit will be terminated at the end of a week at the latest. He desires to go to New York and might have preferred to go there first in an unofficial capacity, but this would not be satisfactry to the President, who is a strong believer in Hawaiian annexation and who desires to express that feeling by the warmth of his reception to the President of a sister republic which he hopes is to become a part of the union.

The understanding is, although final arrangements are yet to be made, that the troops at Fort Sheridan will be turned out when President Dole arrives and will escort him to the train for Washington. When he reaches this city he will be treated with as much ceremony as if he were President of France, and from a diplomatic point of view will be entitled to take precedence of every one here, including the President himself, whose guest he becomes.

Much regret is expressed that President Dole should have been detained in quarantine or subjected to any disagreeable formalities on landing, but this was inevitable, owing to the fact that his arrival had not been properly announced in advance. It is customary when distinguished foreigners are to be received to give adequate notice so that preparations for their reception can be made. Had this been done in the case of President Dole he would have been received with a national salute the minute she ship entered the Gold Gate.

President Dole was not received with all the honors at San Francisco simply and solely because no official information as to his proposed visit was received here. The Hawaiian representatives in Washington had no knowledge of his intended visit except through the press dispatches, and therefore had no opportunity of notifying President McKinley exactly when his distinguished visitor would arrive in San Francisco. The first official notice of President Dole's visit was received at the White House after he had actually landed at San Francisco. The call of Brigadier General Shafter was not made by orders from Washington, but was heartily commended.

Senator Morgan's Speech.

Senator Morgan occupied the attention of the Senate during the entire time of the executive session today in the presentation of his views on the subject of the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands. This was the second installment of the Senator's speech.

Mr. Morgan predicted that if the United States did not take advantage of the present opportunity to acquire the islands there would be war between this country and some other power within ten weeks. It was not, he said, within the bounds of possibilities, in view of the present European competition for territory in Asia, that the Hawaiian Islands should be allowed to remain independent for any length of time after the United States should finally announce their determination not to make them a part of American territory.

"Does the Senator from Alabama mean to say," interrupted Senator Pettigrew, "that the Hawaiian government would voluntarily seek the protection of some other power and thus forego the great advantage those islands now enjoy in their reciprocity arrangement with the United States, which results in our remitting to them annually not less than $6,000,000?"

To this question Senator Morgan replied that the reciprocity treaty had been negotiated for the purpose of giving this country cheap sugar. He said that it had been of greater benefit to the United States than it had been to Hawaii, because it had accomplished its purpose of making cheaper one of our great commodities and one of the necessities of every household. We want, he said, not only the sugar from Hawaii, but cheaper coffee as well, and that and many other necessary articles could be grown in those islands.

Will Start East Tonight.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—President Dole of Hawaii has received news from Washington which makes it advisable for him to hasten to the national capital, so he will leave here tomorrow evening for the East, going by way of Chicago. President Dole said yesterday that he expected to be here for at least four days, but this morning he received dispatches from Minister Hatch at Washington advising him to reach the Capital as soon as possible.

The party will leave here tomorrow night at 6 o'clock on the Central Pacific. They will travel by the Union Pacific and Chicago and Northwestern to Chicago. There they will remain one day and then proceed to New York, where another day will be spent. The early departure of the President will interfere with many receptions and entertainments planned for him, as the people are anxious to make amends for the apparent slight. Last night the Hawaiians attended the Baldwin Theater, where the audience gave them a rousing reception.

President Dole absolutely declined today to talk about annexation. He simply said he was hopeful that the treaty would be ratified by the Senate. When asked about the government's seeming neglect of the courtesies due his rank he simply laughed. He does not feel in the least hurt or insulted. Colonel Jackson, the Collector of the Port, says that he received no instructions from Washington regarding Mr. Dole.

TAKES TOLL AT THE DUMP

BROOKHOUSE COLLECTS 25 CENTS A LOAD ON PARK LAND.

Discovery of the Fee System for Outsiders Made on the Site Back of the Chicago Avenue Pumping Station—City Subinspector Insists on Money Where the Public Is Invited to Place Filling Gratis—Commissioner Winston Calls a Halt.

A wall arose from the foot of Chicago avenue yesterday morning when a member of the Lincoln Park board discovered that the City of Chicago, in the person of one Brookhouse, a subinspector, was taking toll at the rate of 25 cents a load, or twenty-four tickets for $5, for the privilege of dumping ashes and old overshoes on the new park land behind the pumping station.

The Lincoln Park board has been trying for months to get owners of down-town buildings and big stores to send ashes and other refuse to the filled in land and dump it gratis. How long the city, as represented by the Superintendent of the Bureau of Street and Alley Cleaning, has been collecting toll for it was not found out yesterday, because the inspectors at the dumping ground could not remember that far back. The queer state of affairs wouldn't have been discovered if the driver of a wagon loaded with old straw hats and broken pottery hadn't been turned away, because he failed to have the needful "quarter."

Superintendent Fitzsimmons has been selling tickets at the rate of twenty-four for $5 to all garbage wagons, who are not working for the city garbage contractors.

To Keep Out Objectionable Matter.

Brookhouse's instructions, according to Assistant Superintendent Solon of the Department of Street and Alley Cleaning, were to collect cash or tickets from all drivers except those in the employ of city contractors. His reason given a reporter for THE TRIBUNE was that the department wished to prevent irresponsible contractors and teamsters from dumping vegetable and animal matter on the land. The Lincoln Park board already employs a man for that purpose, however, and he is always on hand to superintend the dumping. Superintendent McKay has had charge of the work for the park.

The real responsibility was assumed by Assistant Superintendent Solon, but he declared that Brookhouse had no right to exact toll when the wagons held nothing but pure dirt. The inspectors at the dumping ground made no bones of the fact that 25 cents had been required for dirt, tomato cans, and everything else that was brought by anyone but city contractors.

The matter was reported to General Winston at noon and Superintendent McKay notified the Street and Alley Cleaning department at once that there was no excuse for the charge. After that the wagons were allowed to be dumped gratis. Inspector Brookhouse said last night that he had received notice that no more money or tickets were to be collected.

"I want to exonerate Commissioner McGann from any knowledge of the matter, first of all," declared General Winston. "It must have started from a misunderstanding. We have our own men there to see that no offensive garbage is left by irresponsible drivers, and it is scarcely necessary for the city to exact toll for the sake of preventing it. I am certain that as soon as the proper officials hear of it the filling will be permitted to go on without any one being charged for the privilege."

Solon Stands by Brookhouse.

Assistant Superintendent Solon maintained, on the other hand, that the charges were all right, and that Brookhouse had only obeyed orders in making the wagon drivers give tickets or cash, except in cases where dirt was to be unloaded. Solon acknowledged that the Street and Alley Cleaning department never had taken toll for filling in the lake front, though the same quality of filling was put there that is being used back of the Chicago avenue pumping works.

"We put the restriction on the drivers to prevent offensive garbage from South Water street being used for filling," he declared. "If we didn't make some charge of the kind we would frequently have to pay for offensive stuff being reloaded and carted away."

Why the Park board inspectors were not sufficient guard against the evils he referred to Assistant Superintendent Solon wouldn't say.

BULLETIN OF
The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 19, 1898.

Weather for Chicago today:
Rain; easterly winds.
Sun rises at 7:24; sets at 4:59.
Moon rises at 5:13 a. m.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
ANTWERP	Westernland	
LIVERPOOL	Sylvania	
NEW YORK	Bremerhaven	
NEW YORK	Cevic	
NEW YORK	Massachusetts	
NEW YORK		Tauric.
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SUPPRESSION NOT PERMANENT.

[SPECIAL BY C. M. PEPPER.]

Havana, Jan. 15.—[Copyright, 1898, by St. Louis Globe Democrat.]—Havana is in a state of siege. It is not besieged by an enemy from without. The foe is within its gates. I am writing on the fourth day of the siege.

I have witnessed three nights of dread, if not of terror, in Havana. What may be going on in Madrid we can only guess.

Future developments are likely to make a chapter of history. For that reason I shall supplement the news which the wires of the cable have carried by a connected narrative of what has been going on in Havana these last few days.

Prepared for an Outbreak.

The government had been preparing for an outbreak. It may have known of a conspiracy among the intransigents, as the blindly loyal Spaniards are called. Christmas morning, when a crowd rioted in the public square and cried out for Weyler and against autonomy, the first sign was given.

With others I wondered that afternoon what the authorities could fear. When the mob did break loose its nominal purpose was to make a demonstration against autonomy. The officers in their actions on Wednesday morning were swift. It took little time for them to wreck the office of El Reconcentrado. Then they proceeded in a body to La Discusion. It was a gentlemanly mob, made up of Lieutenants, Commandants, Captains, and two or three Majors and Colonels. They did not have things entirely their own way with La Discuscion. The employés resisted them as though they had been an ordinary band of ruffians. The order publico, or police, made a show of interfering with them. General Garrick tore the decorations from the breast of one Captain, who was leading the work of destruction, and was himself slapped in the face by a subordinate, who resented that a General should object to the method the army had taken to vindicate its good name. The officers destroyed the presses of La Discuscion and retired to the street in fairly good order.

Some of them lingered long enough to hear General Solano denounce them for dishonoring the uniform they wore. In all there had been between fifty and sixty of them. They had made their demonstration against autonomy in the guise of defending the honor of the Spanish soldiers. They might, therefore, doubt whether General Solano was in earnest when he said they had dishonored the uniform of Spain.

Demonstration Against Autonomy.

The army officers knew they had touched the fuse which reached a powder box. The explosion might not come just then, but it was reasonable to expect a sputtering. They were not mistaken. An hour after they had gone the mob which was not clothed in uniforms completed the demonstration against autonomy. It smashed the windows of the building in which La Discuscion is printed. Then it decided to have the painted sign. Two or three rough fellows who tried to mount the ladder that had been brought were gently pulled down by the police. The rioters grew in numbers and in boldness. A mob orator mounted the steps and declaimed against autonomy. He was a glib talker. While he was talking a bolder fellow again mounted the ladder, tore down the sign, and it was carried off in triumph by his companions.

During the proceedings a squad of mounted policemen had reinforced those on foot. Several times they forced their horses on the sidewalk and through the crowd, but this had no effect. One of them who sought to use his sword was sharply reprimanded by his superior. Ferdindez De Castro, chief of the police, was himself in command, and I saw him arguing with the rioters instead of ordering his men to charge them. However, there was reason for this mildness. The civil and military authorities at that hour were not strong enough for a conflict with the unknown forces back of these rioters.

When by common impulse it moved toward the Diario newspaper office the mounted police headed the mob off and by a single charge were able to disperse it.

But this was not to be the end. The rioters showed a tendency to rally. General Parrado, who is next in command to Blanco, was in Parque Central, directing the disposition of the police forces. With him was Civil Governor Bruzon. The rioters grew in numbers, but made little demonstration.

Shops Are Closed.

The storekeepers obeyed with alacrity the order to close their shops. Soon the doors were closed and the iron shutters fastened. People were warned not only off the public square but off the Prado.

The afternoon wore off into evening slowly. It was like waiting for the thunderstorm on an oppressive summer day. At dusk there was a reappearance of the people, and they were ordered off the streets again. In front of the hotel swaggering officers strolled along in groups of threes and fours. One of the reporters of La Discuscion, who had helped to repel the assault in the morning, pointed out to me a dozen officers whom he recognized as having taken part in it. Night brought the expected gathering of the rioters. They contented themselves with throwing stones and breaking windows. In a distant street a pistol shot was heard. "Malo, malo" (bad, bad), cried a Spaniard at my side, who is a large property-owner. It was probably a blank shot, for no more firing was heard. The crowd was all the time growing larger, but suddenly it began to lessen. An orderly rode up to the General in command. I heard him give the terse order, "Head them off."

In a minute the mounted Order Publico and other forces were on the gallop. The clatter of their horses' hoofs on the stone pavement had not died away when their places were taken by another mounted corps, which shot out from a neighboring street, and ranged along the park. They were the Guardia Civil, who had been held in reserve. The mounted policemen had gone off to keep the rioters from reaching the palace.

The narrow streets of Havana are bad for a mob. It can't move through them in the large masses which give courage to mobs. The troops got into several of the thoroughfares before the rioters and headed them off. There was need of it. In the early evening sufficient precautions had not been taken. Several hundred persons had crowded into the Plaza de Armi and were crying out: "Long live Weyler!" "Down with Autonomy!" "Death to Blanco!"

General Blanco Hears It All.

General Blanco and the members of the autonomist Cabinet who were with him heard these cries. These rioters were dispersed, and the plaza cleared with difficulty. Most of them went to the Parque Centrale, where they kept both the cavalry and the infantry busy in making charges to force them back. In front of the Circulo Military, or Military club on the Prado, a squad of volunteers in uniform collected. Among them were a dozen of their officers. They contented themselves with crying out long life to the army and to Weyler. They expected a sympathetic response from the inmates, but General Parrado had forestalled that by visiting the club earlier in the evening. With a sharp rebuke he had sent all the officers lounging there to their quarters. The rioters made a second attempt to reach the palace, though not all of them were aware of the movement. Hearing of it, in company with a friend, I took a cab, and persuaded the cabman to drive us in the direction of the palace. It was a roundabout drive, indeed. The people in the streets through which we passed peered timorously out of their barred windows, as though to ask what venturesome persons were abroad. Ultimately we got within a half dozen blocks of the palace, and sought to make the rest of our way on foot. Every approach to the building and to the Plaza of Arms was choked with cavalry. The infantry were stretched diagonally across every corner. No considerable body of rioters could penetrate those phalanxed. Small groups of them did range at will up to the edges of the lines. Sometimes they bantered the people who gathered on the overhanging balconies of their homes, but most of their talk was directed to the troops.

Study of the Mob.

It was a good opportunity to study the constituent elements of the mob individually and at close view. Once is enough to satisfy me that they were not all of the idle class, which comes to the front in times of public disturbance. The utterance of their sentiments came with the explosive force of cannon balls.

"Viva Weyler, viva Espana, viva Alfonso XIII., viva el ejercito, viva los voluntrios." "Muero Blanco, muerte a la autonomy." Long life to Weyler, to Spain, to young King Alfonso, to the army, to the volunteers. Death to the Captain-General, who is battling desperately to save the crown for the boy King, and to the political policy on which the salvation of the crown rests. Blind and passionate loyalty is seldom logical.

It was midnight when my companion and I returned to the hotel. The crowd had been entirely dispersed. Between 500 and 600 guards were distributed along the approaches to the Parque Central and within its precincts. General Parrado and his aides were in the park giving final instructions.

"There is really nothing," he said, laughing. "Only a few barrachos—drunkards—have been raising a disturbance."

The General went back to the palace, but he left a pair of Colonels and three or four Majors to carry out his instructions.

The order publico were put through the military drill in "Camp Autonomy,' as the Park Central has been named.

Regulars for Reinforcements.

I asked one of the army officers how many regular troops they would have to reinforce those already in the city. "By daybreak 2,000," was his reply. "After that the whole of the army in Cuba if we need it."

The tramp of the squads of troops coming in was the only sound that broke the silence between midnight and morning. The rioters had all gone home. Thursday might be called reinforcement day. The troops which had been recalled from the country poured in steadily. Keeping the public order during the daytime was merely an incident. There seemed to be a fixed purpose to wreck the office of the Diaro newspaper. A circular calling on the volunteers to destroy it was found in circulation. Several attempts were made to reach the building, but they were repulsed by bayonet charges by the order publico, and some rioters were jabbed. Additional field artillery was placed in positions to command the palace, and the Parque Central was also strengthened in a similar way. The heaviest reinforcement was the Reina Battalion, 700 strong, which arrived toward evening. The operations had the advantage of a single directing head. This was General Areolas, the new Military Governor of Havana Province. Under his authority order publico, municipal police, guardia civil, and regular troops melted into a single force.

Witnesses Cavalry Charges.

In one hour and a half on Thursday I witnessed four cavalry charges, and twice the infantry followed on the double quick. Finally the mob was outflanked and scattered in the side streets, where sections of it continued celebrating the death of autonomy. General Areolas personally directed the movements of the troops. An hour before midnight he had the streets cleared. The rest of the night passed without incident.

Friday was a day of comparative calm. It was known everywhere that the garrison had been heavily strengthened, and the authorities had military forces large enough thorities apparently had military forces large enough to keep the elements of violence and disorder under control. The volunteers growled, but did nothing, and there was no street rioting. The official decree muzzling the press was published in the afternoon.

A good many persons turned up at the hospitals with bruises, slashes, scalp wounds, and broken bones. At night enough reinforcements had arrived to enable the military authorities to apparently loosen the grip. Permits were not required to go along the streets. The cafés were open and had some customers. The lottery venders reappeared. People were allowed to stroll through the park and were even encouraged to do so. Not many of those who had been engaged in the rioting accepted the invitation.

With the squadrons of troops facing each side of the square they were not going to be shut up like rats in a trap. One or two demonstrations occurred and once a charge was made by the mounted order publico, but the offenders were mostly boys, who scurried away at the first movement. The real rioters apparently had an understanding to stay away.

The volunteers were said to be holding secret meetings in other parts of the city. After midnight the patrol was decreased. One or two false alarms before daybreak caused apprehension, but it was quickly quieted. Enough troops showed themselves on the instant to give assurance that the city was fully protected.

ON THE VERGE OF REBELLION.

Spanish Troops in a Conspiracy to Drive General Blanco Out of Cuba.

New York, Jan. 18.—[Special.]—A cable from Havana says: Just as this dispatch is sent by special courier to Key West Havana is in a state of tremendous excitement caused by the news of a formidable conspiracy among the volunteers to overthrow General Blanco. The conspiracy was discovered yesterday morning by the Chief of Police, Colonel Paglieri. The plotters intended to start an armed revolt by the 20,000 volunteers now in Havana and to compel General Blanco to leave the island, as they did Captain General Don Domingo Dulce in 1869. A simultaneous assault was to be made on the forts surrounding Havana, especially on La Cabana, and the troops now stationed at the strategical points of the city were to be overpowered and compelled to surrender.

The success of the conspiracy was nearly assured by the complicity of many officers of the army, the sympathy of the Spanish regular infantry, and of the military police or ordenpublico with the volunteers and the rioters of the last week.

As soon as the news reached the palace General Blanco summoned a council of his staff officers to advise with them. General Blanco summoned to his palace last night all the Colonels of the volunteers in Havana. Not a single one failed to be present. A stormy scene ensued, which is now the talk of all Havana. Blanco upbraided them severely, saying that it was hard to believe that "patriotic Spaniards wearing the honorable uniform of the Spanish army" desired to raise disturbances against the government of Spain at the most critical period for the Spanish cause in Cuba. He also threatened them, as the representative of the crown and the Commander-in-Chief of the army, with severe punishment for the crime of treason.

Finally after a stormy session the Colonels avowed that the volunteers were most loyal to Spain, and Blanco made them all swear to it. All who know the situation say the state of affairs is still grave.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 18.—Such information as the State department has received as to the situation in Havana is confirmatory of the unofficial dispatches and shows that quiet reigns in the city and that the impression of the officials here that the riotous spirit has either exhausted itself for the time being or had been completely suppressed by the strong hand of authority is justified. The situation was briefly alluded to in the Cabinet meeting today and was not regarded as warranting any change in the attitude of our government.

COSSIO SAYS HE WILL RETURN.

Evangelina's Father Announces His Intention to Go Back to Cuba and Fight.

New York, Jan. 18.—[Special.]—Augustin Cossio, father of Evangelina Cisneros, will go back to Cuba to fight for its freedom. He waked up this morning a new man. He said that not until then did the full realization of his own freedom and the happiness of his daughter come to him.

Practical man that he is, he quickly addressed himself to the problems confronting him. He has decided to go to Cuba at the earliest possible moment. He sought out Tomas Estrada Palma here of the junta and offered his services.

"If Mr. Palma can find no means to enable me to join my countrymen in arms," he said, "I shall go to Tampa or Key West and enlist in the first expedition to leave the Florida coast. My strength will come back. I have no other ambition than to fight for Cuba while life lasts."

Siege of Campechuela Raised.

Havana, Jan. 18.—News received from Spanish sources today says the insurgents recently besieged the Spanish at Campechuela, in the Province of Santiago de Cuba. The insurgents fired fifty-six cannon shots, and kept up a continuous musketry fire from 6 a. m. to 11:30 a. m. At 3 o'clock the same afternoon (date not mentioned) a Spanish gunboat and a column of 500 Spanish troops raised the siege of the place. The garrison had five men wounded.

Information for the House.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 18.—Chairman Adams of the Subcommittee on Cuba, chosen from the membership of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, has requested the State department for such information as is available on the status of affairs in Cuba. Assistant Secretary Day has answered that the information is being prepared. This will be the first Cuban information sent to the House in two years.

Suggest Relief for Cubans.

An audience at the First Methodist Church last night, after hearing Dr. Hobbs, who went to India with a shipload of corn for the famine sufferers, lecture on his trip, adopted resolutions asking the Chicago India Famine Relief committee "with its efficient organization to consider the feasibility of relief for the starving people of Cuba." The "whereas" states that "there is great injustice and exceeding suffering" in the neighboring island.

Oregon to Aid the Cubans.

Portland, Ore., Jan. 18.—Governor Lord has appointed a committee of six leading citizens of Portland to take charge of a movement to raise supplies and medicines for the suffering Cubans. The Governor will appoint similar committees in every town of importance in the State.

DEMOCRACY AT THE VATICAN.

Pope Leo's Sympathy with Republican Institutions Arouses Attention Throughout the World.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY LUIGI FERRARI.]

Rome, Jan. 18.—[Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.]—The article in the Civilta Cattolica, the famous Jesuit review, interpreting Leo XIII.'s remarks in response to the Christmas address of the Cardinals as a proclamation to the effect that the Vatican would prefer to see Italy constituted as a republic rather than a monarchy, appears to have attracted a great deal more attention abroad than here at Rome, where the democratic leanings of the Pontiff are well known and a source of much opposition and quiet antagonism on the part of the College of Cardinals. But a few weeks have elapsed since, on the occasion of receiving a French pilgrimage of so-called Christian Socialists the strains of the "Marseillaise," the revolutionary song of France, which calls for the "death of all Kings and tyrants," were heard for the first time in Papal history resounding through the walls of the Vatican, to the horror of the conservative Cardinals and prelates and to the manifest satisfaction of the aged Pontiff.

Within the last twelve months a number of prayers offered up at the Vatican in behalf of the monarchs of Europe on certain stated occasions have been modified in such a manner that the words "nation" and "people" are substituted for those of "ruler" and "sovereign." In France the almost complete extinction of the royalist party is due to the personal intervention of Leo XIII., who in instructing the French clergy to explain to their flocks that it is quite possible to be a good Catholic and a true republican at one and the same time inflicted a death blow to the hopes of both Prince Victor Bonaparte and of the Duke of Orleans. Until the Pope made this pronouncement the parish clergy throughout France invariably fought for the royalist candidates in municipal, provincial, and parliamentary elections against the republican nominees. Since that time they are to be found arrayed on the side of the republic, which pays them their stipends.

It is likewise since Leo XIII. has been on the throne that he has caused it to be intimated to the sovereigns of Austria and Spain that their former rights to the veto of the papal conclaves had become obsoleto owing to the failure of the powers in question to protect the papacy from the spoliation of its temporal power in 1870. And if he entertains a warm feeling for France it is because the latter alone among all the powers of Europe has never yet officially signified its acceptance of the spoliation of the temporal power of the Holy See, its failure to do so constituting a sort of latent protest against the present condition of affairs in Rome, which accounts in no small measure for the hostility which King Humbert, Señor Crispi, and many of the leading Italian statesmen manifest towards France.

Christian socialism originates with the present Pope, since without his openly expressed approval it would have been crushed out of existence at its very birth by the prelates, and likewise by the curia here, who are bitterly opposed thereto. A profound student of the great social issues of the day, Leo XIII., with an experience unsurpassed, does not conceal his conviction that the future welfare of the church and of mankind lies with the democracy rather than with anachronic forms of monarchy.

$5 Indianapolis and Return.
Jan. 23, 24, and 25, the Big Four Route will sell round trip tickets to Indianapolis at $5, good returning until Jan. 28, inclusive. City ticket office, 234 Clark-st.

ISSUE MADE OF CUBA

It Is Forced Forward in a Lively House Debate.

SNEER AT REED'S RULES.

Recognition of Insurgents Attached to a Bill as Rider.

TRY TO OVERRULE CHAIR.

Hitt Refuses to Assure Opportunity for Future Discussion.

DEMOCRATS LEAD THE FIGHTING.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 18.—Cuba had a hearing in the House today, and for a time it looked as if parliamentary precedents would be set aside and the Senate resolution recognizing the insurgents as belligerents would be attached as a rider to the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill.

Mr. De Armond, a Missouri Democrat, precipitated the issue by offering the resolution as an amendment, but a point of order against it was sustained. Mr. De Armond appealed. He urged the Republicans who had professed friendship for the struggling Cubans to override the decision of the chair as the only chance of securing action on the proposition.

Mr. Bailey, the leader of the minority, and other Democrats joined in the appeal. The excitement became intense, but the appeals of Mr. Dingley, the floor leader of the majority, as well as other Republican leaders to their associates not to join in the program succeeded.

Mr. Colson (Rep., Ky.) warned his side that unless he was soon given an opportunity to vote his sentiments on the Cuban question he would coöperate in any revolutionary method to secure action. The Republican tactics kept to the front the point that the minority were seeking to override the rules of the House, and they got every Republican vote, sustaining the chair by a vote of 154 to 114.

One Democrat, Mr. Fleming of Georgia, voted with them on the ground that he could not violate his oath by voting against upholding the rules. During the debate Mr. Bailey challenged Mr. Hitt to give the House any assurance that an opportunity would be offered to vote on the resolution passed by the Senate at the last session, but he received no reply.

Before the diplomatic bill came up the army bill was passed.

The House then resumed the consideration of the army appropriation bill. When the House adjourned yesterday a point of order had been raised against a provision of the bill modifying the method of computing the mileage of army officers. The chair overruled the point of order.

Mr. Sayers (Dem, Tex.) said the proposed provision would increase the cost of mileage to the government. After some discussion it was temporarily passed over. Mr. Sayers then raised a point of order against the provision requiring the pay of enlisted men by paymaster in person. The point of order was sustained and the provision went out of the bill.

Without further amendment the bill was then passed.

Cuban Issue Is Forced.

Mr. Hitt, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, then called up the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill. Mr. Bailey objected to any limitation on the general debate. The bill carried $1,729,008, an increase of $33,700 over the law for the current year. As soon as the enacting clause had been read Mr. De Armond [Dem., Mo.] offered an amendment to recognize the Cuban insurgents as belligerents. Mr. Hitt raised the point of order that the amendment was new legislation and obnoxious to the rules of the House.

Mr. De Armond, speaking to the point of order, said he fully understood the rules of the House, which were designed to suppress, when desired, the will of the House. For months, he declared, those in control of the House had declined to allow the House to consider what the people of the country, without regard to party, desired—namely: that Congress consider and act upon this question of recognizing the belligerency of the struggling patriots in Cuba. When the people of the country felt as they did it was the duty of members to override these petty little rules which had been used to suppress action. The newspapers were filled daily with harrowing tales of starvation and cruelty in Cuba. Should we emulate the example of Nero, who fiddled while Rome burned, and sit supinely and indifferently by when men almost within sight of our shores were fighting valorously for principles as holy as patriots ever espoused or heroes ever defended? He taunted the Republicans with being subservient to those who desired to prevent action on this question. Further inaction, he insisted, was a disgrace to American manhood.

Autonomy Declared a Mockery.

The autonomy offered by Spain, he declared, was a revolting mockery, a sham, and a delusion. He warned the other side that the question could not be evaded or dodged; that, with this opportunity before them, they could not go back to their constituents and plead the rules as an excuse for non-action.

He was proceeding to denounce the administration for following the example of its predecessor in sending out the United States navy to hunt down the sympathizers with the struggling Cubans, when Mr. Steele [Rep., Ind.] and Mr. Hitt both called the attention of the chair to the fact that Mr. De Armond was not discussing the point of order.

De Armond said if the point of order was sustained he declared it was his purpose to appeal from the decision of the chair and give the House the opportunity to determine the question for itself.

Mr. Bailey, the Democratic leader, reinforced the views of Mr. De Armond, arguing that a proposition to recognize a state of war in Cuba was certainly germane to this bill. It had been his purpose, he said, to have offered the same Cuban belligerency resolution as an amendment. The climax of his speech came when he offered to withdraw the amendment if Mr. Hitt, the chairman of the Foreign Affairs committee, would give assurances that the Senate resolution would receive consideration within a reasonable time.

The Democrats applauded this challenge. He paused to await Mr. Hitt's answer, but Mr. Hitt did not rise.

"The gentleman" (Hitt), added Mr. Bailey, "is as silent as the Republican party on this question." Again the Democrats cheered and the galleries also applauded. Then Mr. Hitt rose, but instead of replying to Mr. Bailey's challenge he called the attention of the chair to the fact that Mr. Bailey was not discussing the point of order.

"It is an attempt to have two general debates," said he. The Democrats jeered this statement. Mr. Hepburn, in the chair, then sustained the point of order, whereupon Mr. De Armond, in order to get the question before the House in a better form, offered the Senate Cuban resolution as an amendment, and, when it was overruled, made his appeal from the decision of the chair.

By this time the greatest excitement existed in the House. The galleries had filled to overflowing. Messengers had been sent scurrying to all quarters of the Capitol to summon Republicans who were absent from the hall. It was evident that there was fear on the part of the House managers that the House might be carried off its feet on the first occasion of a test of the sentiment toward Cuba.

Republican Rally for Regularity.

The Speaker, who was in the lobby, came into the hall and helped to rally his followers. Mr. Dingley, the floor leader of the majority, took the floor. He characterized Mr. De Armond's appeal from the decision of the chair as a most extraordinary proposition. He appealed to his side of the House to sustain the rules of the House. The Republicans indicated their support by warm manifestations of approval.

Mr. De Armond got the floor again, and in reply urged members on both sides of the House to vote "to free this House for one hour from a dominion so absolute that it was impossible to get consideration for any matter, no matter how important or urgent, without the consent of those in authority in the House." "It seems," he added, ironically, "to be our loftiest duty to observe the petty, shifting rules of the House, no matter where they lead or what the exigencies of the time demand."

Again at this point Mr. Hitt protested that the debate was not on the question before the House, and again the minority jeered.

"I am sticking as close to my text," shouted Mr. De Armond, "as the gentleman from Maine (Mr. Dingley) did."

Mr. De Armond declared that no code of rules should violate the plain dictates of humanity and decency.

Mr. Simpson [Pop., Kansas] interrupted to state that the Speaker himself had violated Rule 10 by not appointing the committees of the House.

Mr. Henderson [Rep., Iowa], a member of the Rules committee, answered with spirit and much evidence of feeling. He said the Missouri member (De Armond) was again lecturing the House. He was interrupted by Mr. De Armond, and the colloquy was fast as to alleged promises that the new code of rules would be presented.

When at one point Mr. De Armond got a round of applause Mr. Henderson exclaimed: "It is your political buncombe that they are applauding. There is no committee in this House so mighty as to act or retard action unless the House is behind it. And there is no man so mighty as to retard action unless a majority of the House is behind him."

The confusion redoubled as the debate proceeded, many members contending for the floor, while the area in front of the Speaker's desk was crowded.

Bland Seeks Advice.

"If the Cuban amendment is not in order," asked Mr. Bland [Dem., Mo.] of Mr. Cannon, "how can the question be brought before the House so that we can vote on it?"

"I am not required to answer how you must proceed," answered Mr. Cannon, amid derisive laughter from the Democratic side. "Do you yourself believe this amendment is in order?"

"Yes, I do," responded Mr. Bland, "because this is the only way we can get at it. It is a law of necessity just now."

Again the debate drifted into a prolix contest between Mr. Bailey and Mr. Dingley over parliamentary procedure.

Mr. Lacey [Rep., Ia.] argued that the minority could ill afford to counsel the defiance of the rules of the House. The rules were for the protection of the minority.

Mr. Fleming [Dem., Ga.] declared that while he was in favor of acknowledging the independence of Cuba he had sworn to support the rules of the House and he could not bring himself to vote to overthrow them. These remarks earned for him several rounds of applause from the Republican side.

Immediately a break occurred in the Republican ranks when Mr. Colson [Rep., Ky.] denounced the inaction of the House on the Cuban resolution, and the applause was transferred to the Democratic side. This was short lived though, as Mr. Colson concluded his remarks by declaring that he should vote to uphold the decision of the chair. "But I warn my Republican friends," he added, "that we have delayed too long the recognition of the insurgents. If we do not act we will be swept out of power. And if we are not given the opportunity to act, I, for one, will join any revolutionary tactics in order to cast my vote for Cuba independently. [General applause.]

After some remarks by Mr. Grow [Rep., Pa.] there were cries of "Vote!" "Vote!" from the Republican side, but the debate proceeded for some time.

Chair Is Sustained.

When Mr. Hitt moved to close debate on the pending paragraph, Mr. Bailey attempted to make the point of order that the question was on the appeal and not on the paragraph and that Mr. Hitt's motion was not in order, but Mr. Hepburn, who was in the chair, held that Mr. Bailey's point of order came too late. This announcement was greeted with Democratic jeers.

"I would appeal from that decision," said Mr. Bailey, "were it not that two appeals are not in order at the same time."

There was no break in party lines on this motion, which was sustained, 153—118.

Speaker Reed marched through the tellers with the majority. The question then recurred on the appeal from the decision of the chair. A solitary Democrat, Fleming of Georgia, voted with the Republicans to sustain the chair. No Republicans voted with the minority. The chair was sustained, 152—114.

No applause marked the announcement. The clerk proceeded with the reading, but at the next paragraph, appropriating $175,000 for Ambassadors to Great Britain, Germany, and France, Mr. Williams [Dem., Miss.] moved an amendment to appropriate $5,000 for an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Cuba. The Democrats cheered.

Mr. Hitt raised the point of order that the amendment also was a change of existing law.

Mr. Williams argued that as there was no law on this subject this could not be a change of existing law.

Upon this amendment also Mr. De Armond urged the members to assert themselves and overrule the rules. If the Republicans did not, he said, they must accept the responsibility. Professedly for Cuba now was the time. "In the presence of your master, ruler, and leader," he shouted, "in whose presence you scarcely dare to think, I ask you to give freedom and liberty to Cuba or meet your outraged constituency. Let us see which course you will follow." [Uproarious Democratic applause.]

The chair then sustained the point of order and on motion of Mr. Hitt the committee rose.

The Indian appropriation bill was presented and at 5:05 p. m. the House adjourned.

POLICY RESPECTING THE SEALS

Great Britain Again Declines to Reopen the Question for the United States.

London, Jan. 18.—Great Britain has again declined to reopen the sealing question. It seems that her previous refusal gave as its reason that while negotiations were pending between the United States and Canada Great Britain could not reopen the matter. To this the United States replied that no negotiations were pending and renewed the request. But the Foreign office sends its regrets that the government does not see its way to reopen the question.

The United States Ambassador, Colonel John Hay, and Mr. Spencer Eddy, his private secretary, left London today on their way to Egypt.

HAVRE IS MADE A TERMINAL.

Important Arrangements for the Postal Service Between New York and French Centers.

Paris, Jan. 18.—While the Budget committee of the Chamber of Deputies was discussing the new postal arrangements between Havre and New York today, M. Charles Roux, representing the Third District of Marseilles (Republican) supported the proposals. He pointed out that when the projected works are carried out, Havre will be a better port than Bremen or Bremerhaven. Another speaker wanted the port of Brest to be used for mail boats, as well as Havre, and urged that the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique service can be accelerated to compete with the British and German services. Finally, the committee approved of Havre as the cisatlantic terminus.

RENEWED RIOTING IN ITALY.

Ancona People, Driven to Desperation by Poverty, Are Rising Against the Authorities.

Ancona, Italy, Jan. 18.—The bread riots were renewed here today. The participants in the demonstration, having been expelled from the town, assembled outside the town gates, but the cavalry dispersed them.

A band of rioters wrecked and tried to burn the country house of a grain dealer. The troops quenched the flames and dispersed the mob. Fifty persons have been arrested. The military bakers are distributing bread to persons without food.

$5——Indianapolis and Return——$5.
Four trains daily via Monon Route. Tickets on sale Jan. 23, 24, and 25, good returning until Jan. 28. City ticket office, 232 Clark-st. Depot, Dearborn Station.

HAS A TRADE POLICY

England Intends to Keep Up with Rival Nations.

SPEECH BY CHAMBERLAIN

France and Germany Gain with Greater Speed.

RELIEF FOR WEST INDIES.

Liverpool, Jan. 18.—The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce gave a banquet tonight to the Rt.-Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal was also present. Mr. Chamberlain was greeted heartily and a special cheer was given for Mrs. Chamberlain, who was with him.

Mr. Chamberlain, in the course of a vigorous and important speech, referred to the great changes in commerce during the last twenty years. "Since the great powers were bitten with the megalomania with which the Germans are accustomed to taunt us, as if it were our exclusive peculiarity, the German Empire has increased sixfold, and the French fourfold, while England," he said, "has only added a modest third to her colonial empire."

Answering the argument that it is useless to colonize barren wastes he pointed to the magnificent enterprise of the Canadian Pacific railway, that had opened up a vast country of the greatest wheat fields and was about to open what were perhaps the greatest gold fields in the world.

Attitude Must Be Firm.

"Looking to the certainty," he said, "that we are likely to be excluded by hostile tariffs from any country where the British flag does not float, our present policy is to take a very firm attitude and to maintain free markets. What the foresight of our ancestors has done for us in building a great empire we must continue to do for our successors. This is not the policy of aggression or lawlessness. We have a three-fold duty—first, to keep what rightly belongs to us; second, in Lord Rosebery's admirable words, to 'peg out claims for posterity,', and third, if any one tries to rush those claims, gently to prevent them." [Laughter and cheers.]

Referring to "the fact that our sacrifice of territory and our general forbearance and deference to the sensibilities of our allies have only resulted in our being told that we are the best hated nation in Europe," he repeated Lord Salisbury's warning, "There is a limit to this forbearance." After a repetition of the old zollverein aspirations, which he described as "less absurd than some have supposed," Mr. Chamberlain said: "We must seek in our own family the strength and support we shall never find from foreign nations; and with this in view we must be ready to respond to any colonial overtures, without seeking pecuniary recompense, but looking to the wider interests of the future."

Relief for the West Indies.

Then came the weightiest portion of the speech. Mr. Chamberlain reviewed at length the West Indian question and the report of the royal commission thereon, and emphasized the "great injury of the bounty system, which while ruining the West Indies, brings a gain estimated at £2,000,000 yearly to Great Britain." The government, he said, believed the country "generous and just enough to remedy this crying injustice." He was glad that Belgium had anticipated Great Britain in calling a conference on the subject, and hoped this might succeed better than former conferences.

There were many objections, he continued, to countervailing duties, which would "involve us in commercial treaty difficulties with foreign nations," but the main objection was that while the trade they wished to save amounted to 260,000 tons, Great Britain's own sugar imports amounted to 1,500,000 tons. It seemed unscientific to benefit the former by injuring the latter.

To Help the Sugar Industry.

"Therefore," he said, "the government has decided to exhaust every alternative before having recourse to such a drastic measure; and, feeling that the recommendations of the commissioners, though good, would not work quickly enough, the Chancellor of the Exchequer has consented to propose to Parliament a very large grant in aid to the West Indies. The grant will not be so large as the incidental gain Great Britain derived from the bounty system, but it will be large enough to enable the industry and the population to tide over a crisis until continental nations recognize the impolicy of the bounty system."

Mr. Chamberlain expressed his conviction that the immediate relief measures to be proposed in addition, which he said he could not as yet explain in detail, would "stimulate the sugar industry and enable all well-managed estates to hold their own, while tending to the ultimate prosperity of the colony."

The Times this morning, in a special article reviewing the history of the negotiations with the United States for the acquisition of the Danish West Indies in 1866, concludes as follows:

"It remains to be seen whether Denmark would expose herself and her colonies to the risk of another humiliation by reopening the negotiations."

CRITICISM OF HICKS-BEACH.

His Ministerial Colleagues Said to Be Displeased at His Bellicose Declaration.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

London, Jan. 18.—[Copyright, 1898, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—The bellicose declaration of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, is hailed with delight by the Unionist press, but I hear in ministerial circles that his threat of war is disapproved by his Cabinet colleagues as entirely exceeding the limits of the language agreed upon at the last Cabinet council to be employed by Ministers in dealing with the Chinese trouble.

Hicks-Beach is an exceedingly irascible man, and only last session he made a declaration in the House of Commons, referring to France, which his colleagues subsequently thought necessary to explain away. It is believed something of the same kind will happen in this instance if the German, Russian, and French press take his words seriously.

His present outburst is deemed especially unfortunate in view of the imminent conclusion of negotiations for a Chinese loan under British auspices, an achievement supposed to effectually adjust the balance of European interests in China.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

London, Jan. 18.—The country generally is greatly pleased by the announcement made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, at Swansea last night, in which he echoes the previous declaration of Mr. Balfour at Manchester on the Indian policy of the government, and added that the Ministers were determined, even at the cost of war, that the door of Chinese commerce should not be shut to Great Britain. This declaration is recognized as clearly defining the government's position, and both the Liberal and Conservative newspapers commend the plain speaking.

The Globe this afternoon says: "What we want in China is trade. We want to make a market for the commerce of the whole world. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's announcement of the determination of the government is clear and resolute and will tend to peace. It is a pity that other Cabinet Ministers have not spoken thus on other occasions. When the loan is definitely settled, Russia, France, and Germany will have to let us know not only whether they intend to acquiesce to the principle we have laid down but they will have to be definitely asked to give a plain answer on the specific points which have been discussed. In carrying out the policy promulgated the government will have the support of the people of this country and also of two countries who above all others are eminently concerned. But the United States and Japan recognise the wisdom and the benefits which are likely to be derived from ports free and open."

The St. James Gazette also believes that the "firm statement tends to peace."

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "The government is determined that the Chinese door shall be kept open even at the cost of war. These are grave words, but they would be more serious still if they did not represent a serious intention. It is the power that talks of war and then recoils from acting that gets embroiled."

The Westminster Gazette, in its financial article, says: "The Stock Exchange was not so cheerful. Consols have fallen. Some unsteadiness was caused generally by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's speech, which has aroused some uneasiness."

Other papers, however, say the speech was received on the Stock Exchange with general approval.

London, Jan. 19.—The Pekin correspondent of the Times says: "The Russian Chargé d'Affaires, M. Pavloff, protests strongly against the opening of Ta Lien Wan, but China is apparently anxious to obtain British financial assistance and will give ample security for the repayment of a loan. She will also permit the extension of steam communication on inland waters and will grant increased trade facilities at all open ports."

CHINESE ROB A MISSIONARY.

Another Case Requiring the Intervention of German Officials to Have Crime Punished.

Berlin, Jan. 18.—A telegram received here from Canton says that a German missionary named Homeyer, belonging to the Namjung Station, has been robbed and wounded near a place called Langthen. The dispatch adds that the Chinese Governor on the intervention of the German Consul at Canton telegraphed orders to take measures necessary to deal with the matter.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 18.—A cable dispatch has been received at the Chinese legation from the Tsung Li Yamen, Pekin, that a settlement of the difficulty with Germany has been effected. Kiao Chou Bay is to be leased, a belt surrounding the bay extending 100 li (about thiry miles) to be the boundary. All the German troops outside the prescribed limits are to be withdrawn. Two of the culprits charged with the murder of the missionaries are to be punished with death and the rest with imprisonment. Permission will be granted for the building of churches in the Cities of Tsi Ning, Tsao Chow Fu, and Chu Yeh, and dwelling-houses for the missionaries in the seven places in the districts of Tsao Hien and Shan Hien will be erected, for which purpose a sum of 225,000 taels will be allowed. This amount is to be taken also as a compensation for the killing of the missionaries. The sanction of the throne has been obtained to the above mode of settlement.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 18.—Oriental mail advices state that Russia is keeping up her policy of aggression in Corea. The appointment of a new Russian Minister to Corea was taken advantage of by the Czar's government. First, the military power of Corea was assumed; next, the finances of Corea brought under its superintendence; then, in addition to the coaling station she now possesses, Russia is making efforts to obtain another on an island opposite Fusan. A peninsula in front of Wonsan will also be occupied by Russia, when she will make it either a settlement or coaling depot. It is also said that Russians are going to be engaged shortly as customs-house officials, and there is to be a great Russo-Corean bank.

London, Jan. 19.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail claims to have eminent authority for the statement that the Russian Charge d'Affaires has informed the Tsung-Liyamen that immediately the German affair is settled Russia will restore Port Arthur to China and withdraw her troops without demanding indemnity. In return, however, the correspondent says, China must employ Russians exclusively to drill her troops and to control her customs and railways. Russia now has three war vessels inside and four outside Port Arthur, while she has 5,000 troops on shore.

A special dispatch from Pekin says China is ready to open three new treaty ports, and to agree to an extension of railway into Yun-Nen Province, but declines to consent to the exclusion of other powers than England from the Yang Tse Kiang Valley.

SIGNATURES ARE FORGERIES.

Sir Tatton Sykes Wins in the Case Brought by a Money Lender—Suspicion on His Wife.

London, Jan. 18.—A verdict in favor of Sir Tatton and Lady Sykess was rendered in the suit brought by Daniel Jay, a money lender, to recover the sum of £15,870 loaned to Lady Sykes on promissory notes signed apparently by her husband, but which the latter repudiated on the ground that the signatures were forged.

The Judge ordered the documents in the case to be impounded. This points to the likelihood of criminal proceedings to elucidate the authorship of Sir Tatton Sykes' signature. The foreman said the jury found that the signatures on the promissory notes, letters of authority, and letter dated Jan. 2, 1897, were not in the handwriting of Sir Tatton Sykes. The jury, therefore, nonsuited the money lender, Daniel Jay, in the action against Sir Tatton Sykes and his wife to recover the sums lent Lady Sykes on security of the above mentioned notes, purporting to be signed by the husband, who denied their signature.

The jury's decision that the signatures were forged and the action of the Judge in impounding the documents naturally recall the testimony regarding Lady Sykes which was presented on Jan. 14, to the effect that she forged her husband's signature.

RACE TURBULENCE IN PRAGUE.

German and Czech Members of the Diet Wrangle Over a Trifling Incident.

Prague, Jan. 18.—The Bohemian Diet today was again the scene of turbulence. Dr. Wolff, on arriving, announced that a German student had been assaulted in the street, whereupon all the Germans rose and violently demanded satisfaction, calling upon Governor Coudenhove to resign on the ground that he is incapable of governing Bohemia. The session was suspended, all the German Deputies hurrying to the scene of assault.

When the session was resumed the Governor said that a Czech student, who had struck a German because the latter was wearing the colors of a German student corps, had been arrested. The police, he added, had done their duty efficiently, but no police could prevent such occurrences. The Czechs loudly protested against these remarks.

VIEWS OF THE DILLONITES.

Government Relief Wanted for the West of Ireland and More Favorable Laws Demanded.

Dublin, Jan. 18.—At a meeting of the Dillonite members of the House of Commons here today a resolution was adopted urging upon all Irish factions abroad a "tolerant commemoration of the events of 1798."

The meeting called upon the government to alleviate the potato distress in the south and west of Ireland, approved the introduction of a local government bill for Ireland, demanded relief for Irish agriculturists similar to that granted the English agriculturist, and, finally, requested Mr. Dillon to communicate with John Redmond with a view to concentrated action in Parliament.

KING OSCAR OPENS PARLIAMENT

Cordial Relations Between the Monarch and His Subjects—Cash for Prince Gustave.

Stockholm, Jan. 18.—The Ricksdag, or Parliament, of Sweden, was opened today by King Oscar in a speech from the throne. His Majesty expressed his pleasure at the manifestations of Swedish attachment on the occasion of his jubilee and at the cordial relations existing with all the powers.

The budget which was submitted today provided for an additional grant of 50,000 crowns to the allowance of the Crown Prince, Gustave, to replace a similar amount which the Storthing, or Parliament of Norway, deducted. The total estimated expenditure is 124,000,000 crowns.

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

PARIS UNDER ARMS.

Virtual State of Siege in the French Capital.

HOSTILITY TOWARD JEWS

Many Business Houses Are Now Under Guard.

MINISTRY LIKELY TO FALL.

Troubles Resulting from the Dreyfus Affair.

PROSECUTION OF M. EMILE ZOLA.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY RAOUL DUVAL.]

Paris, Jan. 18.—[Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.]—The city today is virtually in a state of siege. The scene in the streets is very striking. Patrols, both mounted and on foot, are to be seen on every hand. Passers-by on the boulevards brush past detectives at every step, and the clank of armed men and the tramp of horses resound at every corner.

In last night's disturbances over 100 persons were injured, more or less severely. About a hundred arrests were made, though only four persons were detained. Signs of effervescence are to be noted everywhere, and a vigorous attempt will be made Saturday to overthrow the government, in which case the present excitement would attain very serious proportions.

The Dreyfus agitation is spreading and intensifying even in provincial towns. Dreyfus himself is lost sight of in other issues, and now parties are settling down more and more on lines of religious and racial antagonism.

The anti-Jewish feeling is increasing, and if it continues, the consequences are likely to be grave. All the houses of prominent Jews, including that of the Rothschilds, are guarded by the police. But, although there were many demonstrations today, there has been no outbreak.

The authorities fear further violence. The government has issued stringent orders and disturbances are to be put down with the utmost severity.

Any outbreak of anti-Semites or Anarchists will be relentlessly crushed. Many persons are unduly nervous, leaving the city for the time being. Although the crack of a rifle has not been heard in the streets of Paris since 1871, it is common knowledge that such a calamity might now occur, for the present ministry is reactionary, and would not hesitate to issue orders to the police and troops to use firearms if necessary.

Provincial disturbances at Lyons and Marseilles are to be most feared, for the excitement in these places grows daily.

Prosecution of Zola.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Paris, Jan. 18.—The Minister for War, General Billot, has lodged with the Minister of Justice, M. Darlan, a formal complaint against M. Emile Zola and the manager of Aurore. The complaint will be forwarded to the public prosecutor.

[Aurore on Jan. 13 published an open letter from M. Emile Zola to President Faure, pointing out alleged irregularities and illegalities in the court-martial of Captain Dreyfus and formally accusing the Minister for War, General Billot, General Mercier, and Major Ravary of connivance at the irregularities.]

The government is seriously alarmed. Another strong attempt, it is said, will be made in the Chamber of Deputies on Saturday to overthrow the Cabinet.

There was much agitation in the Latin Quarter, but the police barred the bridges and all attempted demonstrations were suppressed. Meanwhile the effervescence increases in the provinces. Shops of Jews at Nantes have been stoned. M. Clemenceau's paper, the Aurore, was publicly burned in front of the Military club at Bordeaux, where serious disorders took place. The police were roughly handled, and the guards finally charged the mob. Thirty-two arrests have been made.

Telegrams from most of the large towns show that the anti-Jewish crusade is assuming most menacing proportions.

Mob Demonstration in Lyons.

Lyons, Jan. 18.—Today the students made a riotous demonstration in front of the synagogue and the Jewish shops, breaking shop windows and raising menacing shouts. The police had great difficulty in dispersing them. Hand-to-hand encounters were frequent, and there were many arrests.

London, Jan. 18.—It was rumored on the Stock Exchange this afternoon that the Rothschild's bank in Paris had been raided by a mob. The report was untrue.

Vivian Nickalls, the Oarsman, Married.

London, Jan. 18.—Vivian Nickalls, the well-known oarsman, and Augusta, daughter of James Bailey, member of Parliament for the Walworth Division of Newington, were married today in St. Peter's Church, Eaton Square, this city.

DYSPEPSIA CURED BY MUNYON

Three Well-Known Chicago People Testify to This Fact.

Mr. Andrew Dern, No. 2920 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill., says: "I had dyspepsia for four years, not being able to retain my food. I also had malaria, with catarrh of the nose, for two months. I did not seem able to get relief until I consulted Munyon's Specialists. In fourteen days all the symptoms of the catarrh and malaria were gone, and in one month my dyspepsia was completely cured. I had tried four different physicians without being benefited, before I consulted Munyon, and had not worked for two years. At times I was unable to leave the house. Thanks to Munyon I am well and at work."

Mrs. L. S. Stencell, No. 489 S. California-av., Chicago, Ill., says: "My son paid a specialist on State street $5 to be cured of dyspepsia. The treatment did not do him the slightest good. I went to Professor Munyon's and bought a 25-cent vial of Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure, and it cured him. For this reason I thought I would try the Dyspepsia, Liver, Kidney and Heart Cures, and am happy to say that, although I had been quite a sufferer from these ailments, I now feel that I am a healthier and stronger woman. I find among my acquaintances that Munyon's Remedies are the standard medicines."

Mr. W. S. Snorf, clerk in Postoffice, Chicago, says: "I suffered from an acute form of dyspepsia for over four years. All the remedies I have ever heard of being used for that disease I tried. At different times I applied to physicians in this city for relief, but was unable to get anything to cure me. My case was so bad that I was laid up two months, and was unable to attend to business. A friend recommended Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure to me, and I am very much pleased to say I was cured by one bottle and a half."

This is what Munyon's Remedies do: Headache relieved in seven to ten minutes. Colds checked in a few hours. Coughs quickly relieved and cured. Rheumatism relieved at once, and cured in a few days. Sore throat cured in three hours. Chills and Fever broken at once. Kidney and stomach trouble, insomnia, nervous diseases, liver complaint, piles, neuralgia, catarrh, bronchitis, throat troubles, all female complaints and diseases of children relieved at once and promptly cured. At all druggists, 25c a vial. If you need medical advice, Munyon's doctors at your service free, all day and evening. Sunday 1 to 4.

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PROBE FOR BRIBERY.

Investigation of the Hanna Campaign Is Begun.

SMALL RESULTS THUS FAR

Telephone Manager Refuses to Answer a Question.

ASSERTIONS BY L. F. JONES.

Hot Resolutions Filed of Record Against Senator Burke.

TO KEEP HIM OFF COMMITTEES.

Columbus, O., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—The Senate committee charged with the investigation of the late Senatorial election met tonight in the Senate chamber, and laid the foundation for a dragnet inquiry tending to implicate Senator Hanna and his friends in the conspiracy to purchase a Senatorship.

There was a large attendance of interested people who expected some sensational developments, but they were disappointed, as nothing of that character was produced. Senator Burke presided, and the examination was conducted by Senator Robertson. Senator Sullivan appeared in behalf of Senator Hanna, and Cyrus Huling for Manager Dick. The session was an open one.

The witnesses examined tonight were: Manager Dunlap of the Western Union, Truesdell of the Postal Telegraph, Ross of the Central Ohio Telephone Line, and S. Pentland, proprietor of the Neil House, the headquarters of Senator Hanna.

The only important question, that of the record of the telephone placed in Hanna headquarters, was not answered. Manager Ross declined to do so until compelled by law.

Tomorrow night a second session of the committee will be held, when Senator Lake F. Jones of Wooster will testify.

It is alleged that Jones will declare he could have had $5,000 if he had voted for Mr. Hanna; he could have had $3,000 by getting sicker and clinging to the bed in room 33 Goodale Hotel; he could have had $1,500 if he had voted for anybody but McKisson. This proposition is said to have been made to him by a man who, upon the afternoon and night preceding the first day's voting, called on him at his hotel. Mrs. Jones was asked to step outside and the propositions as mentioned above are said to have been made.

Mr. Jones states he had been posted and he expected a missionary of this character. He asked time to consider. It was then 5 o'clock, and his caller was to return at 7 a. m. He did so, and Senator Jones agreed to accept the proposition with the Hanna purse. He would vote for that gentleman if $5,000 was placed with the proprietor of the Goodale Hotel.

This, Senator Jones says, was part of the play to catch the managers of Mr. Hanna's campaign in a net. The caller did not return and there was no money left.

Mrs. Jones supports her husband in his statement as to the call, and attendants at the hotel remember his visit. Senator Jones is an attorney at Wooster, is about 60 years of age, and for years has been an invalid.

ECHO OF THE HANNA FIGHT.

Sensational and Unexpected Outcropping of the Bitterness Engendered in the Ohio Fight.

Columbus, O., Jan. 18.—In the Senate today there was a sensational and somewhat unexpected outcropping of the bitterness engendered by the Senatorial fight. When the standing committees were reported Senator Alexander presented a formal protest against the placing of the name of Senator Burke of Cuyahoga County, the only Republican member of the Senate who did not vote for Mr. Hanna, on the committees. In his protest Senator Alexander, among other things, said:

"I hereby desire to record my earnest protest against the placing of the name of Vernon H. Burke upon committees of this Senate upon which honorable gentlemen have been selected to serve. To force by the majority votes of this body the association of this betrayer of party trusts with those whose honor and sense of duty would shrink from such conduct is to offer a reward for treason to party, to principle, and to American manhood.

"I protest against the violation of party and personal pledges, and I hereby declare it my duty to hold the party who voluntarily places his pledges before the people in securing their votes as fully responsible to them as he is morally responsible to his Maker. For these and many other reasons dear to American citizenship I here and now enter this protest against the enforcing of this political traitor into the presence or company of honorable men."

There was immediate objection from the Democratic members to the language of the protest, but a motion to expunge objectionable phrases was ruled out of order by the President on the ground that the protest was made under a constitutional right. Senator Sullivan [Rep.], although differing from Senator Burke on the Senatorial election, said he regarded the protest as inappropriate. After the protest had been allowed to go on the records Senator Cohen introduced and had passed a resolution declaring that the Senate did not agree or sympathize with the expressions of the protest. Most of the Republicans voted for this resolution.

FIRST VOTE IN MARYLAND.

State Republican Organization Forces Stand Solidly in Line for McComas for Senator.

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—In the preliminary skirmish for United States Senator today Judge Louis E. McComas, as was expected, came out ahead. The State Republican organization forces stood by him to a man. The followers of Governor Lowndes and Senator Wellington were every one in line.

The combined vote of the first ballot taken in the two Houses separately was: McComas, 34; Shrylock, 3; Shaw, 11; Findlay, 2; Parran, 6; Mullikin, 1; Barber, 6; Urner, 1; Lowndes, 1; Gorman, 43; total, 108. Absent—Republicans, 2; Democrats, 7.

On joint ballot tomorrow it will take 56 votes to elect. While none of the political managers consider today's vote a fair test of the strength of the several candidates it is apparent that Judge McComas can depend upon the solid vote of the Western counties.

The McComas managers are working diligently to secure a sufficient number of signers to a call for a caucus. They purpose to hold it without the Baltimore City bolters, as the latter will under no circumstances, they say, assist in the nomination or election of McComas.

The seventeen Baltimore City members, including the eleven bolters, had a conference tonight. The majority declared that they stand by Major Shaw, and all but one said they would vote for none other than a city man. There are indications that Governor Lowndes may be persuaded to reconsider his withdrawal and reënter the fight.

COMMITTEE REPORT IN IOWA.

Criticisms Made After an Investigation of the Affairs of the State Institutions.

Des Moines, Ia., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—The report of the Investigating committee appointed by the special session to visit the different State institutions and report to the Twenty-seventh General Assembly was filed in both Houses this afternoon. The report and recommendations of the committee are very voluminous, comprising about 60,000 words. The committee consisted of Senator Healy and Representatives Merriam and Porter. The majority of the committee united in the recommendation of a Board of Control for the various institutions, but a minority report on this question was filed by Mr. Merriam, differing only in regard to the power to be given the board. The committee visited each of the institutions and gave careful investigation of the methods of management, with special reference to the way in which the business affairs were conducted. The report is not sparing in criticism and nearly every institution receives notice that there are ways in which its management could be improved.

The chief criticisms are on the following lines: Lax and unbusiness-like methods of bookkeeping, inattention by the trustees to the management of the institutions, failure to purchase supplies by contract after competitive bidding, failure to keep accurate check on the issuance of supplies, and in some instances the habit of trustees to make long and unnecessary trips ostensibly on business connected with the institutions.

Fault is found with the hospital for the insane at Independence because the steward does not advertise for competitive bids for supplies, but purchases almost all the supplies from a Chicago grocery house, though the committee acknowledges that the State had lost nothing by the system. The committee also says there is absolutely no system of keeping books and that the steward keeps no accounts outside of memoranda. While the cost of living has been greatly reduced in recent years the institution still draws the old $14 per month. The superintendent expends about $1,100 annually for street car tickets, which are used by the patients in riding. This sum is expended in order to keep up a short street car line which has been built to the asylum, but the committee recommended that the State make the proper subsidies, if any are necessary.

The committee finds that the salaries of the officers of the insane asylum at Mount Pleasant are much higher than those of the other institutions and recommends that the salary of the superintendent be cut from $4,000 to $3,000 per year. The charge of $5,000 per year for gas furnished by the Mount Pleasant Gas company is denounced as excessive, and a recommendation is made that the State put in its own lighting plant. The committee was of the opinion that $12 per month was sufficient per capita to run the institution.

The commissioners of the Soldiers' Home at Marshalltown are criticized for charging more than five cents per mile for the actual number of miles traveled. It is set forth that the expenses of the commissioners have increased $2,500 in 1897 over 1891. It is recommended that instead of purchasing all the supplies from Marshalltown that supplies be purchased by competitive bidding. The annual drug bill of $3,600 is denounced as excessive as compared with other institutions.

It is charged that the contracts for convict labor in the Fort Madison Penitentiary were arbitrarily reduced from 50 cents per day to 45 cents, and from 45 cents to 40 cents. This change means a loss of $21,000 to the State, and the committee thought the State should have been consulted before such an important change was made and that there had been no evidence offered that such a reduction is necessary. The committee also finds fault with the manner of electing Wardens by the Legislature when this should be left to the trustees, who would in this way secure greater discipline in the penitentiaries.

The committee says that no accounts are kept of the supplies purchased in the construction of the new buildings at the Anamosa prison and that the only plans under which the buildings are being erected now are those made twenty years ago. The trading of the guards with the convicts in a small business way is discountenanced and it is demanded that the Deputy Warden keep a better system of accounts as his payrolls show many discrepancies.

HOT SHOT FOR HIS ENEMIES.

Governor Pingree Tells a Buffalo (N. Y.) Audience His Idea of Party Loyalty.

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 18.—Governor Hazen S. Pingree of Michigan delivered an address on "What Constitutes Party Loyalty" before the Independent club of the city here tonight. Governor Pingree said that it was the misfortune of great parties that to them flock those who desire to enrich themselves by legislation. The masses of the Republican party would be only too glad to get rid of such elements. "I make in my mind," said he, "no difference between the integrity of the common people in one party or another. It is party leadership which is most always at fault."

The Governor pointed to the vast increase of the influence of wealth, indicating legislation and government politics. He asserted that "Grover Cleveland disrupted his party in doing the biddings of the money syndicate which made enormous profits out of the scandalous bond deal." He added:

"Today all the trusts and monopolies which are bleeding the country have taken refuge under the wing of the Republican party because they fear the Democratic party, which has kicked them out. In my own State the railroads, which have never paid their just share of the taxes, have been a faithful ally of the Republican party. I have had something to do with the effort of the people of Michigan to get readjustment of railroad taxation and rates, and every railroad attorney and railroad doctor, every little country newspaper editor who has a pass, every politician who hopes for financiay favors to help reëlect him is out of breath crying, 'Pingree is not a Republican.' They cry this because I was elected on the Republican ticket by a majority of 86,000 and they do not want me reëlected. King Boodle cries, 'I am the party and there is none beside me.'

"I say that any so-called Republican who thinks that the interests of railroads, trusts, monopolies, or syndicates are of more importance than the interests of the average man had better get out of the Republican party in Michigan, for I am going to fight it out on Lincoln's platform, no matter what they call me.

"The monopoly, the franchise grabber, the lobbyist are all extreme partisans and when any one opposes their schemes they cry, 'You are attacking the party.' When they elect themselves to office by force of money they ascribe it to divine intervention of Providence in behalf of the nation and its honor. The masses of the Republican party do not want to stand sponsor for those agencies which are playing the mischief with this country's welfare any more than the Democrats do. We have, however, some so-called leaders in our party who have more faith in the power of money than in the power of the voting masses.

"Your membership is composed of men of all parties. I believe in independence in politics; I am somewhat of an independent myself. Those of us who believe in government for the people should not hesitate to denounce men of our own party who would make ours only a government for the benefit of the almighty dollar and the possessors thereof."

STICK TO THE OLD DOCTRINE.

Democratic State Committee of Indiana Is Reorganized Along Free Silver Lines.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—The reorganization of the Democratic State committee today with Parks Martin unanimously reëlected chairman and the anxiety of prominent Democrats from all sections of the State to be candidates on the State ticket under the old free silver machine leave no room for doubt as to the policy of the Indiana Democracy for the coming campaign. The gold Democrats in Indiana are not only turned down but the committee gives out that it has no use for traitors and will enter into no negotiations with the sound money faction.

From members of the committee it is learned that the coming off year campaign will be conducted as if the national Democratic party had no existence. The men who refused to swallow the Chicago platform and Bryan will be welcomed back to the party if they desire to come, but Chairman Martin's policy will be to place none but free silver men on the committees and perfect the entire State organization on lines in harmony with the Chicago platform.

It was decided not to bring suit against the legislative apportionment passed by the Republican Legislature. It was also the unanimous sentiment not to flirt with the Populists for support on the State ticket, although an understanding with Populists will likely be effected in many counties. The last Legislature passed a law against fusion tickets, which prevents any more mixups like the last election.

In lung and chest troubles, ulcerations, affected kidneys, etc., use Sander's Eucalyptol.

NEWS OF BIG CITIES.

Railway Employes at Cincinnati Threaten a Strike.

DOWN THE FIRE ESCAPE.

Girls in a Philadelphia Factory Thrown in a Panic.

CHEAPER GAS FOR BOSTON.

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—The present trouble in railroad circles is spreading. It is growing with the utmost secrecy. The delegation of the Brotherhood of Railroad Men, to the number of about forty, from all branches of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railroad, and another delegation from all divisions of the Big Four road, are in Cincinnati. The brotherhood divides each road into districts. One delegate from each compose the Grievance committee.

The first objection of the men is to the proposed tonnage system. Under this system handlers would be paid per ton, and guaranteed no salary. It is also asserted that the road is dropping "brotherhood" men, and supplanting them with outsiders, and that the blacklist against the A. R. U. men is upheld. The workmen also want to be promoted in accordance to age and time of service, and not to be picked out promiscuously. They want the blacklist suspended and no tonnage system.

The employés say that if they shall not satisfy the demand in a short time they will send a delegation to New York to President Woodford of the whole system. They will ask him for a final answer.

The men involved are engineers, firemen, and freight handlers, all the rolling-stock men. They number at least 1,000, and 600 miles of road are involved. The engineers and firemen want pay for working overtime. They also demand that men be promoted or given favorable positions according to term of service and efficiency. The freight handlers object to being paid by tonnage. At present they are paid by the day, about 90 cents. Payment by tonnage of freight handled would mean either a reduction in wages or a decrease in the number of employés.

The Division Superintendents have decided to effect this tonnage method of payment Feb. 15. The railroad men also demand that the blacklist be lifted from the American Railway union.

The delegation to the Big Four will call directly on President M. E. Ingalls. Their grievance is not specifically known. It is said that other roads also will be called on.

Information has been filed with the War department at Washington that Charles Cecil, supposed to have been drowned in the Ohio in 1893, is in reality a deserter from the Sixth Infantry, at Fort Thomas. He is said to have returned home and there to have fallen in love with a young woman. His supposed betrayer to the government is a rival for the girl's hand.

Harry Stagge, who eloped with Josie Bock a week ago on Monday night, and was married in Covington, died this morning.

CLIMB DOWN THE FIRE ESCAPE.

One Hundred Girls in a Burning Factory at Philadelphia Thrown Into a Panic.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—The 100 young mill girls employed in the hosiery manufactory of Berlizheimer & Sons, Crease street, above Girard avenue, who were at work on the top floors, were thrown into a panic shortly before noon today by the appearance of smoke from the lower floors and the cry of "Fire." Instantly work at the looms ceased, and there was a scramble for the stairway among those working nearest the hallway. Others sprang to the windows and looked down. There was a small crowd in Crease street and there were cries, "Don't jump. Use the fire-escapes."

The greatest confusion prevailed among the girls. Some of them were terrified. One of the proprietors endeavored to pacify them, but in vain. About a score rushed past him and down the long, narrow stairway, unmindful of the smoke, which was growing in density.

It was not until several of the girls had been forced to retreat from the stairway that the fire-escape was used. The girls' natural modesty caused them to shrink from using the fire-escapes, but the firemen, who had arrived at this juncture, compelled them to use the fire-escape. When the start was made by one of the girls the others quickly followed, and all hands succeeded in reaching the pavement in safety.

The firemen succeeded in confining the fire to the first floor. The estimated damage is $3,000. The escape of all the mill girls on the top floor was considered almost miraculous, in view of the excited condition of the girls and the fact that exit had been cut off by the stairway.

Judge Dallas today filed the opinion of the court in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in the case of the United States against John D. Hart, in the Laurada filibustering proceedings. The decision is against Captain Hart. Judge Acheson filed a dissenting opinion. Hart must serve his sentence.

When the agents of the Postoffice department now in Philadelphia finish their work of investigation it is intimated by Assistant Postmaster General Heath that more letter-carriers will be laid off here than in any other city in the country. This news caused an intense agitation in the postoffice today among the employés. Postmaster Hicks was, however, as uncommunicative as usual, and professed ignorance of the prospective cut. It is stated, however, that the preliminary reports of the agents are that the force of carriers in this city can be made much smaller without weakening the service materially.

Samuel Henderson, the youth who confessed to killing little Percy Lockyer, was today arraigned before the Coroner and held for the grand jury. The parents of young Henderson made a most affecting scene, many persons in the hearing room shedding tears. An inquiry into the boy's sanity will be held.

The charity ball tonight was brilliant from a social standpoint and a marked success financially.

In the Orphans' Court today Judge Hanna settled the estate of Arthur Padelford, whose first wife was Bettina Girard, the actress, daughter of General Ordway of Washington, and decided that the estate should be distributed under the intestate laws, in the same way as if Mr. Padelford had made no will and codicil. The heirs will, therefore, be the decedent's widow, who was his second wife, and the child, Valerie, by his divorced wife.

FIFTY-CENT GAS FOR BOSTON.

Active Work Begins on the New Ovens to Supply Cheap Light for the Hub.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—Work has begun in earnest on the big ovens at Everett, from which Henry M. Whitney and his allies say they expect to supply the people of the metropolitan district with 50 cent gas. Mr. Hurd, the superintendent in charge of the work, now has about a hundred men at work there, with nearly half as many single or double teams, and the face of the landscape out at Island End, where the ovens are to be constructed, is undergoing a material change. With regard to the details of the plan Mr. Hurd was unwilling to say anything. Out of the 1,200 ovens that will ultimately be built only about 500 will be constructed at once. This, it is thought, will be sufficient to take the place of the gas works to be given up, while the others will be used for the expected extension of the gas business in Boston and the metropolitan district.

A point in the case of alleged "Bunco King" John Reed, or John Greenhalge, of George Spencer, that has puzzled lawyers as well as laymen, was settled this morning by District Attorney Sughrue, who held that Reed should not be admitted to bail.

At the annual meeting of the Boston Chamber of Commerce today President Wallace Robinson was reëlected. The chamber declared unanimously for reciprocity and favored suctoms union of United States and British North America.

HAVE A CAKE WALK IN CHURCH.

St. Louis Christian Endeavorers Entertain the Public with a Novel Form of Entertainment.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—John Calvin's shade would have been greatly surprised had it been in the vicinity of the Second Presbyterian Church last night. The cake walk was unknown in Calvin's day, and as an adjunct to religion it was not known for many years after Calvin died. In fact, is is probable that the young people of the Second Presbyterian Church are the originators of the idea of entertaining themselves in such a good old African way. The occasion was the eleventh anniversary of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of the church.

The charred corpse of Emma Bauer, aged 6 years, was taken from 1008 Choteau avenue this morning. August Bauer is locked up at the Third District Station, accused by the police of deliberately setting fire to a bed on which the child lay after it had been murdered. Aside from the tragedy and its sickening details, a story is brought to light involving the elopement from Switzerland of the child's mother, Mrs. Hilda Ersar, with the man who is now accused of the murder of the child. Police Captain Young said he had learned that Bauer had been in the habit of brutally beating the little girl. The Captain further stated he found that a bed and other articles in the room in which the child was burned had been saturated with coal oil.

The troubles of the Women's Humane society have broken out in the courts. The anti-Comstock faction filed suit today against the Comstock Board of Directors, elected last week, asking the court to set aside the election on the grounds of fraud and conspiracy. The anti-Comstock faction also alleges that violence was used in defeating them. The plaintiffs and defendants are among the most prominent society women in the city.

August E. Ambs, the St. Joe ticket broker, wanted there for alleged embezzlement, was released by Judge Flitcraft this morning on habeas corpus proceedings on the ground that the warrant did not specifically give the charge he was wanted on.

HIS ASHES THROWN INTO AIR.

W. E. Wicker of San Francisco Dies, His Body Is Cremated, and the Dust Scattered.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—The ashes of W. E. Wicker, contracting freight agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, who died some days ago, were scattered to the four winds from an Oakland ferryboat. Wicker's wife died a few years ago, and in accordance with her request the body was cremated and her husband threw the ashes to the winds. It was the husband's desire that his body should be treated in the same manner. Wicker died suddenly a few days ago, and, according to instructions, his body was cremated. John S. Inglis of the Union Pacific, accompanied by a few friends of the dead man, took the ashes and boarded the Oakland boat. As the ferryboat, with its cargo of human souls, plowed the waters of the bay slowly the ashes were thrown out upon the breezes and carried hither and thither in eddies only at last to fall into the tide.

The Coroner's jury in the case of Joseph H. Raeside, the Illinois horseman, rendered its verdict last night, and left the case as much a mystery as it was at first. The jury found that Raeside came to his death in an unknown manner. There is little doubt, however, that he was murdered. The mysterious man in whose keeping Raeside placed $900 on the day of his death has not been found. It is said he is a bookmaker.

Miss Mildred Clark, a well-known singer of this city, committed suicide last night by shooting herself in the mouth. The ball passed into her brain, and she died at once. Miss Clark's mind was weakened somewhat by overwork, but the primary cause of her suicide was disappointment in love.

Ex-Mayor Sutro of this city is failing both mentally and physically, so that he is incapable of attending to business. His friends and relatives are discussing a guardianship. If he does not soon regain his former vigor such steps will undoubtedy be taken. Otherwise his great business interests would undoubtedly suffer, for now he is not permitted by his physicians to do anything beyond the actual signing of checks. He is permitted to see no one, and is kept continually under the watchful eye of a nurse at his residence on Sutro Heights.

WORK IS NOT UP TO CONTRACT.

Captain Carter's Case Not Helped by the Testimony of His Assistant Engineer.

Savannah, Ga., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—Gathered within the room of a man whose days have been numbered briefly by quick consumption, whose wan features and ghastly complexion show that he has but a few more days to live, the court-martial before which Captain O. M. Carter is being tried, in all its pomp and regalia was called to order this morning. It was within the home of Marion Twiggs in Augusta, Ga., who for weeks has been unable to leave it, and on whose account the court had to go to Augusta. Mr. Twiggs was barely able to sit up, but well wrapped in a chair he managed to give his testimony.

Twiggs was assistant engineer and worked under Captain Carter at Cumberland Sound under the contract of 1896. He was present when the mattress about which so much has been said was inspected by Captain Gillette. That mattress, he said, was not in accordance with specifications, and it did not vary materially from the other mattresses which had been constructed under Captain Carter and which had gone into the work. There had been no change in the construction of the mattresses, he said, between the last inspection of Captain Carter and the first inspection of Captain Gillette.

The Florida rock used as fourth-class stone, he said, he had tested, and that its specific gravity was not as great as was required by the specifications. Captain Carter, he said, had seen several of the mats of this class which had gone into the work. He said he had had several conversations with Captain Carter since he had been relieved from duty, in which he told Captain Carter he did not think the mattresses were in accordance with the specifications, but Captain Carter told him that was the way in which he wanted them built.

Mr. Twiggs testified, as did Captain Gillette, that the cost of the mattresses to the contractors was about 10 cents a square yard, the contract price to the government being $1.10. The defense did not question Mr. Twiggs at all. The court adjourned over until Thursday.

There has been no little criticism of the forced examination of Captain Carter's private papers, though, of course, Colonel Barr did it under instructions. It has been spoken of as an invasion of his private rights, which practically puts him in the position of testifying against himself should anything be found which the government desires to put before the court. So far it is reported that nothing has been found which it is expected to introduce as evidence.

BRINGS SUIT FOR ROOF RENT.

John B. Mallers Seeks to Recover from the Telephone Company for Wires on His Building.

John B. Mallers, owner of the Mallers Building in La Salle street, near Jackson boulevard, began suit in the Superior Court yesterday for $10,000 against the Chicago Telephone company to test the right of the telephone company to string its wires on the tops of buildings without compensating the owners. Attorney C. E. Stafford, who began the suit for Mr. Mallers, said the telephone company has always claimed the right to use the roofs of his client's buildings without compensation. The wires were placed on the Mallers Building several years ago, the attorney said, and have been there ever since. The employés of the telephone company, the lawyer said, have frequently entered the building to make repairs and alterations, and in doing so have injured the building so that it required an outlay of money on the part of Mr. Mallers to repair the roofs. Mr. Stafford said his client has asked the company to pay for the use of the buildings, but it has refused to do so.

Hotel Eastman, Hot Springs, Ark.
Opens Jan. 25, 1898, under the management of Lyman T. Hay, also of the Arlington. Write for rates and pamphlets.

street.

DEATH OF NICOLINI.

Husband of Mme. Patti Expires at Pau, France

HER DEVOTION TO HIM.

Long Aware of the Fatal Nature of His Malady.

HIS CAREER AS A SINGER.

London, Jan. 18.—Sig. Nicolini, husband of Mme. Adelina Patti Nicolini, died today at Pau, France.

Sig. Nicolini married Mme. Patti in Wales in 1886. She had been divorced from Louis Sebastian Henri de Roger de Cahuzac, Marquis de Caux.

His health began to fail him in the early part of last year, and it was reported that he was suffering from a cancerous affection and from a complication of other disorders. Both he and Mme. Patti had for some months been aware of the fatal nature of his illness and friends who saw them together described the absolute devotion of the two as touching in the extreme.

Nicolini, originally Ernest Nicolas, son of an hotelkeeper of Dinard, Brittany, was born at Tours, Feb. 23, 1834. He was for a short time a pupil at the Paris Conservatoire, and in 1855 gained a second accessit in comic opera. Shortly after he was engaged at the Opera Comique, where he remained until 1859, without any marked success. In that year he went to Italy, and under the name of Nicolini sang at Milan, Florence, Turin, and elsewhere with fair success. He returned to Paris in 1862, to the Salle Ventadour, with better results than before, and sang there for several seasons till 1870.

His first appearances in England were on May 26, 1866, at a concert given by Mme. Lucca at St. James' Hall, and on the 29th of the same month as Edgardo, but with such moderate success that he did not return to London until April 25, 1871, when he reappeared at Drury Lane under Mapleson as Faust, with very fair results, and remained for the season, distinguishing himself as Raoul. In 1872 he was engaged at Covent Garden, where he sang for many successive years.

His success really commenced with his second appearance at London, and he was in constant demand at St. Petersburg, Vienna, Berlin, and all the great capitals of the continent. Previous to his marriage with Adelina Patti, the names of the two were often linked on both concert and opera programs in England and on the continent.

Nicolini has not appeared in public since his marriage to Mme. Patti in 1886. They have lived quietly at their estate, Craig-y-Nos, in Wales, most of the time. He has always accompanied her on her brief concert tours of recent years.

W. C. DECKER DIES SUDDENLY.

Expires of Heart Disease in a Barber Shop on His Way to His Home.

W. C. Decker, 6314 Eggleston avenue, President of the Columbia Stock company, fell dead in the barber shop of Mae O'Neill, 624 Sixty-third street, yesterday evening while on his way home from the yards. Dr. Reese, 6300 Halsted street, pronounced the cause of death to be heart disease.

Mr. Decker was born on Jan. 31, 1847, near McGee's Point, New York. When 25 years old he came to Illinois, settling in Bureau County. Later he moved to Bradford, where he was married. He was engaged in the stock business and came to Chicago in 1892 to take the Presidency of the Columbia Stock company.

Joseph G. M. Buffalo.

New York, Jan. 18.—Joseph G. M. Buffalo is dead at his residence in this city, aged 76 years. He was born at Raleigh, N. C., and served on the staff of General Chalmers of the Southern army. After the war he came to New York as the representative of the Memphis and Charleston railroad. For the last thirty years he had been connected with the Norfolk and Western railroad and the Virginia, Tennessee and Georgia Air Line.

M. Pierre Leonce Detroyat.

Paris, Jan. 18.—M. Pierre Leonce Detroyat, who was the head of the military household of Emperor Maximilian of Mexico and later was editor of La Liberte and other papers, is dead.

Scott Leighton.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 18.—Scott Leighton, the well known Boston artist, died at the McLean insane asylum at Waverly today. Leighton's fame rested on his talent in animal painting.

ESTIMATE OF GOLD OUTPUT.

Returning Miners Say Klondike Claim Owners Will Take Out $15,000,000 During the Winter.

Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 18.—Replying to a request for an estimate of the winter's gold dust output of the camp, Joe Campbell, one of the returning miners on the Corona, said: "We have done a great deal of figuring on that, and it now appears that the output, notwithstanding the scarcity of food and light, will be from $12,000,000 to $15,000,000. Dr. H. H. Littlefield of Skaguay came in on the Corona. He had just closed a contract with the Canadian government to pack provisions to Lake Bennett for 25 cents a pound. L. L. Grady, formerly a banker of Fairfax, Minn., paid $600 for the privilege of walking from Dawson behind a brisk dog team. Muret Anderson, an elderly gentleman of St. Louis, made the trip after much the same fashion.

FORTY ARE KILLED IN A MINE.

Explosion of Gas Attended by Terrible Results in a Russian Colliery.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 18.—Forty persons were killed and eighteen injured by an explosion of gas in one of the mines of the Donetzaer company, in the Tagenrog district, on the north shore of the Sea of Azov.

France's Foreign Trade Increases.

Paris, Jan. 18.—The official returns just issued show the imports for 1897 to have been 4,000,126,000 francs, as compared with 3,798,579,000 francs in 1896. The exports for 1897 were 3,675,613,000 francs, compared with 3,400,920,000 francs during the previous year.

Explosion Not Caused by Gas.

Natural gas was not to blame for the explosion in King's restaurant on Monday night. An investigation yesterday revealed the fact that the accident was caused by the explosion of the hot water generator in the basement.

Italian Minister to Resign.

Rome, Jan. 18.—In consequence of the death of his second son, aged 17 years, the Marquis Visconti-Venosta desires to resign the Foreign Office portfolio.

England Wants More Soldiers.

London, Jan. 18.—It is asserted that the government has decided to ask Parliament to sanction an increase of the army by 5,000 men.

German Exports Decreasing.

Berlin, Jan. 18.—Exports to America from north Germany showed a falling off during the last quarter of $3,231,813. The decrease was principally in sugar.

Capture of a Dervish Outpost.

Cairo, Jan. 18.—The native troops from Kassala have captured another Dervish outpost, Mugalla, west of Kassala.

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

STRIKES SENATOR MASON.

HOTEL CLERK IN WASHINGTON ASSAULTS THE CHICAGOAN.

Wife of a Constituent to Whom the Sights of the Capital City Had Been Shown Is Refused a Room at a Hotel During a Moment of Overofficiousness—Apologies Follow After Friends Separate the Belligerents—Story of the Encounter.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 18.—United States Senator William Mason of Chicago was the victim of an unpleasant affair in the office of the Hotel Johnson this afternoon when he was assaulted by the clerk after some words over securing a room for the wife of one of Senator Mason's Chicago friends who was passing through the city.

Mr. Alonzo Wighal of Chicago, a well-known lawyer and formerly editor of the Chicago Journal, is an old friend of Senator Mason. Yesterday Mr. Wighal telegraphed that his wife would pass through Washington and asked that Senator Mason should take her sight-seeing.

Senator Mason and his son spent the early afternoon in escorting Mrs. Wighal through the public buildings, and afterwards dined at the Johnson. Mrs. Wighal being tired and some hours remaining before she could secure a train Senator Mason engaged a room for her at the Johnson for the afternoon, paid for it, and registered her as "Mrs. Lou Wighal, Chicago."

Returning to the café, where the woman was waiting with his son, Mr. Mason was followed by the clerk, who asserted that he had changed his mind about furnishing the room, and tendered Senator Mason his money.

The Senator repaired with the clerk to the lobby, where hot words ensued, and the clerk struck him. Before many blows passed the combatants were separated by friends.

Mrs. Wighal afterward was escorted to the Arlington, where she secured a room for the night, being too much wrought up over the incident to continue her journey as intended.

The proprietor of the Hotel Johnson afterward said that his clerk had been overzealous, and that he greatly regretted the occurrence.

[There is no Alonzo Wighal in the City Directory. Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo C. Wignall of 4204 Michigan avenue have been out of the city several days, and neighbors said last night they understood Mr. and Mrs. Wignall had gone East and South on a tour. It was not possible last night to establish their identity with that of Senator Mason's friends.]

LAKE CARRIERS' ASSOCIATION.

Annual Meeting at Detroit Today Will Take Up the Question of Minimum Rates.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 18.—Owners and Captains of big lake craft are in Detroit tonight ready to attend the annual meeting of the Lake Carriers' association, which begins tomorrow morning. Almost the entire freight tonnage of the great lakes is represented. Rival bidders for the Buffalo grain shoveling contract are on hand pushing their claims for business. The price paid last year to Contractor James Kennedy was $3.35 per 1,000 bushels, and the vesselmen anticipate a low rate this year as a result of the competition.

A meeting was held tonight of a committee of seventeen appointed at Cleveland last summer on establishment of minimum freight rates. No minimum rates have heretofore been regularly adopted by the association, and it is considered questionable whether such action can be taken and maintained. The chairman of the committee, A. A. Parker of Detroit, has had much correspondence with the owners concerning the matter. The consensus of opinion seemed to favor 30 cents up for coal from Ohio ports to the head of Lake Superior or to Chicago, and 70 cents per ton down on iron ore, making about an even dollar for the round trip. The committee will prepare its report tomorrow.

Captain J. S. Dunham of Chicago is certain to be elected President.

HOLDS THE STATE NOT LIABLE.

Illinois Commission Rejects the Claim of the Estate of Samuel Hobson for Five Thousand Dollars.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—The Commission of Claims today rendered an opinion in the case of the State Bank of Chicago, administrators of the estate of Samuel Hobson, against the State of Illinois, dismissing the claim. Hobson was killed in an explosion of dynamite at the World's Fair grounds while engaged in wrecking a building on Oct. 17, 1895. He was employed at the time by a salvage and wrecking company. The commission held that the State could not be held liable for the negligence which resulted in the accident, and that whatever liability is attached to the accident must fall upon the wrecking company, who were using explosives and who had employed Hobson. The amount of the claim was $5,000.

OVERLAND TRAIN IN THE DITCH.

Central Pacific Flyer Wrecked in California, Killing Two Engineers and Injuring the Firemen.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—The west-bound overland on the Central Pacific was ditched this evening half a mile east of Colfax, Cal. Both engines were overturned and the mail car was partially burned. The killed are:

HACKETT, DON Z., engineer.
LIGHTNER, ——, fireman.

The injured:

Brown, C. C., engineer, badly injured about head.
Brown, C. F., Hackett's fireman, badly scalded and mashed.
Stephens, A. H., mail clerk, back hurt and injured internally.
Invalid lady, riding in baggage car, injured internally.

Supreme Court Affirms Judgment.

Columbus, O., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—In the Supreme Court today the judgment of the Stark County Court in the case of Sample C. George against George D. Saxton, a damage transaction, was affirmed. The defendant in the case is a brother of Mrs. William McKinley and was sued for alienating the affections of Mrs. Annie E. George, the wife of the plaintiff.

Are Charged with Conspiracy.

This morning Frank Troost, Treasurer of the Village of Harlem, and Justice Joseph Klimmer of the same village will appear before Justice Hamburgher on a charge of conspiracy preferred by Arthur Berliner of Harlem, who was recently held to the grand jury on a charge of embezzlement made by Troost.

HE SHOOTS TO KILL.

Dr. Simmons of St. Louis Fires at Emil B. Davidson.

TWO WOUNDS INFLICTED.

Bullets Rain on the Young Man in His Wild Flight.

SERIOUS ACCUSATION MADE.

Davidson Said to Have Assaulted Miss Simmons.

HE CLAIMS TO BE INNOCENT.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—Emil B. Davidson, a young stenographer, was shot twice this morning by Dr. Charles F. Simmons, millionaire President of the Simmons Patent Medicine company. One of the bullets struck Davidson in the left shoulder, the other in the left wrist. Neither wound is regarded as dangerous.

The shooting occurred in the doctor's parlor at 3041 Chestnut street. Dr. Simmons accused Davidson of having assaulted his daughter. Davidson heard of this and left his office at 10 o'clock to go to the doctor's house and explain. He encountered both Dr. Simmons and his son. After a short colloquy the doctor sprang at the young man and opened fire. Davidson rushed to a window and jumped to the sidewalk. His left forearm was torn open by broken glass. A bullet caught him in the right hand. Dr. Simmons fired a shot just as Davidson disappeared through the window. It went wild. Both Dr. Simmons and his son ran out and continued to fire at the fleeing man. As Davidson ran north in Cardinal avenue a dozen bullets whizzed past his ears. One struck him on top of the right shoulder blade.

Davidson escaped from his pursuers and ran two blocks to the office of Dr. Creveling, where his wounds were treated. Dr. Simmons went to the Seventh District Police Station and surrendered.

As Told by Simmons.

"Between God and man I did nothing more than any father would have done under like circumstances and situated as I was when the shooting took place," said the distinguished prisoner.

Dr. Simmons is a man of nearly 60 years and a typical Southern gentleman. He was dressed in a dark suit, with Prince Albert coat, and the ever present black slouch hat. Dr. Simmons had scarcely reached the station when his wife and son followed him there.

The doctor said: "At a little after 10:30 this morning Davidson came to my house. I was in my bedroom at the time and he came all the way up there. I don't know how he got in the house. I only know that he was there and that we had a warm word or two. Then I invited him down-stairs, and he went down ahead of me and into the parlor. I followed him there and soon after we had reached the parlor my wife and son joined us there."

"Was there an argument there?"

"Yes; a very warm one."

"How long did it last?"

"Five—perhaps ten minutes. Then Davidson threatened me. He advanced on me with his left hand extended as though to emphasize his threat and with his right hand resting on his hip pocket. I thought he was going to shoot me, and thinking my life in danger I commenced to shoot."

Davidson Claims to Be Innocent.

Young Davidson, coatless and pale as death, with his right arm in a plaster cast, was brought from Dr. Creveling's office to the Seventh District Police Station in a patrol wagon in charge of several officers. Davidson emphatically declined to prosecute either Dr. Simmons or the doctor's son. His reasons for so doing, he declared, were of a nature which he did not care to make public.

"In that case," said Captain Boyd, "the only charge the police can make against the two prisoners is discharging firearms within the city limits."

Davidson denied flatly that he had threatened Dr. Simmons' life when he called at the house this morning.

"I am accused of a certain offense of which I am innocent," said Davidson to Captain Boyd. "I can prove the identity of the guilty party, and I called on Dr. Simmons this morning to explain my position. When I was admitted to the house I went straight to the doctor's room on the second floor. He invited me to go down-stairs and await him in the parlor. I was in the parlor a few moments alone, when the doctor and his son came into the room. We exchanged a few words and the doctor opened fire upon me. He shot twice and I fell to the floor. I arose and saw the doors were closed, and I jumped through the window to the lawn. One shot was fired at me as I ran across the lawn to the sidewalk, but I do not know who fired it. The bullets which struck me were fired by the doctor. I heard altogether about ten shots fired."

Carries a Pistol.

A pistol was taken from young Davidson's pocket at the station-house. He admitted that he had carried it with him, knowing that he was calling on Dr. Simmons on a dangerous errand. All concerned were released on nominal bonds.

On June 21, 1894, Dr. Simmons stabbed John McBain, a bookkeeper, then in his employ. The police did not learn of the cutting until the next day, when Dr. Simmons made a statement that he cut McBain accidentally. McBain alleged that the stabbing was done with murderous intent. The case dragged for a long time and the defendant was finally discharged because of insufficient evidence. Before the McBain incident Dr. Simmons avenged an insult to a female relative in Mississippi by shooting a man. Later, in the same State, he assaulted a negro in a car.

Will Speak for Gage Prize.

Four contestants for the Gage prize in extemporaneous speaking at Northwestern University were appointed yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the faculty held in University Hall. They are Declav K. Froula of Chicago, Carleton H. Pendleton of Evanston, Mott P. Mitchell of Guthrie Center, Ia., and E. W. Engstrom of Rockford, Ill. The prize consists of $40, and is the gift of Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage. The contest will take place on Friday evening, Feb. 4, at the First Methodist Church, Evanston.

LIEBIG
COMPANY'S Extract
OF BEEF

is a perfect tonic; it braces up the system to resist Neuralgia, Colds and Influenza; it keeps the healthy well, and strengthens invalids. A perfect essence of Beef; its effect upon the system is lasting, not transitory like alcoholic stimulants. In the Kitchen it provides the essential features of good cookery—appetizing flavour, nourishment and digestibility.

Note this signature in BLUE on every jar.
J. v. Liebig
AVOID INFERIOR SUBSTITUTES.

LORD AND THOMPSON

They Win Out in the C. A. A. Election Fight.

PRUSSING IS DEFEATED.

Members' Ticket Is Successful with a Single Exception.

YOUNG ELEMENT CONTROL.

Commissioned Army and Navy Officers to Be Admitted to Club Free.

FINANCES IN GOOD CONDITION.

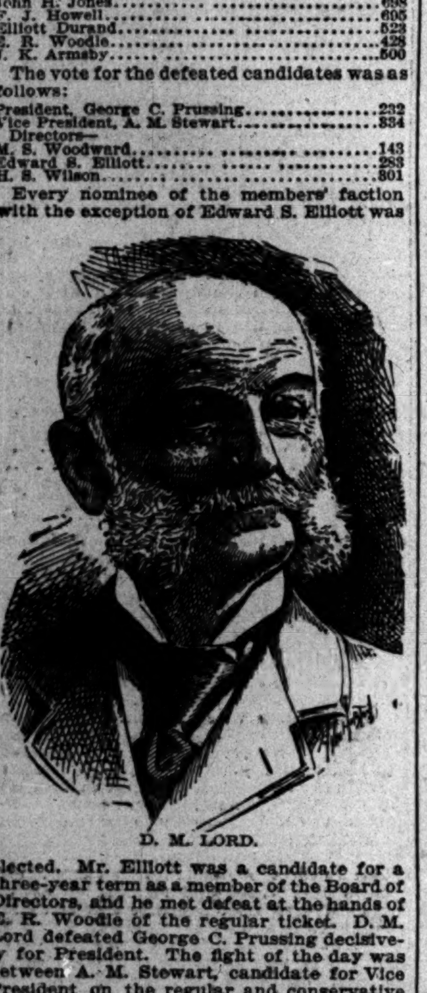
The following officers were elected at the Chicago Athletic association yesterday for the year 1898, with the vote:

President, D. M. Lord	489
Vice President, William Hale Thompson	397
Secretary, F. W. Wentworth	720
Treasurer, E. D. Hulbert	720
Director, one year, George D. Kirkham	720
Directors, three years—	
John H. Jones	698
F. J. Howell	605
Elliott Durand	523
E. R. Woodle	428
J. K. Armsby	500

The vote for the defeated candidates was as follows:

President, George C. Prussing	232
Vice President, A. M. Stewart	334
Directors—	
M. S. Woodward	143
Edward S. Elliott	283
H. S. Wilson	301

Every nominee of the members' faction with the exception of Edward S. Elliott was



D. M. LORD.

elected. Mr. Elliott was a candidate for a three-year term as a member of the Board of Directors, and he met defeat at the hands of E. R. Woodle of the regular ticket. D. M. Lord defeated George C. Prussing decisively for President. The fight of the day was between A. M. Stewart, candidate for Vice President on the regular and conservative tickets, and William Hale Thompson on the members' ticket, and the latter won through the thoroughly organized efforts of his friends by sixty-three votes.

There was no contest in the elections of F. W. Wentworth for secretary, E. D. Hulbert for treasurer, and George D. Kirkham for a one-year director's term, and each of them received the full vote cast, 720.

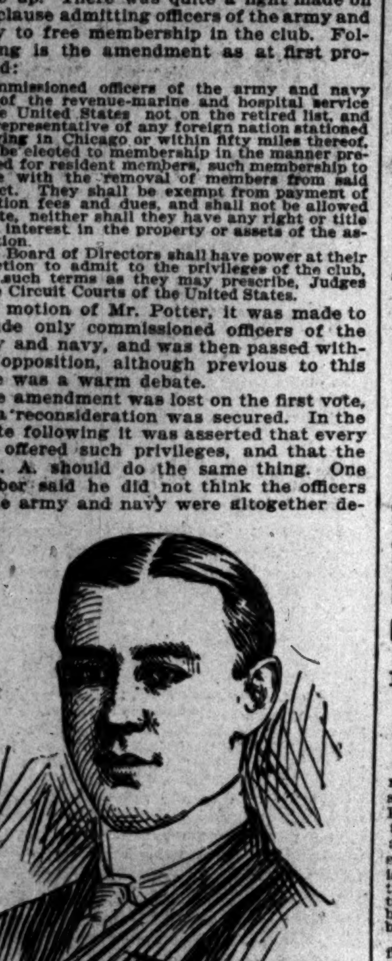
Annual Meeting of the Club.

In the evening the annual meeting of the club was held, at which a financial statement was read and the discussion of amendments came up. There was quite a fight made on the clause admitting officers of the army and navy to free membership in the club. Following is the amendment as at first proposed:

> Commissioned officers of the army and navy and of the revenue-marine and hospital service of the United States not on the retired list, and any representative of any foreign nation stationed or living in Chicago or within fifty miles thereof, may be elected to membership in the manner prescribed for resident members, such membership to expire with the removal of members from said district. They shall be exempt from payment of initiation fees and dues, and shall not be allowed to vote, neither shall they have any right or title to or interest in the property or assets of the association.
>
> The Board of Directors shall have power at their discretion to admit to the privileges of the club, upon such terms as they may prescribe, Judges of the Circuit Courts of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Potter, it was made to include only commissioned officers of the army and navy, and was then passed without opposition, although previous to this there was a warm debate.

The amendment was lost on the first vote, but a reconsideration was secured. In the debate following it was asserted that every club offered such privileges, and that the C. A. A. should do the same thing. One member said he did not think the officers of the army and navy were altogether de-



WILLIAM HALE THOMPSON.

sirable members, but in reply to this another member made a short speech in favor of the soldiers and sailors, which was greeted with cries of "How about Lovering?" However, after more debate Mr. Potter put an end to the discussion by cutting down the amendment, and it was passed without opposition.

Australian Ballot System.

The elections were interesting. The Australian ballot system was in use and at the big table on a platform in the lounging-room on the second floor sat Everett C. Brown, James D. Bradley, and John F. Turrill as judges. They received the votes of the members and checked them up from the lists in regulation fashion.

A carriage brigade in charge of Howard E. Raymond scoured the city for members and landed them in bunches to be voted. The polls opened at 1 o'clock and Secretary Frank W. Wentworth cast the first vote. As he was on every ticket there was considerable good natured chaffing as to which ticket he voted. At 3 o'clock there had been 381 votes cast, about half of the total. Mr. Thompson's friends, adorned with white badges bearing his name, worked like beavers all the afternoon and the blue badges of Mr. Lord's workers joined with those of Thompson in the canvass. The other tickets had no organized workers and before the afternoon was half over the election of Thompson and Lord was conceded. It is the first time a members' ticket has been successful. The vote was a full one, considering the issues at stake, although the vote of 1,186 at the election two years ago is the highest mark ever reached, but the fight then was a bitter one.

D. M. Lord and F. E. Pettet came in shortly after the opening of the polls and cast their ballots, and a little after them came Ferdinand E. Peck, and after these the voters came in bunches and the clubhouse became well filled. At 5 o'clock the tally showed 540 votes, and at 6 the tellers carried the boxes filled with ballots to the Secretary's office, where they were closeted until 9 o'clock completing the count. There was considerable scratching done, Prussing and Thompson being voted together on many tickets.

At 6 o'clock a buffet lunch was served at which 200 members were present, and after that the annual meeting was called.

The financial statement showed the club's finances to be in good condition. Following is a summary:

The report shows the liabilities Dec. 31, 1896, to have been $458,990.92, as against $436,727.20. The profits for the year aggregated $50,342.17. The losses were:

Restaurant	$ 2,011.47
Racquet and tennis	481.57
Laundry	378.70
Bad debts written off, including reserve	854.24
Football	3,649.37
Ice plant	2,400.00
Bicycle	311.17
Swimming championship	1,936.13
Track team	2,007.93
Sale of bicycle repair shop equipment	190.39
Total	$ 14,220.97
Net departmental profits	$ 36,121.20
Dues one year	92,460.00
	$128,581.20
Deficiency on operating account for the year 1897	179.92
	$128,761.12

The operating expenses of the club amount to $85,825.13, added to which is the carrying charges of $42,825.99, making in all $128,761.12.

Comparison with 1896 shows the house account to be $8,541.34 in 1896, against $15,584.36 in 1897; entertainment, $6,051.13, against $5,398.91; and athletics, $3,787.31, against $8,386.17.

The track team cost $2,007.93, the swimming championships $1,936.13, and football $2,428.57 more than in 1896.

Victory for Younger Members.

The election of the members' ticket is a victory for the younger members of the club, although it does not mean much in the way of a change in the present methods in vogue. It does mean that the club will maintain its prestige as the great athletic promoter of the West and that the big athletic events will continue as in the past, as well as the social features. Mr. Lord gave out the following statement after the elections:

"I of course am gratified at my election. I favor athletics within reasonable bounds and also the social features. We are committed to that policy. We also are in favor of a similar conservative policy in the finances such as has prevailed during the last year."

Mr. Thompson said he was deeply gratified at his victory and appreciated the work done for him by his friends. He said it would be the height of his ambition to fill the office with credit during his term. He will in all probability be made chairman of the Athletic committee, a position which it is known he desires, and if appointed it will mean a great season of athletic sports for the club, for his work in athletics is too well known to need comment.

Sketch of New Officers.

Daniel M. Lord, the newly-elected President, joined the club in 1891 and took a hand in its management at the beginning of 1896, when he was elected a three-year director. Mr. Lord is of the kind who doesn't believe in doing things half way, and since accepting the positions of Vice President, chairman of the Membership committee, chairman of the Finance committee, and member of the House committee he has been one of the busiest of directors, and is deserving of a good share of the credit for the splendid showing made by the club during the year 1897. Mr. Lord believes in running the Chicago Athletic association on business principles, the same as any other big institution. Mr. Lord is a patron of all kinds of athletic sport and social functions. He is senior member of the firm of Lord & Thomas.

William Hale Thompson, Vice President elect, is in the real estate business at 233 West Madison street. He became a member of the C. A. A. in 1892, and is now a life member. In 1896 he was elected director for a three-year term and served on the Billiard, Bath, Athletic, Finance, and House committees during the year 1896. In 1897 he was appointed to the Billiard, Athletic, and Entertainment committees. His two years of varied and active service have given him a wide knowledge of the affairs of the club. He is well known as a promoter of athletics, rendering valuable service to the C. A. A. Mr. Thompson has always been a faithful, hardworking director, spending much of his time at the club, and ever busy thinking out new schemes for the advancement of the C. A. A.

SCHAEFER IS BADLY DEFEATED.

Makes Only 139 Points While Spinks Is Securing 260—"Wizard" Complains of the Ivories.

The second night of the eighteen-inch balk line billiard tournament at Central Music Hall produced a big surprise, Jacob Schaefer being decisively defeated by W. H. Spinks, one of the "shortstops." Schaefer essayed to play 400 to Spinks' 260. Instead, Spinks made almost double as many points as he, the final score being: Spinks, 260; Schaefer, 139. Spinks' average was a little less than 11—a good showing, but by no means sufficient to warrant such a defeat of the "Wizard." The latter was decidedly out of form and evidently suffering from nervousness. The crowd was smaller than on Monday night, and the spectators, who grew enthusiastic over occasional shots, appeared to be in sympathy with the "Wizard." Martin Mullen of Cleveland, one of the best known amateurs in the country, occupied a seat on the platform.

In spite of the humidity of the hall, which made the spectators uncomfortable, both of the experts complained the room was too cold and the ivories unsatisfactory. Schaefer especially criticised the deadness of the balls.

The "Wizard's" four miscues at different stages of the game were the subject of much comment. Many of those present said that he had never put up such a poor exhibition. His average, 5 19-24, is below the shortstop gait, and he missed several shots which appeared to be in his grasp. Spinks, on the other hand, played a steady game, slow, but sure. His high run was 48 and his average 10 5-6.

Schaefer won the bank and drew only two. He appeared indifferent. Spinks took things cheerfully and in the eighth rolled the ivories for 34, making several clever shots, but failed to get out of balk on his next effort.

In the eighteenth inning Schaefer displayed the best form of the evening, and, getting a good opening, made things look more cheerful for his friends by pushing along thirty-eight buttons. In the twenty-third Spinks brought the ivories together outside of the lines and keeping them in and out by skillful nursing started on his run. At forty-eight he failed to get them out of balk. The run was greeted with applause. Score:

Spinks (260)—4, 31, 0, 19, 4, 2, 3, 34, 8, 22, 2, 0, 0, 11, 1, 2, 16, 15, 0, 23, 8, 1, 48, 6. Total, 260. High run, 48. Average, 10 5-6.

Schaefer (400)—2, 0, 2, 18, 0, 0, 4, 10, 4, 4, 11, 0, 0, 9, 4, 1, 2, 38, 12, 6, 3, 0, 0, 9. Total, 139. High run, 38. Average, 5 19-24.

Two games will be played today. This afternoon Spinks and Catton play and tonight Ives meets Sutton.

INTERSTATE LEAGUE MEETING.

Practical Five-Year Compact Is Made, Probably for Toledo's Benefit—Schedule Committee.

Dayton, O., Jan. 18.—At the meeting of the representatives of the clubs comprising the Interstate league held here today William Myer of Fort Wayne and Charles Voegele of Mansfield, together with President Power, were appointed a committee to prepare the schedule for next season. An agreement was signed whereby no club is permitted, under $500 forfeit, to withdraw from the league within five years without consent of the majority of the clubs. The salary limit will be vigorously enforced. The next meeting will be held in Springfield March 15.

Ashenback of Springfield was traded for Graffius of New Castle.

Burns Still Non-Committal.

Springfield, Mass., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—A wild rumor flew through the afternoon papers here about that the Chicago club had finally announced the engagement of Thomas Everett Burns.

"How much is there in the story?" asked a reporter.

"Much from a reporter's standpoint, very little from mine or from the club's. As a matter of fact, I know nothing, and have no word from the officials. This much I will say, I am assured by people who know that if Anson gets through the club will offer me his place, but that assurance comes not from the club."

It is said that at Anson's request the Western league has postponed awarding the Grand Rapids franchise until Anson's future is decided, which means practically that the runaway colt can have his option on a franchise. As Burns says, "from a reportorial standpoint" this is very satisfactory.

Western Association Troubles.

Rockford, Ill., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—The indications are that the Western association will have three franchises to dispose of at its meeting to be held in Chicago early in February. No offers have been received for the St. Joseph franchise, which is the property of James Manning of Kansas City. Des Moines wants to transfer its franchise to some other city, and Quincy has quit and informed its players that they are no longer under reservation. It is thought the vacancies can be filled from Omaha, Rock Island, Sioux City, and Topeka.

League of American Sportsmen.

New York, Jan. 18.—The League of American Sportsmen was organized here today, the aim of the association being "to promote good fellowship among sportsmen, to foster in the minds of people a love of nature and of nature's works, to encourage the propagation of game and game fish, and the restocking of game fields and public waters." To these ends it will act in unison with State, county, and municipal authorities who aim at similar ends. The officers of the league are: President, G. O. Shields, New York; Vice Presidents, Dr. Chart Merriam, Washington; E. S. Thompson, New York; W. A. Richards, Cheyenne, Wyo.; W. T. Hornaday, New York; A. A. Anderson, New York; Secretary, Arthur F. Rice, Passaic, N. J.; Treasurer, F. Hyatt, New York.

From Rifles to Plows.

Last year Greece was buying guns, and this year it has ordered 10,000 plows.

In sore throat, nose, mouth, tonsils, pharynx, diphtheria, etc., use Sander's Eucalyptol.

NEW RULES ARE OUT.

Everett and Stagg Complete Their Task of Revision.

NO MORE MASS PLAYS.

Five Men Allowed Behind the Line Under Conditions.

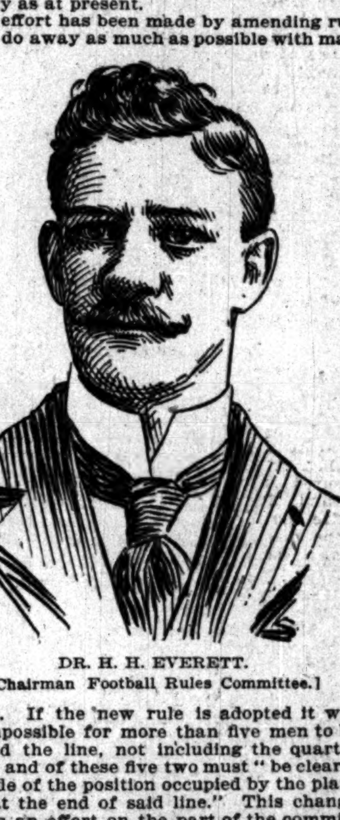
QUARTER NOT INCLUDED.

The committee appointed by the college conference to suggest changes in the rules governing football completed its labors yesterday, and nothing remains now but the adoption or rejection of the proposed changes by the interested colleges.

Chairman H. H. Everett of the University of Illinois and A. A. Stagg of the University of Chicago, who have composed the committee, have explained their reason for suggesting changes to be, first, to make as few changes as possible of the vital points of the game; second, to make such changes in the rules governing the game as to reduce the chances of injury without destroying the nature of the game; third, to reduce the chances for foul and unfair playing; and, fourth, to make the game still more a game of skill. The committee proposes later with the consent of the colleges to suggest certain recommendations for the instruction and direction of the officials.

Some of the proposed changes have been made with the end in view of more clearly explaining their meaning, while certain obsolete rules of the present code have been stricken out. Others of the changes have consisted in changes of only a word or phrase, leaving the meaning of the rule practically as at present.

An effort has been made by amending rule 22 to do away as much as possible with mass plays. If the new rule is adopted it will be impossible for more than five men to be behind the line, not including the quarter back, and of these five two must "be clearly outside of the position occupied by the players at the end of said line." This change shows an effort on the part of the committee to yield to the popular demand for the abolition of the injurious mass play by putting out of the question the use of line men in back of the line formations.



DR. H. H. EVERETT.

[Chairman Football Rules Committee.]

Another important suggestion is in regard to the changing in the rules of scoring. Goals of all kinds are lessened in value, while the touchdown will count five instead of four points. By changing rule 16 so as to allow the side against which a touchdown has been scored to either make or receive the resulting kickoff, the weaker team will be given a chance against its opponent that it has not had in the past.

The more important changes, with the reasons for them, are as follows:

Rule 2. The rule as amended reads: "A free kick is a term used to designate any kick where the opponents are restrained by rule from advancing beyond a certain point. Under a free kick are included the kickoff, the kickout, the puntout, a kick from a fair catch, and a place kick for goal after a touchdown. Any player of the side having the free kick may put the ball in play."

Rule 5. (b) The rule for a safety seems sufficiently inadequate to warrant the framing of a new rule. It is as follows: "A safety is made (1) when a player, securing the ball from his own side, either on a snap back, a pass, a fumble, a kick, or on a kick blocked by opponents, touches it down or is held or downed so that the ball is across the goal line which he is defending; (2) when, having secured the ball from the opponents through a misplay or on a kick, he attempts to advance it and is held or downed in his goal; or when he is held or downed with the ball, in his goal, after he himself, or one of his own side has given the impetus which has caused the ball to cross the goal line which he is defending."

Rule 7. To stop the practice of drawing men offside by a feint and then snapping the ball before they can get back. This change is especially necessary under the changes in Rule 29, whereby "no player shall lay his hands upon or interfere with an opponent before the ball is put in play."

The rule as amended reads: "A scrimmage takes place when the holder of the ball places it upon the ground and puts it in play by kicking it forward or snapping it back. If after the snapper back has taken his position he should voluntarily move the ball as if to snap it, whether he withholds it altogether or only momentarily, the ball shall be regarded as in play and the scrimmage begun."

Rule 8. The rule as amended reads: "A fair catch is a catch made direct from a kick by one of the opponents, or from a puntout by one of the same side, provided the man while making the catch makes a mark with his heel, and no other player of his side has touched the ball. If he be interfered with by an opponent who is offside, or if he be thrown after catching the ball, unless he has advanced beyond his mark, he shall be given fifteen yards. If a side obtain a free kick from fair catch they may put the ball in play by a punt, drop kick, or place kick, and their opponents cannot come within ten yards of the line on which the free catch was made. The kicker may kick the ball from any point directly behind the spot where the catch was made on a line parallel to the side line."

Rule 11. The amended portion reads: "A player is put offside if the ball in play has last been touched by one of his own side behind him. A kicked ball therefore which first struck or was touched by a player belonging to the kicker's side who was in front of the kicker, should go to the opponents for a scrimmage at the spot where the offside play occurred. No player when offside shall touch the ball, except on a fumble in a scrimmage or in case of a muff of a kicked ball, nor with his hands or arms interrupt or obstruct an opponent until again on side."

Rule 16. The amended portion reads: "The ball shall be kicked off at the beginning of each half, and whenever a goal has been obtained the side which has lost the goal shall have the option of making or receiving the kickoff."

Rule 18. The rule as amended reads: "The side which has a free-kick, except a punt-out, must be behind the ball when it is kicked. If a player of the side kicking the ball be offside the ball shall be brought back and kicked off at a point ten yards nearer the kicker's goal. If a player of the side receiving the ball be offside, that is, beyond the line where he is restrained by rule, his side shall be put back ten yards. At a kickoff, and on a kick from a fair catch, the opposite side must stand at least ten yards in front of the ball until it is put in play. On a kickout the opposite side cannot stand nearer the goal than the twenty-five-yard line, except on a kickout made after a drop kick upon the first down inside the twenty-five-yard line, when the fifteen-yard line is the restraining point."

Rule 19.—The following changes were made because of the general confusion arising from allowing the privilege of charging. Officials differed widely as to the right and efficiency of it. It was deemed best to state definitely when the privilege was accorded. The rule as amended reads:

"Charging is lawful for the opponents in case of a place kick, except the kickoff, as soon as the ball is put in play by touching the ground. The umpire shall signal with his hand the instant this takes place. If opponents charge before the ball is put in play they shall be put back ten yards for every offense. If the kicker kicked the ball from beyond the point where he is restrained by rule the ball shall be returned and rekicked from a point ten yards back."

Rule 20. The rule as amended reads: "A player may throw or pass the ball in any direction except toward the opponents' goal. If the ball be batted or thrown forward it shall go down on the spot to the opponents."

Rule 21. To eliminate rough and unfair play. Players are not infrequently tackled and thrown when, according to the rule, the play is over. The second change aims to prevent kneeing and mauling by stopping the runner with the ball from foolishly trying to advance it.

The rule as amended reads: "If a player, having the ball, is tackled and the movement of the ball stopped, or if the player cry 'down,' the referee shall blow his whistle, and the side holding the ball shall put it down for a scrimmage. As soon as a runner, attempting to go through, is tackled and goes down, or whenever a runner having the ball in his possession goes out of bounds, or cries 'down,' the referee shall blow his whistle, and the ball shall be considered down at the spot where he went out of bounds, or where he cried 'down.' Any piling up on the man after that shall be punished by giving him fifteen yards. The runner, when clearly thrown and held, shall not attempt to advance the ball, and the referee must call the ball down instantly."

Rule 21. As it is now many officials allow the quarter to run with the ball after a third player has simply touched the ball while in the quarter back's hands. The rule as amended reads: "If, in snapping the ball back, the player so doing be offside, the ball must be snapped again, and if this occur three times on the same down the ball shall go to the opponents. The man who first receives the ball when snapped back from the down shall not carry it forward beyond the spot where the ball was down for the scrimmage unless he has received it from a player who is able, by rule, to advance it or unless he has regained it on a fumble after it has touched another player."

Rule 22. To prevent injuries by reducing the opportunity for heavy and compact massing on certain points in the line.

The rule as amended reads: "If, when the ball is put in play, five players, not including the quarter back, be behind the line of scrimmage, then two of these players must be clearly outside of the position occupied by the players at the ends of said line. Exception: Any formation may be made as a defense for a kick, but no running play shall be allowed where the formation does not conform to the above rule, except that on a kick, in the case of a bad pass or a fumble, recourse may be had to any play permissible under the rules."

Rule 28. Amend to read as follows: "The following shall be the value of each point in the scoring: Goal obtained by touchdown, 5; goal from field kick, 4; goal from place kick, 3; touchdown, failing goal, 4; safety by opponents, 2."

Rule 29. To prevent slugging and dirty playing in the line by requiring the rush lines practically to stand apart. The amendments will help stop holding in the line, which is the most fruitful source of retaliation by blows. Further, these changes will prevent the pulling of players off side for the sake of getting a penalty by snapping the ball at that instant.

The rule as amended reads: "Before the ball is put in play no player shall lay his hands upon or interfere with an opponent. The penalty for foul interference of this kind by the side on the defense shall be five yards, or half the distance if the foul was committed within the ten-yard line; for foul interference of this kind by the side with the ball the penalty shall be a loss of five yards by the side in possession of the ball. In this case the same down and the same point of distance to be reached as already indicated by the linesmen shall remain. After the ball is put in play the players of the side that has possession of the ball can obstruct the opponents with the body only, except the player who runs with the ball. But the players of the side not having the ball can use their hands and arms to push their opponents out of the way. On a kick, however, the side receiving the ball shall not prevent their opponents from going down the field by the use of their hands or arms, or by other foul means, under penalty of losing the ball, and ten yards at the point where the foul occurred."

Rule 30. To encourage substituting fresh men for tired out or injured players, and so prevent serious injuries. The rule as amended reads: "If a player be disqualified a substitute shall take his place. A player may be substituted for another at any time. A player thus substituted cannot return to further participation in the game."

Rule 31. It is rarely necessary to delay the game for three minutes on account of injury. Some teams have caused vexatious delays on account of taking advantage of this three-minute rule as an excuse to rest. The rule as amended reads: "A foul shall be granted for any violation of the rules, unnecessary delay of the game, off side play, or holding of an opponent, unless he has the ball. No delay shall continue more than two minutes except for special reasons the referee may allow an additional minute."

Rule 31. The old rule was not equitable because on a fifteen-yard penalty, for example, if a foul was committed on the sixteen-yard line the ball was advanced to the one-yard line, whereas if the foul was committed on the fourteen-yard line the ball was advanced only to the seven-yard line. Further, it seems hardly fair to a team making a brave defense for its goal to have the attack carried by penalty from the sixteen or seventeen yard line to the one or two yard line, thereby almost insuring a certain touchdown, in spite of the most heroic efforts to prevent it.

The rule as amended reads: "Whenever the rules provide for a distance penalty, if the distance prescribed would carry the ball nearer than the five-yard line the ball shall be down on the five-yard line, except that if the foul is committed inside the ten-yard line half the distance to the goal line shall be given."

PARK BOARD INVITES CYCLISTS.

Will Grant Permit for Associated Clubs' Decoration Day Race and Perhaps for Other Races.

The West Park Board of Commissioners at a special meeting last night extended an invitation to all cycling clubs and associations desiring to have road races on Decoraton day or Fourth of July to appear before the board on the afternoon of Feb. 8, and their demands would be given due consideration.

Two requests for racing privileges were received last night. The Associated Cycling Clubs, through John Simon, chairman of the Racing committee, asked for the privilege of using the boulevard from Logan Square to the Garfield Park track on Decoration day for the annual road race.

The Northwest Cycling association, through its Racing committee, G. M. Booth, O. E. Gray, Alfred Flath, and W. B. Holden, requested a similar privilege for a race over the Wheeling course on Fourth of July. The letter said that the clubs in the northwestern section of the city proposed to make the Wheeling race on Fourth of July an annual event, and the Derby cycling race of the country. The clubs in the association are the Columbia, Fowler, Garland, Æolus, Logan Square, West Side, and March-Davis.

Commissioner Wilson said he favored the Associated Cycling clubs, because it was known to the board to be all right. As for the other request, he thought it ought to be laid over until the board got other requests that were bound to come in.

Commissioner Graham said he favored holding up the Associated Cycling Clubs, because it charged admission to the grand stand last year.

Commissioner Pavlicek thought the board ought to stand by its resolution of last year and confine the racing to one day. He said the board had decided to limit the racing to Decoration day, and he favored standing by the decision.

Commissioner Blount suggested that three or four races could be held on each of the two big holidays without interference with each other, and the board could easily arrange the matter.

On motion of Commissioner Graham both applications were laid over to the first meeting, Feb. 8, and all other clubs and associations intending to have races on Decoration day or July 4 are requested to have in their applications or be represented by committees at that time.

Eaton Out with a Challenge.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—Jay Eaton, the indoor bicycle king, today issued the following challenge:

"I am ready to ride against any bicyclist in the world. I will put up $500 and whoever accepts can put up another $500. Then, I understand, the Indoor Cycling club is willing to add any amount to this main stake that will prove satisfactory to both parties. My challenge includes all the world's champions. I am willing to meet Lehr, Sanger, Cooper, Bald, Taylore, Michael, or any of them on these terms, the races to be one, two, and three mile heats, best two in three, or one, three, and five mile heats, best two in three, or all one-mile heats, best two in three, unpaced, single paced, or tandem paced."

One Million for a Good Road.

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—The Wisconsin Division Century Road club has already commenced to lay its plans to secure legislation from the State looking to the building of good roads. It has sent out a petition which will be presented at the next session of the Legislature with over 200,000 signatures, asking the State to appropriate $500,000 for the building of a great road through the State, starting at Hudson, running to La Crosse, Madison, and this city, thence to the Illinois line along the lake shore. The club claims it will raise a like amount for the purpose by private subscription.

To Boom the L. A. W.

The Chicago consulate of the L. A. W. is planning to resume the work of canvassing the city for members to the league, and at a meeting which will be held in room 318 of the Ashland Block on Saturday evening, Jan. 22, at 8 o'clock, the work will be outlined and actively resumed. Ward captains will be appointed and the organization otherwise perfected. The consulate has plans for a big L. A. W. smoker, and the place and date of the same will be decided upon.

WILL DROP THE SILER AFFAIR.

Corbett Says the Public Is Not Interested in That, but in a Fight Between Him and Fitz.

George Siler will return today from Cleveland, but it is improbable that the meeting proposed by Corbett for the discussion of the relations of the veteran referee and Fitzsimmons will be held, Corbett having been quoted as saying he would not be in favor of the meeting. Nevertheless, Corbett said last night he would be willing to meet Siler under any conditions.

"I am willing to meet Siler," he first said, "but not before newspaper men, for the reason that they are all prejudiced in Siler's favor." Later the pugilist modified this declaration and professed his willingness to meet the referee before newspaper men or any one else. He said, for his part, he was willing to drop the Siler affair.

"People do not care for that," said he. "What they want is to see a fight between me and Fitzsimmons. It will do me no good to meet Siler and make his friends my enemies. Of course I wanted to meet him and have him answer the questions I had prepared for him, but as he has replied to them from Cleveland there would be no reason for our meeting now. I will not seek a meeting with him and have no questions to ask him unless, of course, we should happen to come together. It is time the Siler affair was dropped, and I am willing to do it for my part. Of course every one in Chicago knows Siler was a Fitzsimmons man, but I am willing to let all that rest if he and his friends will only use their efforts to bring about another fight with Fitzsimmons."

Corbett made his usual speech last night at the theater. Yesterday afternoon as he was in Malachi Hogan's saloon a big crowd gathered about the saloon and crowded inside, demanding a speech. Corbett was taken outside and made a short speech on the subject of the desired fight with Champion Fitzsimmons, and told the crowd the championship ought to be brought back to America.

Choynski and "Tut" Ryan.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 18.—Boxing is to be revived in San Francisco during the month of February. The Board of Supervisors has granted the Empire Boxing club a permit for a boxing show some time next month. Applications from several other clubs for permits were before the board, but all were rejected. The Empire club will bring off a twenty-round go between Joe Choynski and Tut Ryan, the Australian. The preliminary will be between Tom Lansing and Henry Baker.

Would Back Gans Against Lavigne.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—Al Herford and Joe Gans passed through Pittsburg this evening on their way from Cleveland to Baltimore. They met William and George Lavigne. Herford offered to back Gans against "Kid" Lavigne for a fight at Baltimore. The Lavignes took the proposition under advisement and may reply from Cleveland next week.

OFFERS $25 FOR E. M. WILCOX.

Captain Colleran Posts a Reward for the Californian Charged with Embezzling $4,000.

Circulars were issued yesterday by Captain Colleran offering a reward of $25 for the arrest of E. M. Wilcox, alias K. M. Wilcox, who is wanted in Los Angeles, Cal., on a charge of the embezzlement of $4,000 from the Rapid Letter Opener company of that city. Wilcox is believed to be in Chicago.

STEPABOUT IS FAST.

Fisher Starts a Good Maiden Filly at Oakland Track.

RUNS AROUND HER FIELD

Bad Sendoff Does Not Prevent Her from Winning Easily.

WARN FLASHLIGHT'S OWNER

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—Outsiders divided the races with the favorites at Oakland today, three going to each. "Butch" Fisher turned loose a good one in the first race in Stepabout. She got a bad start, but ran around a dozen horses in the field, winning as she pleased from Flandes. Red Spinner ran like a streak for four furlongs and then stopped.

Dolore landed the second race in a hot finish with Silver State, landing first by a nose. Judge Stouffer was the favorite, but finished third. Silver State ran a slashing race.

May W. showed that she could run in all sorts of going by romping away from Lucky Dog in the six furlong race, third on the card. The Dog was favorite. There was a lot of disturbance at the post. When they did get off Lucky Dog carromed into a couple of other horses. May W. shot away in front and the Dog set sail after her, but never could catch her. She won in a gallop, while Morinel beat the favorite for the place. The others in the race were fifty lengths back. Buck Massie was a 1 to 4 chance in the fourth race and should have been 1 to 20. He was the only horse in the race and won by ten lengths in a canter.

The fifth race brought a harder blow to form players. Caliente was looked on as a good thing and heavily played. Ofleta, who was 10 to 1, upset all the knowing ones by winning from Aquinas, with Polish third, five lengths back.

Dr. Bernays took the last race. Milesio was second. Himera ran well.

The judges suspended Shaw for his indifferent ride on Flashlight in the fourth race. They also told the owner that he must put up good jockeys in the future or he would be asked to remove his stable from the track.

Weather fine. Track heavy.

First race, 11-16 mile, maidens:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	Str.	Fn.
11—5	Stepabout, 90 [Clawson]	12	4^{1}	1^{1}	1^{4}
6—1	Flandes, 104 [E. Jones]	1	9^{5}	5^{2}	2^{5}
8—1	Maringa, 86 [Devin]	6	6^{4}	7^{3}	3^{5}

Time, 1:11¼. Jim Brownell, 92 pounds; Red Spinner, 105; Entrata, 90; Rose Maid, 87; Racio, 89; San Durango, 103; Altivo, 95; Texarkana, 95; Ordago, 104; Von Dunk, 97; Nita Murphy, 87; Tartar, 102, finished as named. Good start. Won easing up. Stepabout ran around her field after getting a bad start. Spinner was fast for five furlongs, but stopped.

Second race, 13-16 mile:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
8—1	Dolore, 104 [E. Jones]	1	2^{2}	2^{2}	3^{2}	1^{n}
12—1	Silver State, 99 [Woods]	2	1^{1}	1^{1}	1^{1}	2^{2}
7—5	Judge St'fer, 103 [C'ley]	6	4^{5}	5^{1}	4^{3}	3^{5}

Time, 1:24½. Ricardo, 106; Tom Anderson, 106; Jack Martin, 101; Metaire, 101; Chappie, 98, finished as named. Fair start. Won driving. Dolore beat the gate. Silver State ran the best race. Ricardo would have won at six furlongs. He had speed, but died.

Third race, ¾ mile:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
6—5	May W., 107 [Clawson]	1	1^{1}	1^{1}	1^{1}	1^{2}
12—1	Morinel, 87 [McNichols]	3	6^{3}	3^{1}	3^{3}	2^{1}
4—5	Lucky Dog, 115 [Martin]	5	2^{1}	2^{3}	2^{3}	3^{3}

Time, 1:16¾. Glen Anne, 82 pounds; Rejected, 104; Lucky Dan, 105; Town Topics, 82, finished as named. Fair start. Won easily. Lucky Dog was bumped at the start. May W. won as she pleased.

Fourth race, ¾ mile:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
1—4	B. Massie, 104 [Martin]	2	1^{1}	1^{1}	1^{1}	1^{6}
10—1	Gallant, 104 [Conley]	1	2^{1}	2^{2}	2^{2}	2^{3}
10—1	Flashlight, 112 [Shaw]	4	5^{4}	6^{2}	4^{2}	3^{5}

Time, 1:17. Outgo, 104 pounds; Howard, 119; Fannie E., 105; The Gossip, 99; February, 104, finished as named. Good start. Won easily. Buck Massie outclassed the others. Gallant got a flying start. Outgo, if ridden, might have been third.

Fifth race, 13-16 mile:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
10—1	Ofleta, 106 [Thorpe]	4	4^{1}	3^{2}	2^{3}	1^{1}
13—5	Aquinas, 98 [J. Woods]	1	1^{1}	1^{1}	1^{2}	2^{3}
12—1	Polish, 104 [Clawson]	6	5^{2}	4^{1}	4^{3}	3^{2}

Time, 1:23¾. Caliente, 110 pounds; Sly, 90; Hermanita, 102; Torsion, 112, finished as named. Good start. Won driving. Ofleta bumped Aquinas. The latter might have won. Sly pulled up lame. Caliente and Torsion had no speed.

Sixth race, 11-16 mile:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
8—1	Dr. Bernays, 86 [Woods]	4	6^{2}	4^{2}	1^{2}	1^{1}
6—2	Milesio, 92 [Clawson]	2	1^{1}	1^{2}	2^{1}	2^{4}
6—1	Himera, 84 [McNichols]	7	10^{4}	9^{3}	3^{8}	[illegible]

Time, 1:11¼. Rosa, 90 pounds; Paso Tempo, 103; Sardou, 111; Glenower, 86; Scintillate, 84; El Ladrone, 93; Loumont, 87; Mary Nievez, 101; Nervula, 91; Merrilake, 93, finished as named. Fair start. Won handily. Milesio was short. Nievez and Rosa had early speed.

Tomorrow's entries:

First race, 11-16 mile—Bluebell, 115 pounds; Mistleton, 104; Maxim II., 116; Aluminum, 101; Einstein, 104; Brambella, 99; Miss Alice, 99; Our Climate, 117; Fanny S., 111; Monitor, 117.

Second race, ¾ mile, 3-year-olds—Rosomonde, 110 pounds; Imperious, 112; Hermoso, 115; Blarneystone, 115; Catawba, 102.

Third race, ¾ mile, 3-year-olds—Also Ran, 108 pounds; Casdale, 104; Malay, 104; Bonibel, 101; Anchored, 104; Clarando, 105; Lomatus, 105; Magdalenes, 105; La Condisa, 101; Buena Ventura, 110; Rainier, 105; The Miller, 101; Prince Will, 104.

Fourth race, 13-16 mile, all ages, Acme Club Handicap—Mainstay, 108 pounds; Caspar, 115; 'Ostler Joe, 117; Goodfriend, 105; Sly, 98; Don't Skip Me, 98; Chartreuse II., 95.

Fifth race, 1 mile—Yankee Doodle, 110 pounds; Newsgatherer, 107; Souffle, 105; Harry Thoburn, 107; Garland Carr, 107.

Sixth race, 11-16 mile—Castake, 101 pounds; Watomba, 99; Elmora, 104; Una Colorado, 107; Lole, 115; Colonial Dame, 99; Good Friend, 93; Kaiser Ludwig, 116; Harry Gwinn, 116; Lucky Star, 113.

TABOURET IS BADLY RIDDEN.

Murphy Outgenerals Barrett and Lands Belle of Memphis Winner—Plunge on Cherry Leaf.

New Orleans, La., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—The fair grounds track was deep in mud today, but the regulars were out in force.

The most respectable performance of the day was that of Wyndham Walden's filly Tabouret in the six furlongs for 3-year-olds, although she did not win. Tabouret was in at 117 pounds, conceding ten pounds to the closest to her and sixteen pounds to the others. Barrett, who can ride but one way, took her to the front and opened a lead of two lengths in the first three furlongs. Tabouret held this to well into the stretch, where the early use told on her. At the eighth pole Murphy brought up Belle of Memphis. The pair hooked up at the sixteenth pole and fought it out. Tabouret would have won had not Barrett drawn his whip. Murphy outgeneraled him and landed Belle of Memphis winner by a neck.

Murphy's good ride, however, did no more than atone for the one he put up on his brother's mare, Sister Clara, in the opening race of seven and a half furlongs, in which George B. Cox, backed from 2 to 1 to even money, won easily, with Lakeview Palace in the place.

Cherry Leaf in the nine-furlong selling race was one of the warmest things of the meeting. At the opening his price was as good as 7 to 5, but at post time the layers were shouting 6 to 5, the field against him, but Cherry Leaf did not win. Three of the field beat him out, with Nay Nay a 10 to 1 shot, in front and Robert Bonner, a 15 to 1 shot, in the place. Frank Reagan thought he had something sweet in Valle in the six furlongs for 3-year-old fillies, but the only Rosa Hurns had to beat was Celia B., and she did that by a nose. Full Hand, backed from 2 to 1 to 7 to 5, won the last race in a gallop.

Weather raining. Track heavy.

First race, 15-16 mile, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
11—10	G. B. Cox, 94 [Burns]	2	1^{1}	1^{1}	1^{2}	1^{2}
8—1	L. Pal'ce, 111 [N'wc'm]	1	4^{1}	3^{2}	2^{3}	2^{1}
6—1	Saratoga, 86 [Dupee]	4	2^{1}	2^{3}	3^{3}	3^{4}

Time, 1:44. Kailitan, 106 pounds; Admetus, 105; and Sister Clara, 111, finished as named. Start good. Won pulling up; place easily. It was only a romp for George B. Cox. Lakeview Palace finished strong, but was beaten for speed. Sister Clara was pulled up in the stretch.

Second race, ¾ mile, 3-year-olds:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
7—5	Belle of M., 107 [Murphy]	1	2^{5}	2^{4}	2^{3}	1^{n}
3—1	Tabouret, 117 [Barrett]	3	1^{5}	1^{2}	1^{2}	2^{3}
3—1	Eitholin, 107 [T. Burns]	3	4^{5}	3^{6}	3^{6}	3^{3}

Time, 1:19¾. Dunster, 107 pounds; R. B. Sack, 104; and Bertha Nell, 104, finished as named. Start good. Won all out; place easily. Belle of Memphis got up in last jump. Tabouret tired in the last sixteenth. The first part of the race was very fast; quarter in :24 and half in :49¼. Eitholin was outrun in first five furlongs.

Third race, 1⅛ miles, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
10—1	Nay Nay, 99 [Nutt]	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15—1	R. Bonner, 108 [Th'ps'n]	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12—1	Mellie, 92 [Southard]	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Time, 2:05¾. Cherry Leaf, 106; Swordsman, 106; Billy McKenzie, 99; Optimus, 95; and Royal Choice, 100, finished as named. Start good. Won handily; place same. Nay Nay was going away. Cherry Leaf was in front at sixteenth pole, but was badly ridden and messed about. Royal Choice sulked.

Fourth race, ¾ mile, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
12—1	Con Regan, 104 [Aker]	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4—1	Lit. Music, 104 [Combs]	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2—1	Upcas, 109 [Caywood]	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Time, 1:21. Pearson, 107 pounds; Adam Johnson, 104; Bust Up, 109; Jersey Lad, 104; J. H. Grafton, 104; Terramie, 102; and Hano Belle, 100, finished as named. Start fair. Won easily; place same. Con Regan tiptoed his field and was hustled along on the end. Bust Up closed a big gap. J. H. Grafton was third to the stretch. Hano Belle was as good as left.

Fifth race, ¾ mile, 3-year-old fillies:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
3—1	Rosa Hurns, 110 [Burns]	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4—1	Celia B., 110 [Scherer]	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12—1	Lt. Stuart, 110 [Wilhite]	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Time, 1:23¾. Moline, 110 pounds; Valle, 110; Wild Grape, 110; Annie Woodward, 110; Keelola, 110; Wehima, 110; and Allie B., 110, finished as named. Start good. Won all out; place same. Burns outfinished Scherer. Moline closed a big gap from a bad beginning. Wehima was third to the stretch. Valle showed early speed.

Sixth race, 1 mile, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
5—1	Full Hand, 96 [Tho'pson]	6	3^{1}	3^{2}	1^{1}	1^{2}
2—5	Basquil, 106 [T. Murphy]	1	1^{1}	1^{1}	2^{1}	2^{2}
6—1	Jack Hayes, 103 [So'th'd]	5	5^{1}	4^{4}	4^{2}	3^{1}

Time, 1:52. Peter Archer, 90 pounds; Steve Ciolini, 103; Galgo, 103; Sue Sue, 89; and Hidago, 116, finished as named. Start good. Won easily; place handily. Full Hand went to the front when ready. Basquil was well in hand. Peter Archer was badly cut off at the start, but was in second position to the stretch.

Tomorrow's entries:

First race, 6½ furlongs, selling—Jim Hogg, 94 pounds; Bob Clampett, 101; Loyalty, 103; Dave S., 106; Jane, 107; Lauretta D., 99; Treopia, 109; W. C. T., Glenmoyne, Lexington Pirate, 109; Van Brunt, 112; Lobengula, 112.

Second race, 3 furlongs, maiden 2-year-olds—Judge Rankin, 105 pounds; Fort Henry, Tyrba, Little Pilot Jr., Fiddler, 108; Top Roller, 105, and M. N. McFarland, 108, coupled as Stover & Humphrey entry.

Third race, Gentilly Handicap, 1 mile—Dinsmore, 100 pounds; Tole Simmons, 102; Percy F., 105; French Gray, Surmount, 108; Wilson, 116.

Fourth race, 1¼ miles, selling—Billy McKenzie, 101 pounds; Royal Choice, 103; Nannie L.'s Sister, 103; Paulus, 106; Courtesy, 106; Wells Street, 100; Ransom, 101.

Fifth race, selling, 7½ furlongs—Aunt Maggie, Lou Ann, 102 pounds; St. Raymond, The Doctor, Topling, 104; Amateur, 107; Gypceiver, 107.

Sixth race, 6 furlongs, selling—Second Attempt, 106 pounds; Vence d'Or, 102; Hillsboro, Eton Jacket, Rhett Goode, Mitt Boykin, Dr. Simpson, Little Music, 102; Teeta May, 105; Domingo, 110.

Pimlico Driving Club Troubles.

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—The directors and creditors of the Pimlico Driving club met today for the purpose, if possible, of effecting a settlement. The association owes about $10,000, and it was decided to offer 40 per cent on settlement. The proposition was taken under advisement. The principal creditors are the Country club, which owns the clubhouse, and the Maryland Agricultural society, which owns the track. The club probably will go out of existence, and a new organization be formed either by one or the other of the principal creditors. The association's assets are few.

Good Stables for New Orleans.

New Orleans, La., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—A. H. and D. H. Morris' string of fourteen head, chiefly 2-year-olds of their own breeding, will arrive here on Jan. 22 from the ranch in Texas. Charles T. Patterson, owner of Ornament, will be here on Jan. 28 with six 2-year-olds.

General Sporting Notes.

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—Eugene Carr of Oshkosh won the billiard championship of the State tonight by defeating Charles Petersen. The score was Carr 1,200, Petersen 960. Carr's high run was 24 and Petersen's 25. They played the fourteen-inch balk-line game.

Peoria, Ill., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—The annual meeting of the Duck Island club was held here today. W. H. Shaw of Canton was elected President, Dan W. Voorhees Jr. of Peoria Secretary, and W. C. Bush of Peoria Treasurer. These officers, with W. L. Shepherd of Chicago and Mayor Mosby of Cincinnati, are the directors for 1898.

SETS UP PLEA OF INSANITY.

Defense in the Draper Trial at Jacksonville Now Placed Before the Jury.

Jacksonville, Ill., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—The defense consumed the forenoon by introducing testimony showing the good reputation borne by C. L. Draper in this community. At least fifty witnesses have testified to this point alone. This afternoon the battle opened in earnest. The first witness was the Rev. Dr. Morey, who has been a prominent figure in the case since the homicide. It was he who advised with Draper and secured his confession of the killing.

It was supposed that all Draper had told Dr. Morey would be told on the stand, but the attorneys for the State prevented it. A controversy was waged between the lawyers over its admissibility. The view of the prosecution was that being made after the homicide the remarks were not part and parcel of the crime, and were apt to be used for the service of the defendant. The defense insisted upon their admissibility as part of the res gestae of insanity. Attorney Johnson made an earnest argument in support of his contention, taking the view that if there was a possibility that the defendant was insane he should be permitted to show everything that would prove it; and that the State should assist in ascertaining whether or not the defendant was insane in order to prevent a miscarriage of justice. The court ruled against the admission.

Dr. Morey testified to remarks made by Draper after the killing in which the latter said he wished he could die or that he was dead. He said he was with the defendant after his attempt at suicide; that at this time his condition was one of utter despair; that he was morbid and refused to see any one of his family; that in view of all these things he concluded the defendant was not of sound mind.

There is much wrangling between the attorneys over the rules governing the admission of this opinion as evidence, in which the local attorneys appear to be able to hold their own against the lawyers for the defense.

STATE FINISHES IN MERRY CASE

Defense Will Undertake Today to Clear the Alleged Wife-Murderer.

The evidence of the prosecution in the trial of Christopher Merry and James Smith is all in. Neither of the defendants will go upon the witness stand. This morning Merry's lawyers will request the court to take the case from the jury on the plea that the State has not made out a case. This is, of course, considered a mere formality.

The prosecution did not call Thomas Hickey.

"Hickey has only told part of the truth about this affair," said Assistant State's Attorney Pearson. "What he has told us has been verified and corroborated. We know it is true. But he is not altogether reliable. We do not propose to call him and be bound by his statements, as we would be if we made him our witness." Judge Horton himself will call Hickey to the witness stand this morning.

Dr. Otto Gehrmann of the city Health department testified yesterday to an analysis of the substance found on the piece of carpet taken from the floor of Merry's house, 50 Hope street, and of the cloth cut from the sofa. He said it was blood. Captain John Wheeler of the Maxwell Street Police Station told the story of the work of the Police department in the case and related the particulars of the confession of Hickey.

City Marshal McNutt of Eddyville and City Marshal Wilson of Princeton told of the arrest of Merry and Smith, and then the State rested its case.

In the morning session Merry had seen bailiffs carry into the courtroom the sofa upon which he is said to have strangled his wife, a bent poker, and the blood-stained piece of carpet. The sight of these things made him nervous and angry. The morning witnesses were John Andrews, 874 Western avenue, John Lannigan, 382 West Taylor street, William A. Cardwell, 302 West Harrison street, Policeman Birmingham, and Andrew Archibald, 350 West Congress street.

POLICE HUNT FOR CAR THIEVES.

Think an Organized Gang Is at Work in the Grand Crossing Railway Yards.

A gang of car thieves is believed to have its headquarters at Grand Crossing. The stripping of freight cars of their journal brasses has become a common occurrence and whole trains of boxcars have been dismantled and rendered useless in a single night.

Officials of the Belt Line railroad reported to the police yesterday that thirty-one axle boxes had been removed from their cars the preceding night.

Last Thursday night detectives arrested two Poles in the Fort Wayne yards at Seventy-fifth street with ninety-two journals in their possession, which they were loading on a wagon. One of the thieves, Alex. Marowski, was shot by the detectives, and is now in the County Jail Hospital. Alex. Kujciczyski was captured at the same time. At Marowski's house, 411 Henry street, the police found a quantity of plunder taken from railway cars. The robbery reported yesterday corresponds with the methods of the two Poles, and it is believed to be the work of partners of these men. D. Rosenbaum, 482 Center street, called at the station and identified the horse and wagon used by Marowski as belonging to him.

CICERO BOARD WILL DECIDE.

Deferred Meeting Comes Off at Which the Street Railway Franchises Are the Issue.

On account of the inability of some of the trustees to be present in committee meeting of the Cicero Town board last night the meeting was deferred until tonight. It is expected that some definite action will be taken concerning the disposition of the street railway ordinances.

MEETING OF MEN OF COMMERCE

Association Appoints a Committee to Select Officers for the Election on Feb. 1.

The Commercial Men's association met last night in the Victoria Hotel, with President John T. Shayne in the chair. Forty members were present. The following committee was named to nominate the candidates for office for this year: C. F. Milligen, James W. Nye, H. C. Lytton, Henry Turner, and Albert S. Gage.

This committee was requested to nominate men for President, ten Vice Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer, and fourteen directors. They will report to Secretary William E. Smith at the Great Northern on Friday, and the election will be held at the Wellington on Feb. 1.

Painting by Compressed Air.

Painting is now done by compressed air.

CATARRH OF THE STOMACH

A Pleasant, Simple, but Safe, Effectual Cure for It.

Catarrh of the stomach has long been considered the next thing to incurable.

The usual symptoms are a full or bloating sensation after eating, accompanied sometimes with sour or watery risings, a formation of gases, causing pressure on the heart and lungs and difficult breathing; headache, fickle appetite, nervousness and a general played out, languid feeling.

There is often a foul taste in the mouth, coated tongue, and if the interior of the stomach could be seen it would show a slimy, inflamed condition

The cure for this common and obstinate trouble is found in a treatment which causes the food to be readily, thoroughly digested before it has a time to ferment and irritate the delicate mucous surfaces of the stomach.

To secure a prompt and healthy digestion is the one necessary thing to do, and when normal digestion is secured the catarrhal condition will have disappeared.

According to Dr. Harlanson the safest and best treatment is to use after each meal a tablet, composed of Diastase, Aseptic Pepsin, a little Nux, Golden Seal and fruit acids.

These tablets can now be found at all drug stores under the name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, and, not being a patent medicine, can be used with perfect safety and assurance that healthy appetite and thorough digestion will follow their regular use after meals.

Mr. N. J. Booher of 2710 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill., writes: "Catarrh is a local condition resulting from a neglected cold in the head, whereby the lining membrane of the nose becomes inflamed and the poisonous discharge therefrom, passing backward into the throat, reaches the stomach, thus producing catarrh of the stomach. Medical authorities prescribed for me for three years for catarrh of stomach without cure, but today I am the happiest of men after using only one box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. I cannot find appropriate words to express my good feeling.

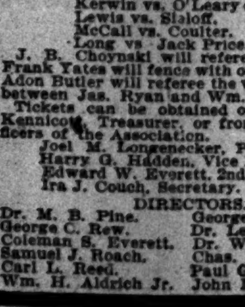
"I have found flesh, appetite and sound rest from their use."

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the safest preparation as well as the simplest and most convenient remedy for any form of indigestion, catarrh of stomach, biliousness, sour stomach, heartburn and bloating after meals.

Send for little book, mailed free, on stomach troubles, by addressing Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich. The tablets can be found at all drug stores.

STUART'S DYSPEPSIA TABLETS

FOR TOILET USE



There may be more expensive soaps but none better than Wool Soap. For the bath it is pleasant, soothing and delightful to the skin.

There's only one soap that won't shrink woolens. You must choose between no soap and

WOOL SOAP

RED ROUGH HANDS

Itching, scaly, bleeding palms, shapeless nails, and painful finger ends, pimples, blackheads, oily, mothy skin, dry, thin, and falling hair, itching, scaly scalps, all yield quickly to warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, and gentle anointings with CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure.

Cuticura

Is sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston.
"How to Produce Soft, White Hands," free.

ITCHING HUMORS Instantly relieved by CUTICURA REMEDIES.

America Athletic Association,

77 and 79 Thirty-first-st.,

First Entertainment Wednesday Evening, Jan. 19.

PROGRAMME.

Boxing—Stift vs. Brown of Toledo.
Kerwin vs. O'Leary of Milwaukee.
Lewis vs. Sisloff.
McCall vs. Coulter.
Long vs. Jack Price.

J. B. Choynski will referee the contests. Frank Yates will fence with one of his pupils. Adon Butler will referee the wrestling match between Jas. Ryan and Wm. McLain.

Tickets can be obtained only from Mark Kennicott, Treasurer, or from the other officers of the Association.

Joel M. Longenecker, President.
Harry G. Hadden, Vice President.
Edward W. Everett, 2nd Vice President.
Ira J. Couch, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

Dr. M. B. Pine. George Emerson.
George C. Rew. Dr. Lee K. Stewart.
Coleman S. Everett. Dr. W. B. Hunt.
Samuel J. Roach. Chas. Alling, Jr.
Carl L. Reed. Paul G. Brown.
Wm. H. Aldrich Jr. John McDonald.

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder

AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY.

Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

TRY GRAIN-O! TRY GRAIN-O!

Ask your Grocer today to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee. 15 cents and 25 cents per package. Sold by all grocers.

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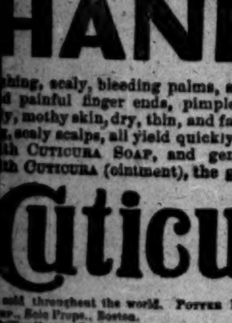

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your Grocer today to show you a package of
N-O, the new food drink that takes the place
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N-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or
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Sold by all grocers.

FIXES UP NEW WARDS

City Council Committee Finishes the Gerrymander.

LETS WEST SIDE ALONE.

Occidental Aldermen Insist on Old Baliwicks.

FEW CHANGES IN THE NORTH

South Division Bears Brunt of Rearrangement.

GOSSIP ABOUT CENTRAL ELECTRIC

The McInerney committee, named to divide the city up into new wards, got through with its work last evening. It struggled with its task from 9 a. m. till 6 p. m. and finally called it a day's work and quit. It fought over the West Side all these long hours, and finally had to give it up as a bad job.

Every time a change was proposed in one of these wards the Alderman whose territory it was proposed to alter would enter such a vigorous protest that it soon became evident that if any plan was to be adopted with the least chance of its being accepted by the Council the West Side Aldermen must be propitiated. As the surest means to that end the motion was made that the West Side wards be left as they are. This met with unanimous applause from the Aldermen interested and so the matter was left in that shape. Accordingly the only change made on the West Side was to add that part of the Fifteenth Ward north of Diversey avenue to the Twenty-seventh Ward, the idea being to make the latter ward more surely Republican and the former more certainly Democratic. Otherwise the West Side wards stand as they were.

There are few changes also on the North Side. The Twenty-second Ward has been carried through to the river, so as to give Oil Inspector Burke the advantage of the Democratic votes in the "Goose Island" precincts, and the strong Republican precinct at the northeast corner of the Twentieth Ward, in which the McCormick Theological Seminary is situated, is thrown into the Twenty-fifth Ward to help swell its Republican majority and preserve the Twentieth Ward Democrats from the loss of the "Goose Island" precincts.

As the North Side wards stand, using the present numbers, by the committee report their boundaries are as follows:

Twentieth—Fullerton avenue, Sheffield avenue, Webster avenue, Halsted street, North avenue, the river.

Twenty-first—Fullerton avenue, Halsted street, North avenue, the lake.

Twenty-second—North avenue, the river, Division street, the lake.

Twenty-third—The river, Wells street, Division street.

Twenty-fourth—Division street, Wells street, the river, the lake.

The Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, and Twenty-seventh Wards remain as they are except that the Twenty-fifth gets the precinct of the Twentieth in which the Theological Seminary is located, and the Twenty-seventh that part of the Fifteenth north of Diversey avenue.

It is on the South Side the greatest changes take place. The present Second, Third, and Fourth Wards are extended west so as to take in the Democratic territory in the Fifth Ward, with the hope of making them reliably of that political persuasion. In part their boundaries, as laid out by the committee, are:

First Ward—The river, Sixteenth street, the lake, the river.

Second Ward—Sixteenth street, the lake, Twenty-sixth street, Stewart avenue.

Third Ward—Twenty-sixth street, the lake, Thirty-fifth street, Stewart avenue.

Fourth Ward—Thirty-fifth street, the lake, Forty-third street, State street from Forty-third to Thirty-ninth street, and by Stewart avenue from Thirty-ninth to Thirty-fifth street.

Fifth Ward—The river, Stewart avenue, Thirty-third street, Deering street from Thirty-first to the river, and by Morgan from Thirty-first to Thirty-third street.

Sixth Ward—The Illinois and Michigan Canal, Deering street from canal to Thirty-first street, and by Morgan from Thirty-first to Thirty-ninth street, Thirty-ninth street, Western avenue.

The new Seventh Ward will be the present Thirty-second south of Forty-third street, the new Eighth the present Thirty-third and the Ninth the Thirty-fourth. The new Tenth is bounded as follows:

On the north by Fifty-ninth street, on the east by State street, and on the south by the city limits; on the west by Halsted street from the south city limits to One Hundred and Twenty-third street, by Ashland avenue from One Hundred and Twenty-third to One Hundred and Fifteenth street, by Peoria street from One Hundred and Fifteenth to One Hundred and Eleventh street, by Halsted street from One Hundred and Eleventh to One Hundred and Seventh street, by Western avenue from One Hundred and Seventh to Eighty-seventh street, and by the western city limits from Eighty-seventh to Fifty-ninth street. This includes a portion of the old Thirtieth, all of the present Thirty-first, and a portion of the southern section of the old Thirty-fourth.

The new Eleventh is bounded as follows:

One the north by Forty-seventh street, on the east by Michigan avenue, on the south by Fifty-ninth street, and on the west by the city limits. This includes parts of the present Thirtieth and Thirty-second Wards.

The new Twelfth is the same as the present Twenty-ninth. Alderman McInerney took care not to change his own ward.

The present Twenty-eighth Ward under the committee report is the new Thirteenth.

Under the plan of the committee the ward numbers are to be changed. They will begin on the South Side and continue until the finish is made at the North. Under this plan the South Side will have the first thirteen wards, the Seventh, on the West Side, will be the Fourteenth, the Eighth will be the Fifteenth, and so on until the North Side is reached. Then the present Twenty-seventh Ward will retain its number, the Twenty-sixth will be the Twenty-eighth, the Twenty-fifth will be the Twenty-ninth, the Twentieth will be the Thirtieth, winding up with the present Twenty-fourth, which will be the new Thirty-fourth.

Alderman McInerney will present the report to the Council at the meeting next Monday evening. Its fate is in doubt.

◆

Trouble has broken out on the West Side over bills for injunction filed by the Chicago sugar refinery, the Chicago stove works, and other large industries seeking to restrain the Town Collector from forcing them to pay the taxes charged up against them under the last assessment. What is making the row is a story that the suits will be compromised out of court, the objectors paying considerably less on their tax bills than is now charged up against them. The taxpayers who have paid their bills without protest think the matter ought to be submitted to a judicial decision.

The talk all started from the fact that the objectors in question employed as their attorney a son of Dennis Considine, who is Supervisor of the town. Considine also, as Supervisor, appoints the Town Attorney and has named John Kehoe for the place. This makes the matter of a compromise of these suits considerable of a family affair, as any recommendations made to the court will have to be by these two lawyers representing both sides. Assessor Ryan has offered to pay an attorney for the town out of his own pocket if the services of Mr. Kehoe were to be dispensed with, saying that the assessment which is being attacked is a fair one, but his offer has not been enthusiastically received.

◆

The application of the Central Electric Street railway company for a franchise giving it permission to lay tracks in Canal, Green, and Washington streets on the West Side, over the Washington street bridge, and in Market and Monroe streets on the South Side, caused all sorts of talk around the City Hall yesterday without any one being able to make a clear explanation as to what it all meant. The story most heard was that Mr. Yerkes suggested the ordinance.

◆

P. D. Armour called on Mayor Harrison and Commissioner McGann yesterday to protest against the adoption of the new meter rate schedule recommended by the water commission. The new scale, it is said, would increase the water tax of Armour & Co. $6,000 a year. Mayor Harrison promised consideration.

ALL FIRING AT M'COY.

HEAVYWEIGHT FIGHTERS ANXIOUS TO GET AT THE FIGHTER.

Maher Posts a Forfeit and Says He Is Looking for "Something Easy"—Davies Also Renews His Defi Upon Behalf of Choynski—Sharkey Is Expected to Make His Attack Soon, and Even Ruhlin Is Willing to Try Out the Conqueror of Creedon.

New York, Jan. 18.—[Special.]—As soon as McCoy made the announcement that, as there were no more middleweights left who were entitled to a fight with him, that he had entered the heavyweight class, and issued a challenge to fight Corbett or Fitzsimmons, John J. Quinn, Peter Maher's manager, wired the following to this city from Pittsburg:

"Peter Maher accepts the challenge of McCoy's manager to fight for $5,000 a side and a purse. Let him post a deposit, appoint a place where articles can be signed, and I will be there."

Parson Davies also immediately wired Al Smith, saying that he would match Joe Choynski against McCoy, and to acknowledge a check for $1,000, which was to be a forfeit for a match with the "Kid."

Maher has notified McCoy by wire that he had posted his money with a Pittsburg paper and was ready to arrange a fight. Maher is of the opinion that McCoy would be a cinch to him, and in speaking about McCoy said;

"I am looking for easy things, and this is the easiest that has ever come my way. It is like picking up $5,000. I have not let a minute pass, but have telegraphed to McCoy accepting his challenge. I am now waiting for his answer. He will have to say yes to my acceptance."

Within the next twenty-four hours it is expected that Tom Sharkey and Max Ruhlin will also post forfeits to fight McCoy.

If some of the heavy weights in this country continue to ask for a fight with "Kid" McCoy the latter will be forced to meet at least one of them, now that Corbett has refused to fight him and Fitzsimmons has already told him that he would have to defeat Choynski before he would consent to give him a fight.

FOOTBALL MEN FOR BASEBALL.

Captain Hunter and Others Volunteer Their Services for the Nine at Northwestern.

Most of the candidates who will try for positions on the Northwestern baseball team have been gathered in by Captain George Miller, and yesterday they began active work at the gymnasium. Thirty men from the schools of Northwestern at Evanston and several from the law and medical departments have been enrolled as candidates and from the number of old players it is expected the team will outclass that of last year, although no star players have yet been found. From the high school, academy, and last year's teams the choice of material has volunteered to take an active part in baseball, and, what has most surprised the students, Captain Joseph Hunter, "Shorty" Levings, Perry, Brown, and Saunders of the football team have signed with Captain Miller as candidates. In the speedy men of the football team it is expected good baseball material may be developed, and to this end the gridiron champions are taking the light exercises of the gymnasium and preparing for the diamond.

Among the promising material are L. L. Kennedy, William F. White, J. H. Sabin, George Saunders, W. W. Machesney, J. E. Smiley, T. W. Fessenden, R. C. Bennett, D. G. Filkins, C. P. Horner, A. G. Schlauder, Joseph Hunter, Stephen Rawlins, Eastman, Rodman, Howard, Judson, Brown, Levings, Pineo, Sabine, Kidder, Matteson, Perry, Chaddock, Hester, Perkins, White, McClusky, Pankhorst.

Brewer Wins the Shoot.

New York, Jan. 18.—The Bronxborough Handicap, a fifteen-bird match, which had a half dozen experts as contestants, was won by Captain Jack Brewer on the Baychester grounds today. The conditions were perfect for the shoot. At the conclusion of the contest Brewer said he was ready to meet Fred Gilbert of Spirit Lake, Ia., in a 200-bird match for $2,500 and the world's championship. When asked if he would shoot Gilbert in Chicago he said: "Yes, for a decent stake, but not for a tin cup and $100."

FALLS DEAD AT A WEDDING.

Elizabeth Grazalski's Sudden Passing Does Not Stay the Nuptials at Her Son's Home.

Mrs. Elizabeth Grazalski started from her home, Paulina and McReynolds streets, yesterday afternoon to attend her granddaughter's wedding at the home of her son, Anton Grazalski, 963 North Winchester avenue. She fell fainting at the door of her son's home and died as she was carried within.

The wedding was not postponed, however. For the short time the body remained within the home a neighboring hall was brought into requisition, and after the remains were taken to the old woman's former home the festivities were again resumed in the son's house and continued far into the night.

Complications have arisen in connection with the removal of the remains which the Coroner will be called upon to settle this morning. The body was removed, it is said, in the face of the Coroner's direction to the contrary.

When the case was reported to the police last evening it was stated that the body had been removed by an undertaker upon a physician's certificate, but although attempts were made to find the undertaker and the physician no one was able to direct the police to their whereabouts.

Grazalski expressed indifference last evening when talking of the matter. "It was too bad," he said, "my mother died here. Of course we could not go on with the wedding as long as her body was in the house and so we tried to have it taken away."

TERESA APPEALS TO THE LAW.

Seeks a Ruling on the Rights of a Stepdaughter to Receive Callers at a Stepfather's House.

Miss Teresa Williams of Evanston purposes to test the privilege of a stepdaughter in receiving callers at the home of her stepfather. She appeared before Justice Levere at the Evanston Police Station yesterday and secured a warrant charging R. Kelly, her stepfather, with disorderly conduct.

Miss Williams and her stepfather live at 1718 Orrington avenue. On Monday evening Arthur Todd, a young man who has been paying Miss Williams attention, called upon her, and late in the evening Kelly objected to the young man's presence in the house on the ground that he had been a too frequent caller.

An encounter, in which Kelly used a stove poker, followed, and the combatants struggled out upon the front steps of the house, where they were separated by the police.

Kelly was brought before Justice Levere and the hearing of the case was postponed until Saturday.

FISHBURN DENIES THE STORY.

Indignant About the Report That He Had Married Miss Gertrude Zella—Other Negatives.

Randolph E. Fishburn was indignant at the report of his marriage to Miss Gertrude Zella of the Gay New York company, printed in Chicago yesterday. He spent the afternoon at the Chicago Athletic club, denying the story.

Lee Harrison, quoted as vouching for the report, wired Mr. Fishburn as follows:

"Simply preposterous. Have had no interview and have sent no telegrams pertaining to any marriage. Don't even know you. It's a lie."

Mr. Fishburn's attorney wired Manager D. H. Webster of the Harrington Hotel, at Port Huron, Mich., where Miss Zella is said to have registered on Monday as Mrs. Randolph E. Fishburn, and received this reply:

"No one of any such name registered here this month."

Mr. Fishburn is looking for the originator of the story.

Monetary Convention, Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 23, 1898.

For this occasion the Pennsylvania lines will sell excursion tickets from Chicago to Indianapolis and return, Jan. 23, 24, and 25, good returning on trains leaving Indianapolis as late as Jan. 28, at five ($5) dollars for the round trip.

Tickets available at Pennsylvania ticket office, 248 Clark street, corner Jackson, and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams streets.

Trains depart for Indianapolis at 10 a. m. and 8:15 p. m.

WAR ON A GROGSHOP.

Citizens Raise Money to Fight John Minnucciani.

START OUT WITH $100.

Mass-Meeting in Adams Street Methodist Church.

PORTER'S NEW RUM FINDING

Opposition to the saloon of John Minnucciani, Forty-second avenue and West Van Buren street, which is run in violation of the local option law, was crystallized last evening in a mass-meeting at the Adams Street Methodist Church. The people assembled there decided to reinforce with their dollars their protests and their prayers, and gave $100 for a fund to be used in carrying on the fight against the dramshop.

The meeting, which was a large one and composed of both men and women, was held under the auspices of the Law and Order committee of the Garfield Park Improvement club, its chairman, Attorney Charles Woodward, presiding.

A. B. Farwell told of the work done by the Hyde Park Protective association during the last seven years, assuring the audience that the law was all on their side, the Supreme Court having sustained the local option measure and ruled that annexation to a municipality could not rob any territory of its character as a local option district. All that was needed, he declared, was a concerted demand that the law be enforced.

Other speakers were Charles S. Blake, the Rev. George A. Mitchell, the Rev. W. H. Carwardine, George W. Verity, President of the Improvement club, and Charles Woodward.

Mr. Farwell told his hearers that Corporation Counsel Thornton had helped make the fight for the Supreme Court decision sustaining the local option character of the Hyde Park district, and he believed he might be depended upon to advise Mayor Harrison against granting any licenses in the west local option district, if convinced that the petition attached to Minnucciani's license did not, as represented, indicate the majority of the people in the neighborhood desire a saloon.

The Improvement club also has assurance of the aid of Alderman Rector, who already has been of assistance to the members in their work. They hope to be able to drive out the saloon without making a fight in the courts.

They will keep on canvassing for funds and for evidence that the petition attached to Minnucciani's application is fraudulent. The latter point they expect to prove beyond doubt.

The Finance committee of the Improvement club, which is receiving contributions for the work against saloons in the district, is made up of E. A. Schreiner, chairman; J. M. Snow, S. T. Gunderson, Fred Schroeder, and J. L. Simmons.

A meeting of the Improvement club will be held tomorrow evening in the parlors of Calvary Presbyterian Church, West Congress street and Forty-second avenue.

According to a decision given by Justice Porter yesterday "blind pig" prosecution in Hyde Park will hereafter be under State and not city prohibitory measures. In the case against John Anderson the Justice held that the city ordinance providing for punishment of persons who sell liqu[illegible] is inoperative in Hyde Park because of [illegible] special prohibitory law adopted before [illegible] with Chicago. The Justice said [illegible] police had been proceeding upon an [illegible] in the past making the prosec[illegible] under the city ordinance. Anderson [illegible] bond to the grand jury in the sum of $50[illegible] on one charge for violation of the State law, another State case and two city cases being dismissed. Inspector Hunt said he had no comment to make upon the Justice's ruling.

"There is no doubt of the city's authority to prohibit the sale of liquor in quantities of less than one gallon," said Corporation Counsel Thornton. "The Supreme Court has passed on the question a number of times. The point made by Justice Porter in my opinion is not well taken."

PAPER ASKS AN INJUNCTION.

Inter Ocean Wants the Associated Press Restrained from Ousting It from Membership.

The Inter Ocean Publishing company by its attorney, Richard Prendergast, filed a bill in the Circuit Court last night asking for an injunction against the Associated Press to prevent that organization from expelling it from membership. The bill is signed by O. W. Nixon, President, and William Penn Nixon, Secretary. It was presented to Judge Dunne, who ordered that notice be given the defendant at once and set the motion for a hearing of the application at 10 a. m. today.

This action is the result of complaints filed by two members of the Associated Press with the Board of Directors, that the Inter Ocean is violating its contract not to purchase news from any other association; and the court is asked to restrain the defendant from expelling the newspaper, as well as from refusing to continue giving it news as required by contract.

The complainant states that it received notice to appear before the Board of Directors tomorrow and defend itself against the charges of violation of contract, but alleges that it can only hope to get satisfactory treatment in a court of law, and for that reason prays for the injunction.

Notice of the suit was served on Melville E. Stone, Secretary and general manager of the Associated Press, at 7 p. m. at the residence of John P. Wilson, attorney for the news association.

ELECTION PUT OVER TO FEB. 15.

North Side Business-Men's Association Talks Over Exposition Building Site.

Owing to the small attendance at the meeting of the North Side Business-Men's association at the Revere House last night the election of officers was postponed until the next meeting on Feb. 15.

Those present expressed themselves as favoring the North Side for the location of the proposed exposition building, and decided to work in favor of the site on the new made land in the vicinity of Indiana, Illinois, and Ohio streets.

It was decided to have a committee call on Mayor Harrison and urge an investigation of the delay in commencing work on the Wells street asphalt paving.

It has been proposed that the North Side Business-Men's association and the North Side Merchants' association shall be consolidated. The merchants' association is a protective organization, and the protective feature of its work is to be involved in the consolidation, if it is completed, which it is thought will be at the next meeting.

ECLIPSE FOR THE SOUTH SIDE.

Electric Lights Go Out on Account of an Accident at the City Power House.

The breaking of a ring in the piston of one of the engines at the city electric light power house, Fourteenth street and Indiana avenue, plunged a portion of the South Side in darkness for two hours at midnight last night. Three circuits were affected, and an area covering ten square miles was deprived of electric lights.

The districts affected were:

Circuit 1—River district territory on east and west sides of the river from Kinzie to Twenty-second street.

Circuit 3—Territory east of Clark street, south of the river, west of lake, and north of Harrison street.

Circuit 7—Territory south of Fourteenth street, north of Twenty-second street, and west of the lake, including the Archer avenue extension.

The machinery was shut down for two hours while the break was being repaired.

Champagne Statistics.

On account of its superior quality and natural dryness, without being heavy, G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry heads the importations in 1897 with 72,775 cases, or 42,203 cases more than any other brand.

BURGLAR WITH A RECORD

JAMES DAGELOPPER IS TAKEN AND CONFESSES MANY CRIMES.

Stanton Avenue Police Station Entertains Him, and He May Soon Be Again in Joliet on His Third Sojourn—Williams and Erb, West Side Holdup Men, Are Quickly Convicted—Queer Case of Mistaken Identity.

James Dagelopper, or Frank Kennedy, a prisoner at the Stanton Avenue Station, arrested Monday for a burglary in the flat of Frank Clark, 3030 Vernon avenue, is a self-confessed burglar, with a record of having served two terms of two years each in the Joliet Penitentiary within six years. He confessed to six burglaries in the last two weeks in Chicago. Then he accompanied two policemen to the pawnshops where he had disposed of the articles he had stolen. The officers succeeded in recovering $1,000 worth of goods. The principal burglary was that of Harry A. Hammond's jewelry store, 285 Thirty-first street. His confession also included the burglary of the following places:

Dr. Lewis L. Whitt, 3035 Indiana avenue; E. J. Scanlon, 144 Twenty-first street; Mrs. H. Rosenwald, 2320 Cottage Grove avenue; Mrs. H. Kimbark, 280 Eighteenth street.

Both of his terms in the penitentiary were served for burglary.

Williams and Erb Convicted.

Frank Williams and Frank Erb, who robbed Dr. E. K. Koch, West Lake and Wood streets; Dr. Quirk, 1012 West Lake street; and John McCosh, 730 East North avenue, were convicted in Judge Baker's court yesterday. Williams was sentenced to the penitentiary and Erb to the reform school.

William Hamilton and Leo Brown are under arrest at the Thirty-fifth Street Police Station charged with robbing Captain Charles Bartlett in his coal office, 3182 Archer avenue, last Saturday. They were arrested at 3421 Laurel avenue, and Captain Bartlett has identified them. Hamilton was released from the County Jail a week ago on bail. On Aug. 17 last he was arrested charged with killing Maggie Canton. The police were unable to prove that he had done the shooting.

Edward and Patrick Conway were released from custody yesterday by Justice Martin, who found they had been victims of a case of mistaken identity. Jan. 4 Conductor De Graff of the Wentworth avenue electric line was seized by several men at Twenty-ninth street and robbed of $5. The men escaped, and next day the Conway brothers were arrested. They were entering a State street hat store when Allen Depen, a passenger, pointed them out as the robbers. Both were identified by the conductor. Yesterday the defendants appeared with a delegation of fifty employés of the Armour Packing company, where they proved they had been employed for years. They also showed they were at work when the robbery occurred.

Broomstick for an Intruder.

Mrs. John Thorngreen left her flat at 3704 Cottage Grove avenue yesterday to do some shopping. She returned an hour later and found a man inside. He was a big fellow, but Mrs. Thorngreen seized a broom and made a rush at him. He dashed out into the street with Mrs. Thorngreen at his heels. He ran north to Thirty-fifth street and west to the Doolittle School, where he took refuge in the basement. A crowd of thirty men and boys had joined in the chase and at the finish Policeman Nichols of the Stanton Avenue Station was also there. He dragged the man from a coal bin. He gave the name of Thomas Murray and was locked up, charged with burglary.

NEWSPAPERS WIN A VICTORY.

Big Department Stores Beaten in Their Nine Days' War with Denver Publishers.

Denver, Colo., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—After a fight lasting nine days the advertising department stores which attempted to dictate rates to the local daily papers made an unconditional surrender this evening. The first announcement was made this afternoon by evening papers that the price had been advanced, and that when new contracts would be forthcoming the advertisers would be compelled to pay from five to ten cents a square more than they had been doing. Whether or not this had any bearing on the settlement cannot be said, but at 10 o'clock this evening the entire force of advertisers called at the morning paper offices to declare their withdrawal from the boycott.

The lesson of the last ten days is a clear demonstration of the value of advertising, for during that time the big stores were empty, and clerks were employed to scrub floors and windows in a vain effort to find work to keep them going during business hours. A number of small concerns that took advantage of the boycott to begin advertising found immediate results, one house having to call for the police to keep back the crowds, while the large places were practically empty.

GRAND JURY'S FIRST WORK DAY.

Returns Ten True Bills and Hears a Call of Twenty-three Minor Cases.

Ten "true bills," all on minor charges, were returned by the grand jury yesterday morning as the result of its first day's work. A call of twenty-three cases, all of minor importance, was heard. Among those was a charge of robbery and conspiracy made by Dr. Louise Hagenow, 541 Clark street, against August Biswanger, a tailor at 1700 Wabash avenue, and George H. Jacks, a carpenter at 1705 Wabash avenue.

Today two men will be called before the jury and questioned regarding their sons, who are prisoners in the county jail. One is Elias Crabb, 4922 Wabash avenue, whose 16-year-old son Ivan was arrested for stealing $75 and some jewelry. The other is Paul Kurtz, 454 Wieland street. His 12-year-old son Joseph has been a prisoner for three weeks on the charge of breaking into a house in Walton place. Yesterday the grand jury raised some money with which to buy him clothing. Both fathers say they have no control over their boys.

E. S. BOTTUM DANGEROUSLY ILL.

Former Assistant State's Attorney in a Critical Condition at His Home, 303 Orchard Street.

E. S. Bottum, who was an Assistant State's Attorney during the administration of Jacob J. Kern, is dangerously ill at his home, 303 Orchard street. He has been ill for nearly three weeks with Bright's disease and is in a critical condition. He is about 46 years of age and well known in legal circles. Previous to his connection with the Criminal Court he served the city for two years in the office of the City Attorney, and is well known on the North Side and in other parts of the city as a politician. He has lived in Chicago for sixteen years.

BIG TELESCOPE BADLY PLACED.

Dr. See of Lowell Observatory Says Best Results Cannot Be Secured with Yerkes Instrument.

Dr. T. J. J. See of the Lowell Observatory at Flagstaff, Ari., was in the city yesterday on his way from the East where he went to make arrangements for the publication of his catalogue of double stars. In speaking of the Yerkes telescope Dr. See said that great things might be hoped from it but that it could not be expected to give the best results. The situation is the reason for this.

TOUR OF ALL MEXICO.

Special "De Luxe" Train via the Illinois Central February 15th.

On the above date Gates' fifth annual Mexican tour will leave Chicago via the Illinois Central railroad. Tickets include all expenses. For particulars call on or apply to H. J. Phelps, City Passenger Agent, I. C. R. R., 99 Adams street.

CARMEN IS WITH HIM

George Middleton, Theater Man, Gone to the West.

CLIMAX OF A SENSATION.

His Wife Is Left in Her Michigan Avenue Residence.

STABBING IS REMEMBERED.

George Middleton, the widely known museum and theatrical manager, is reported to be now on his way to southern California in company with Belle Carmen, actress and heroine of two sensational encounters on Chicago streets within the last year.

Thus ends the third chapter in the Middleton-Carmen case, and those who are in a position to appreciate the situation say other chapters will follow. Already detectives have been brought into the matter.

The troubles of the Middleton family, as connected with Miss Carmen, date back several months, and were first brought prominently before the public when Mrs. Frances Middleton, wife of George Middleton, administered a sound horsewhipping to the actress on State street one afternoon last February. Jealousy was the excuse, and the matter was hushed up.

On the night of Aug. 30 Mrs. Middleton again took up arms against Miss Carmen. This time she was armed with a more deadly weapon than a cowhide. In the folds of her dress the wife concealed a dagger, and patiently waited in the shadow of a building at Clark and Adams streets for the appearance of her husband and the woman who is alleged to have won his affections. Two bicyclists soon appeared and dismounted, and the waiting woman recognized one as her husband, the other as her rival, Belle Carmen. Without a word of warning the wife rushed upon the actress, and slashed her face and head repeatedly with the dagger. Terrified, the actress fell unconscious to the sidewalk, where she might have been killed had not several citizens interfered. Mrs. Middleton was arrested, tried in a police court, and held over to the Criminal Court for trial. Belle Carmen suffered, or is alleged to have suffered, for many weeks from her wounds.

Reconciliation Secured.

Middleton and his wife had separated a few weeks before the stabbing affray, but when the matter became public and the wife, who had long suffered neglect, was found to be facing a prison sentence, the friends of the theatrical man used their influence and secured a reconciliation between wife and husband. The case in the Criminal Court hung fire, but it was generally understood that the matter would be dropped. Belle Carmen was found to be less dangerously injured than her press agents had given out, and to all appearances the matter had passed over.

Mrs. Middleton in her interviews told of her struggles with her husband to keep him away from the Carmen woman, how he had tried to resist the temptation, and how she had humiliated herself by begging the actress to leave him alone. Middleton had spent over $25,000 in a few months on the actress, the wife alleged. His business affairs were in a bad way, she said to the police at the time of her arrest, but the law could do nothing for her. For a few months after the reconciliation the Middletons lived apparently happy in their home at 3322 Michigan avenue and the horsewhipping and stabbing incidents were nearly forgotten.

Plays for Sam T. Jack.

Belle Carmen received much advertising and went on the "road" with one of Sam T. Jack's productions, playing a leading part. Early last month, however, it is alleged that Middleton again began meeting her, and a few weeks ago he is said to have made a trip to St. Louis, where she was performing, to visit her. Again, a few days later, he met her at Louisville, and persuaded her to return with him to Chicago. Since that time the pair have remained together and the wife has lived alone in the Michigan avenue home.

After her return to Chicago Belle Carmen took up her residence with her mother, Mrs. Browne, at 1592 West Madison street, and Middleton is said to have been almost constantly at that place. Mrs. Middleton again endeavored to win back her husband and is said to have made threats of invoking the law to her aid.

Yesterday Belle Carmen and George Middleton started for California, or at least gave out that such was their destination. They are known to have purchased tickets over the Santa Fé route. Several friends went to the train with them and as far as is known they are now speeding across the continent.

Mrs. Middleton was averse to talking on the subject of her husband's sudden departure last evening, but stated she did not know where he had gone or when he would return.

"I understand he has gone out West, and that is all I know about it," she said.

It is expected the indictments against Mrs. Middleton growing out of the stabbing affair will be quashed before many days.

MACVEAGH TALKS FOR CHARITY.

Business-Man Gives Relief Work in the Northwestern Part of the City an Impulse.

President Franklin MacVeagh of the Chicago Bureau of Associated Charities delivered the principal address at the conference of charities at Wicker Park Hall, Milwaukee and West North avenues, last evening. The conference was composed of the twelve local organizations comprising the Northwest districts of Chicago Bureau. The purpose of the meeting was to present the plans of the associated charities to the people of the Northwest district and to get its special needs before them. The other speakers were: Robert A. Kilbourn, Judge O. N. Carter, Rabbi Julius Rappaport, Ernest P. Bicknell, and F. M. McKay.

FRENCH NOTABLES IN THE CITY.

Comte and Comtesse de Gallifet of Paris Register at the Auditorium Annex.

The Comte and Comtesse de Gallifet of Paris were registered at the Auditorium Annex yesterday. They are on a pleasure tour through this country, and after a few hours in the city left for the West. They were both in the terrible charity bazaar fire, and had thrilling escapes from death. Speaking of the political situation in France, the Comte said that Paris correspondents were disposed to exaggerate the state of affairs.

Fac-Simile Signature Chas. H. Fletcher is on the wrapper of every bottle of Castoria.

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria.
When she was a child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had children, she gave them Castoria.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

E. & W. "Topeka," E. & W
A round end, high banded collar.

For Coughs, Asthma, and Throat Disorders, use "Brown's Bronchial Troches."

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
William R. Wilcox, Aurora, Kane County, Ill.; May E. Dyer, same	28—28
Edward Schuman, Katie B. Ford	21—18
Johan Rompa, Emilie Mielewska	26—19
Jan Wesolowski, Julyanna Krzeminska	27—21
Samuel Beody, Mollie Jacobson	24—21
William A. Schufer, Alice F. Condon	24—20
Archie J. Abbe, Pearl E. Johnson	27—20
Andrzej Jakubowski, Antonina Tomoszewska	35—22
Ernst A. Uphoff, Lena Mueller	25—17
Fred Baumann, Augusta Brandt	29—21
Wilhelm Magdlin, Friedericke Kuester	33—27
Bernard Lontkowski, Bertha Gehrke	23—22
James McMahon, Nellie Kehoe	26—25
Joseph Miller, Sarah Goldberg	22—20
Edwin Walker, Mary Hansen	30—20
Jacob C. Sommer, Laura Mathis	25—18
Otto Schmit, Mary Kallnot	30—18

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Isidore Hoffman, Annie Bartelstine	22—19
George H. Evans, Mary H. Johnston	23—28
Charles H. Phillips, Catherine M. Riley	34—21
Herman Winters, Hattie Koehler	24—21
Morris Miller, Belle Sampson	19—19
Ferdinand Goetsch, Clara Wilke	35—22
Clarence S. Persons, Mary E. McCarthy	28—28
Thomas E. Richardson, Louise J. Wolff	34—31
David J. Felsenthal, Lillian M. Myers	22—19
Fred L. Speer, Grace B. McCune	22—21
Ralph Scarritt, Mary A. Gilbert	24—22
Edward E. Valette, Emily Anderson	24—25
Frederick A. Pruell, Alma Leutz	43—29
David Sandowsky, Lena Warshosky	27—22
John Hanson, Hannah Swanson	25—22
Henry M. Haggins, Teresa M. Leoque	21—23
Joseph Berkman, Mary Arthen	28—23
Edward Valk, Winifred P. McNaughton	25—24
Aleksander Rafalski, Maryanna W. Witkowska	40—24
Nicholas Sanders, Nellie M. Athy	23—25
Richard Powers, Elisabeth Donegan	35—24
Charles E. House, Margaret A. Kane	26—22
Ernst R. Feldkamp, Lottie E. Byrne	31—38
Alexander Pietrosiewicz, Stefana Raut	22—21
Jacob Schmitt, Caroline Hessebarth	38—28
Charles H. Evans, Emma E. Keats	28—23
Charles Gatz, Annie Steinhoff	23—17
James Nott, Mary Knox	47—37
Nathaniel P. Ford, Anna Landelll	32—28

MARRIAGES.

DUNCAN—HEARNE—Jan. 18, at residence of Mrs. Mary Budge, sister of bride, Margaret Duncan to James J. N. Hearne. They leave for Hot Springs, 10:15 p. m.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Jan. 18.—Forecast for Wednesday:

Illinois and Indiana—Rain, easterly winds.

Ohio—Rain, light easterly winds increasing.

Lower Michigan and upper Michigan—Fair, followed by snow or rain, light to fresh easterly winds, warmer.

Wisconsin—Fair, followed by snow or rain in southern portion, warmer, light to fresh southeasterly winds.

Minnesota—Generally fair, warmer, southerly winds.

North Dakota and South Dakota—Generally fair, warmer, south to southwest winds.

Iowa—Fair, followed by rain in southeast portion, variable winds.

Nebraska—Generally fair, preceded by light rain or snow in extreme southeast portion, northwesterly winds.

Missouri—Rain, easterly winds.

Montana—Light snow or rain, southwesterly winds.

Place of observation. Time taken: Jan. 18, 8 p. m.	Height of barometer	Thermometer	Max. temp.	Direction of wind	Precipitation 12 hours	State of weather
Abilene	30.00	38	38	S.	.04	Clo'dy
Albany	30.52	26	32	S.	....	Clear
Alpena	30.36	30	32	W.	....	Clear
Atlanta	30.30	44	50	N.E.	....	Clo'dy
Amarillo	30.26	26	30	N.	.06	Snow
Battleford	29.86	8	12	S.E.	....	Fair
Bismarck	30.10	26	36	S.	....	Clear
Buffalo	30.48	32	36	S.W.	....	Clear
Boston	30.50	30	34	W.	....	Clear
Cairo	30.22	46	50	E.	....	Clo'dy
Calgary	29.64	26	34	S.E.	....	Fair
Charlotte	30.36	40	44	E.	....	Clear
Cheyenne	30.44	18	28	N.W.	....	Clear
Chicago	30.36	36	42	S.E.	....	Clear
Cincinnati	30.38	40	42	N.E.	....	Clear
Cleveland	30.44	36	36	E.	....	Clear
Concordia	30.22	34	38	N.	....	Clo'dy
Davenport	30.24	38	42	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
Denver	30.34	32	34	E.	Tr.	Clear
Des Moines	30.20	36	40	W.	Tr.	Clear
Detroit	30.46	28	36	E.	....	Clear
Dodge City	30.28	26	30	N.	....	Clo'dy
Dubuque	30.28	36	40	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
Duluth	30.18	32	36	S.W.	....	Clear
El Paso	30.10	36	44	N.E.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Edmonton	29.66	22	50	S.W.	....	Fair
Galveston	29.72	64	66	S.E.	1.62	Rain
Grand Haven	30.38	32	40	E.	....	Clear
Green Bay	30.34	24	26	S.	....	Clear
Havre	29.82	36	40	S.W.	....	Clo'dy
Helena	30.06	34	36	S.W.	....	Clear
Huron	30.20	30	32	S.W.	....	Clo'dy
Indianapolis	30.38	38	42	E.	....	Clear
Jacksonville	30.20	60	64	N.E.	....	Fair
Kansas City	30.26	30	38	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
Lander	30.40	0	12	S.	....	Clear
Little Rock	30.10	48	52	N.E.	.01	Clo'dy
Los Angeles	30.18	58	64	S.	....	Fair
Marquette	30.24	32	38	N.E.	....	Clear
Memphis	30.20	46	48	E.	....	Clo'dy
Medicine Hat	29.68	36	38	S.	....	Clo'dy
Minnedosa	30.02	10	20	......	....	Clear
Montgomery	30.18	50	52	N.E.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Montreal	30.46	22	24	S.W.	.04	Clear
Nashville	30.28	44	48	N.E.	....	Clo'dy
New Orleans	29.98	58	58	E.	.12	Clo'dy
New York City	30.48	36	40	W.	....	Clear
Norfolk	30.48	40	42	N.E.	.06	Clo'dy
North Platte	30.26	26	30	N.W.	....	Clear
Oklahoma	30.10	36	38	N.	.12	Rain
Omaha	30.20	34	36	W.	....	Clo'dy
Oswego	30.48	30	34	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
Palestine	29.80	52	54	N.E.	.60	Rain
Parkersburg	30.44	36	44	N.	....	Clear
Philadelphia	30.50	36	40	N.	....	Clear
Pittsburg	30.46	38	42	S.E.	....	Clear
Pueblo	30.32	30	34	N.W.	.04	Clear
Qu'Appelle	29.94	14	20	S.E.	....	Fair
Rapid City	30.18	18	30	W.	....	Clear
San Francisco	30.32	52	52	W.	....	Fair
St. Louis	30.26	44	50	E.	....	Clear
St. Paul	30.22	28	32	S.E.	Tr.	Snow
Salt Lake City	30.44	24	30	S.W.	Tr.	Clear
Ste. Marie	30.34	26	26	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
Springfield, Ill.	30.28	38	44	S.E.	....	Clear
Springfield, Mo.	30.14	46	50	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
Vicksburg	30.04	46	50	E.	.66	Rain
Washington	29.50	34	44	N.E.	....	Clear
Williston	30.02	30	38	S.W.	....	Clear
Winnipeg	29.92	24	28	S.	....	Clear

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 32 degrees above zero; 9 a. m., 33; 10 a. m., 35; 11 a. m., 37; 12 m., 39; 1 p. m., 39; 3 p. m., 38; 6 p. m., 38. Barometer—8 a. m., 30.07; 6 p. m., 30.10.

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued yesterday by the Health department:

Bouber, Sofia, 75; 135 Sheffield-av., Jan. 17.
Barrett, Nora, 29; 4951 Wood-st., Jan. 17.
Brown, Samuel B., 58; 31 Pine-st., Jan. 17.
Buck, Benjamin, 87; 6603 Wentworth-av., Jan. 16.
Byrne, Michael J., 60; 142 Sholto-st., Jan. 17.
Carmody, Bridget, 67; 16 North Center-av., Jan. 16.
Crabon, Claus, 75; 1055 West Twenty-first-st., Jan. 17.
Callahan, Nicholas, 30; Cook County Infirmary, Jan. 15.
Carlson, Christina, 53; 1541 Artesian-av., Jan. 15.
Coun, Charles W., 40; 1161 North Clark-st., Jan. 18.
Duffy, Mary, 66; 575 West Erie-st., Jan. 16.
Edstrom, Anna K., 34; 713 Clifton-av., Jan. 17.
Ettelson, Albert, 29; 499 Marshfield-av., Jan. 15.
Gelterman, Fred, 65; 1043 West Twenty-first-st., Jan. 16.
Gabriel, Ida, 51; 39 Rose-st., Jan. 16.
Garrity, Richard, 22 [?]; 293 Orleans-st., Jan. 17.
Herebec, Joseph, 22; 444 Jefferson-st., Jan. 17.
Hakl, Karel, 31; 106 Fisk-st., Jan. 16.
Hough, William S., 48; Englewood Union Hospital, Jan. 18.
Herrmann, Maria, 57; 4428 La Salle-st., Jan. 17.
Jaeger, Paul, 28; Passavant Memorial Hospital, Jan. 16.
Josephsen, Mary J., 40; 2 Henry-ct., Jan. 17.
Kaufman, Lena, 16; 70 Bunker-st., Jan. 17.
Magrowske, Jan, 41; 1030 Albany-av., Jan. 17.
Moore, Newton, 59; Richmond Hotel, Jan. 17.
Matthies, Robert, 41; 723 Halsted-st., Jan. 16.
McDonough, James, 33; Carroll-av. and Forty-first-st., Jan. 16.
McCormick, William, 70; Cook County Hospital, Jan. 17.
McNellis, Setena, 64; 221 La Salle-av., Jan. 16.
Rahlfs, Aloina, 19; 498 Milwaukee-av., Jan. 15.
Reed, William, 54; 3644 Sixty-second-st., Jan. 16.
Riorden, Jane, 70; 112 Barber-st., Jan. 17.
Raunsley, Catherine J., 68; 2208 Wabash-av., Jan. 17.
Rose, Mary, 24; Cook County Hospital, Jan. 16.
Rurup, Catherine, 32; Norwegian Tabitha Hospital, Jan. 16.
Schwartz, Charles, 25; 507 West Twenty-third-st., Jan. 17.
Sturny, Fanny, 70; Sullivan-st., Jan. 17.
Smith, Joel, 56; 73 Walnut-st., Jan. 17.
Smith, Mrs. Ann F., 77; 1065 West Monroe-st., Jan. 17.
Schroeder, Franziska, 49; 491 Fifth-av., Jan. 17.
Solomon, Solomon, 70; 1722 Briar-st., Jan. 17.
Snyder, Clarence, 11; 1439 Monticello-av., Jan. 17.
Vezoda, Jose, 56; 434 Washburne-av., Jan. 18.
Winstead, Abbie, 95; 6536 Aberdeen-st., Jan. 15.

DEATHS.

ABEL—Edward Thurston Abel, the beloved son of Lois Gertrude and Howard Abel, Jan. 18, 1898, aged 1 year and 7 months. Interment at Rosehill Wednesday, Jan. 19, 1898. Funeral private.

HAINES—Henry, aged 57, beloved husband of Anna Haines, Jan. 18. The funeral from residence, 63d and Stony Island-av., Thursday, Jan. 20, at 11 o'clock, by carriages to Graceland.

FULTON—Jan. 17, at her residence, 3615 58th-st., Chicago Lawn, Mrs. Emilie Louise Fulton, aged 67 years, mother of Mrs. W. L. Robinson, Mrs. J. H. McCartney, and Harry and Frank Fulton. Funeral Wednesday at 10 a. m. by carriages to Rosehill.

LYONS—Jan. 18, 1898, Alice Lyons, beloved daughter of Patrick and Nora Lyons. Funeral Thursday from parents' residence, 2745 Princeton-av., to St. James' Church, where high mass will be celebrated at 10 o'clock a. m. Via Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. R. to Calvary.

PENDRY—Jan. 17, 1898, James Washington Pendry, in his 85th year. Funeral Wednesday, Jan. 19, 2 p. m., from late residence, 6416 Stewart-av.

ROUNSLEY—Jan. 17, 1898, Catharine Jane Rounsley, aged 68 years, beloved mother of James Rounsley of Chicago and Mrs. Emma Hastings of Philadelphia. Funeral from residence, 2208 Wabash-av., Wednesday, at 2 p. m. Burial at Oakwoods.

STEELE—Jan. 16, 1898, Eunice A. Steele. Funeral from residence in River Forest at 2 p. m. Wednesday, Jan. 19, 1898. Funeral private.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WEST SIDE BUSINESS-MEN'S LEAGUE—A mass-meeting of the property-owners of Grand-av. and this vicinity will be held on Wednesday evening, Jan. 19, at 8 o'clock, at Anchor Hall, 528 Grand-av., under the auspices of the West Side Business-Men's league, to discuss the closing of the Chicago River from Lake-st. to Twelfth-st., and the opening of a channel between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts., from the river to the lake. Good speakers will be in attendance. Every property-holder should be present. COMMITTEE.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

WANTED—TO RENT—WIDOW LADY DESIRES room with bath, North Side, between La Salle-av. and lake, Chicago-av. to Center-st. Address, giving location and terms, C 321, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT; small family; North Side, between La Salle-av. and the lake, and Chicago-av. and Center-st. on the north. Address C 322, Tribune office.

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Last Wed. Matinee Today at 2.
ONE ROUND OF PLEASURE.
It will be a long time before you see as good.
DON'T OVERLOOK THIS TIP.

Seats on Sale Tomorrow for
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ASSISTED BY
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WILTON LACKAYE.
Last Matinee and Night of THE ROYAL SECRET.
Thurs., Fri., Sat. Mat. and Night, DAVID GARRICK and MOLIERE.
NEXT SUNDAY AFTERNOON AT 3, SUNDAY NIGHT AT 8:30—THE FAMOUS
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ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME.
NEXT WEEK Commencing Monday, Jan. 24,
MR. RICHARD
MANSFIELD
In a New Play—First Presentation in This City,
THE DEVIL'S DISCIPLE
By BERNARD SHAW.
Sale of seats and boxes now in progress.

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE.
CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Clifford & Huth, The Five Whirlwinds,
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Jones, Grant & Jones, Fisher & Carroll,
Charley Case, Fields & Salina,
McCarthy & Reynolds, Harry Thompson,
Mabel Cassiday, Swan & De Voe,
3 Soncrant Brothers 3, Kitty O'Dell,
The Irish Tenement, The Dawsons.
PRICES—10—20—30—CENTS.

OLYMPIC
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Russell Brothers, Caron & Herbert,
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Staley & Birbeck, Dillon Brothers,
The Fremonts, Nestor & Bennett,
De Hollis & Valora, Mamie Kline,
Williams & Carleton, Eric Pollock,
Cereta Barton, Williams & Goodall,
Frank Hall, Pauline Starr.
PRICES—10—20—30—CENTS.

THE AUDITORIUM—Thursday, Jan. 20.
TOMORROW NIGHT.
Farewell Appearance of the Greatest Arctic Explorer, DR.
NANSEN
NEW LECTURE. NEW ILLUSTRATIONS.
Subject: "Across Greenland and Esquimaux Life." Prices—50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50. Boxes $12.

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CHICAGO ORCHESTRA
THEODORE THOMAS, Conductor.
FRIDAY JAN. 21, 2:15 P. M.
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The Popular Musical Satire,
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JOE CAWTHORNE, ELVA CROX SEABROOKE, QUEENIE VASSAR, GEORGIA STEWART, JESSIE VILLARS, WM. H. WEST, and 60 others.
A MIGHTY PRODUCTION.
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STEINWAY HALL.
BEATRICE HERFORD
IN HER ORIGINAL MONOLOGUES
(American and English Character Sketches.)
First Appearance in Chicago,
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Reserved Seats $1.00 and $1.50.

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The CASINO BURLESQUERS in
THE TWIN KINGS
And VAUDEVILLE BILL.
Matinees Daily—10c, 20c, 30c.

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2 grand performances every day—2 and 8.
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Greatest Sensation of the Day.
THE ONLY—NINI DIVA—THE ONLY
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MARVEL—MENDOLA—MARVEL.
Finale—Grand Bal Champetre—Finale.

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12 HORSES—14 MAMMOTH SCENES.

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CORBETT—Ladies' Matinee Today. Popular Prices—No Raise.
ACADEMY
JAS. J. CORBETT—"A NAVAL CADET."
Next Week—OLIVER BYRON.

SCHILLER—Bargain Matinee Today, 25c and 50c.
LAST TIMES TODAY, SHAUN RHUE.. | JOSEPH MURPHY | Tomorrow, KERRY GOW...
Sunday Mat.—TWO LITTLE VAGRANTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATER.
TONIGHT AT 8:15. SAT. MATINEE AT 2:15.—HOOLEY'S
MR. NAT C. GOODWIN.
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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1898.

GREATER NEW YORK is enjoying one of the luxuries of its new municipal relations in a greatly increased expense account, and still it isn't happy.

IF the Hon. William J. Calhoun of Danville, President McKinley's boyhood friend, should decline the place just vacated on the Interstate Commerce commission by Colonel Morrison it is more than probable that ex-Governor Fifer will develop into a strong candidate. Senator Cullom's close friend, Mr. Littler, being out of the race, the senior Senator would be likely to favor his successor in the Gubernatorial office.

WHATEVER may be the rights of attachés of foreign legations, the friction which seems to have arisen between Ambassador Hay and the Maidenhead Police Court in London over the violation of an ordinance by his private secretary in riding his bicycle on a sidewalk appears in a ludicrous rather than a serious light. Undoubtedly Colonel Hay is justified in standing by the technical rights of his official family, and would scarcely be respected if he did not, but as soon as this case is closed he will win credit for himself and his country by instructing his subordinates to respect the laws of the municipality when they know what they are, and not put on airs or claim special privileges because they happen to be associated with a foreign legation.

THE drift of foreign trade in this country is shown by the report of exports and imports for the month of December, 1896, just issued by the Bureau of Statistics. During the twelve months of 1896 there was an increase in exports of domestic merchandise amounting to $93,000,000, of which $7,000,000 belonged to the month of December. During the same period the increase in imports as compared with 1895 amounted to $54,500,000, with a decrease in the month of December of $8,500,000, proving that much the larger portion of the increase occurred during the first half of the year, and was anticipatory for the purpose of evading the increase of duties under the Dingley bill. Statistics for the present month, however, show a large increase in imports, indicating that the income from the new tariff will soon surpass that under the Wilson bill and more than make up the deficiencies of the last five months. There was a large balance of gold in favor of this country during December, the imports amounting to $2,110,013, while the exports were only $573,538.

THE statement of Senator Wolcott in his speech on the monetary question on Monday last to the effect that the famine in India "was one of money rather than food," growing out of the closing of the Indian mints, is directly contradicted by the testimony of travelers in India, which Senator Wolcott is not. Not only did the famine begin to manifest itself before the order to close the mints was issued, but there is the most conclusive evidence that it was the result of a shortage of crops resulting from protracted drought. One of the most conspicuous witnesses to disprove the Colorado Senator's statement is the Rev. R. G. Hobbs, a well-known minister of the Methodist Church in this State, who went to India some months since in charge of a cargo of corn for the relief of sufferers from the famine, and has recently returned. Mr. Hobbs testifies positively that the famine was due to failure of crops, as other visitors to India have done before him. The fact that Senator Wolcott should resort to so gross a misstatement of fact to support his financial theories will count for more against his position than in its favor.

IN initiating steps for the transfer of the Erie Canal to the general government the State of New York very distinctly indicates that it has found the canal a very large "elephant" on its hands, which it is anxious to dispose of on the most favorable terms. One reason for this action is undoubtedly to be found in the fact that within the last few years $9,000,000 has been expended on the enlargement of the canal, and now $7,000,000 more is needed to complete the work. In the earlier stages of its history the canal was of inestimable value to the trade of New York and the Western States, especially those adjacent to the great lakes, but the multiplication of railway lines throughout all this region has diminished its value for commercial purposes. The only reasons which could justify the general government in assuming responsibility for this work would be the enlargement of the canal so as to make it possible to transfer American naval cruisers from the Atlantic to the lakes in case of war. Such a work would, at least for the present, put a quietus on the project for the construction of a ship canal from Lake Ontario to tide-water on the Hudson.

PRESIDENT HEALY'S action in asking the County Board to nullify Judge Tuley's scheme for the appointment of an official stenographer will commend itself to every taxpayer in Cook County. If Judge Tuley has a stenographer at the rate of $5 a day there are twenty-five other Judges in the county who would not only have the right but would vociferously clamor for its exercise, and that would mean a charge upon the taxpayers of $47,000 a year. And that is not the end of the extravagance by any means. The payment for the transcript at the rate of 15 cents a page would increase the charge upon the taxpayers $100,000 to $150,000 per annum. This charge would soon grow to a quarter of a million a year. President Healy is right when he suggests that the County Board shall stop this proposed grab by the Judges by refusing either to appropriate any money for the payment of the salaries of the stenographers or to allow the bills that may be presented. There is not a valid reason why the Judges should be allowed to exercise this right. The only shadow of an excuse which Judge Tuley offers is that inaccurate reports are furnished to him in different divorce cases. But as Mr. Healy says that is a matter absolutely under each Judge's control, who has only to insist to the attorneys that they must have competent court reporters or he will refuse to grant a decree. The fault certainly is not sufficient to warrant saddling an additional expense of more than $100,000 upon the taxpayers every year. The only reason which Judges can offer is their own convenience. They care little for the taxpayers or their interests or their burdens so long as the expenditure administers to their comfort and patronage. President Healy is right, and will be indorsed by the taxpayers in any resistance he may offer to the introduction of this costly and unnecessary expense to the county.

THE estimates of the heads of departments of the Chicago city government, as reported to City Controller Waller, afford a new illustration of the voracious spirit of some of the bosses and their henchmen who are longing to get their hands into the city treasury. While the total income of the city for the next year from all sources is estimated at only $11,000,000, the demand of the Department of Public Works comes within half a million of that amount, and the estimates as a whole would exhaust the total income twice over. Probably none of the claimants expect their demands to be met; yet the fact that they are made shows how reckless officials having charge of the disbursement of public moneys are becoming. Greater New York is just now confronted by a problem of the same sort in demands requiring the doubling of taxes within the new corporation to meet an estimated expenditure of 100 million dollars for the coming year should this robbery go through. There seems scarcely a choice between general bankruptcy and revolution to which such exactions are driving the people. The taxeaters of Chicago will do well to take warning by the indignation which is likely to be aroused against their fellows in New York.

SENATOR WOLCOTT'S SPEECH ON HIS SILVER MISSION TO EUROPE.

Senator Wolcott in his speech in the Senate relating to his recent visit to Europe in behalf of some Colorado variety of bimetallism said:

> When Congress met a year ago, soon after the national election, there was a universal expression by the Republican membership in the Senate that the pledge of the party in its St. Louis platform to promote bimetallism by every means in its power was an undertaking to be faithfully carried out without evasion or delay.

That is true, with this explanation: The "international bimetallism" which those Senators favored was the free coinage of silver and gold dollars of equal commercial value. They with few exceptions wanted a dollar's worth of the white metal put in the silver dollar and not 50 cents' worth.

Senator Wolcott, however, proposed no such "bimetallism" to the European nations. He offered to England a silver dollar coined at the ratio of 15½ to 1 and containing but 40 cents' worth of silver, while the gold dollar was to contain 100 cents' worth of gold. The English laughed at him, for they knew the absurdity of such a ratio and they refused to consider it bimetallic in any sense.

If it were adopted the currency of Europe and the United States would go down at once to the single silver standard of half value dollars. That would not be "bimetallism." Gold would cease to be used as a money metal in those countries and would become merely merchandise there. That might benefit the "silver kings" of Colorado, but it would harm enormously the rest of civilized mankind.

The Senator in his speech says:

> There has been no moment that we have not known that back of our efforts was the earnest desire of the Chief Executive to carry out in its entirety the provisions of the platform of the Republican party pledging it to every effort to bring about an international bimetallic agreement.

Until President McKinley himself states that such was the case, nobody will believe that his conception of an "international bimetallic agreement" was the same as Wolcott's 15½ to 1 or 16 to 1 conception of it. For the President knows that the maintenance of the gold standard—the issue on which he was elected—is impossible with free coinage of silver at the ratio of 15½ to 1 or 16 to 1, or any similar ratio. The commercial ratio requires equality or values and exchangeability of the white and yellow coins, whereas 15½ to 1 does not reach half way to it, it requiring fully 33 ounces of silver to equal the purchasing power of one ounce of gold.

Senator Wolcott dwells on the "belief in bimetallism" of the French Premier, Meline. His "belief in bimetallism"—at 15½ to 1—amounts to this and nothing more—that he favors any scheme which will furnish France an opportunity to get rid of her overload of old, debased silver. The bullion of her five-franc pieces is only worth in gold two francs intrinsically. France has 500 million dollars' worth of that poor, debased stuff which has to be kept at par in some way. But her chief reliance in making it pass current at the gold standard is by stopping its coinage and preventing its increase and keeping away from free coinage.

Senator Wolcott remarks tearfully:

> To us the Indian situation is inexplicable. Millions of people, most of them extremely poor, have for years invested all their savings in silver. These accumulations a few years ago were worth 1,000 millions of dollars and more. Today they are worth less than half that sum. By the closing of the Indian mints and the artificial gold value given to silver India is at a great disadvantage with the neighboring countries.

England stopped the free coinage of silver in India nearly five years ago, when it was sinking rapidly in value. Since then the value of the rupee has not depreciated. It has appreciated somewhat. Silver bullion, however, has continued to decline during all that period, and has fallen nearly 30 per cent in value. That has taken place not merely in India, but in all parts of the world. Had the Indian mints been kept open that decline would not have been checked much. If they were reopened now the value of silver bullion would not advance materially and only for a short time.

But because the mints were closed in 1893 the rupee is worth now 16 pence in gold, whereas with the mints open it would not have been worth over 10 or 12 pence.

The greater stability of value given the rupee by cutting off further coinage has benefited all Indian industries instead of injuring them, as all observing Englishmen and Indians have noticed.

The Senator said that his commission "offered the English a remedy for all Indian woes when it advised the reopening of the Indian mints" to free coinage.

Had that advice been taken the value of the rupee would have dropped to 11 or 12 pence per rupee; but it may be that silver bullion in Colorado would be selling for 4 or 5 cents more per ounce than at any time since last August or September.

But would the English government have been justified in knocking 6 or 8 cents off the rupee, which is the money of 300 millions of people, in order to improve the bullion price of the product of a few silver kings living in a mining camp State of half a million population?

Would it be right to harm 300 million poor people in India to benefit less than 1 per cent as many in the silver mining States of the Rocky Mountains? Should the English be expected to go out of their way to injure their subjects to please those men whom Senator Wolcott specially represents.

In the course of his speech he said:

> It is my sincere conviction that an international bimetallic agreement is still feasible, by the terms of which certain countries will join us and open their mints to the unlimited coinage of silver.

There is no use sending another commission abroad unless Congress instructs it to offer the European powers a ratio of weight between the metals that will place them on a commercial level of value. No "bimetallism" can be made to work in business where the silver coin will not buy even half as much land, goods, or labor as the gold coin of the same face value.

Bryan knows that much. Hence he wants this country to "go it alone" for the free coinage of silver at the ridiculous ratio of 16 to 1, when it should be 33 to 1, and thereby establish the single silver standard of debased money with the gold expelled from circulation by the simple expedient of undervaluing it more than one-half. There is no difference between what Senator Wolcott calls "international bimetallism" and Bryan's "independent bimetallism," except that the latter wants the United States to play the fool by itself and the former would like to have England and other European countries keep it company. They know too much to follow such an example.

THE NEW ENGLAND STRIKE.

The singular spectacle is now presented, when all other departments of industry are improving, of 80,000 men and women employés of the cotton mills of New England out on strike. This is not a strike of ignorance or prejudice. These working people belong to a remarkably intelligent class, and there are no sharper bosses than those which control these New England mills.

The employers have found themselves in this position: They find that competition in cotton manufacture has become too sharp. They either must quit or they must reduce expenses. They cannot reduce expenses without cutting the cost of labor. The working people say they will not work any cheaper. The bosses reply: "Then we will close the mills. We would rather you would strike than lock you out. If you are not able to work for cheaper wages and can do better in some other way that is your privilege. We will run and pay the highest wages to the last cent that we can afford without consuming our capital, but when we sink more than we can earn then we had better close. We would rather have cotton in the raw form than in the manufactured form when we cannot sell at a profit." The men have waited to see if the bosses would pay more. The latter have replied that they cannot and would rather close. So the mills have closed.

It is evident that the leaders have advised the men if they cannot get the entire amount of their wages to strike and get nothing in the midst of winter. This is usually their advice. They care nothing about the men's wages so long as their own wages run. The bosses have not threatened to put in another set of men. They have simply decided to let the mills lie idle until the cotton business gets better. The same condition prevails in old England, where the men will not work for less wages and the employers cannot pay the old, and 200,000 employés are preparing to go out.

Meanwhile the South will run its mills on cheaper wages, with less efficient workers, and what New England will have will be 80,000 idle workmen from now until some indefinite time in the future, living on their money in the savings banks and benevolent associations, and when that is gone on charity. A good many of these people who are French Canadians may drift back to Canada and wait there for better times in their particular industry.

It is strange that all over the country there has been general recuperation except in the cotton business, which has been overdone. In all other branches there is increased employment, and, as a rule, increased wages and fuller time. The woolen, silk, linen, leather, steel, iron, machinery, and building trades are all right, but in thrifty New England, in a class of work which has been successful for two generations, things have come to a standstill and a strike is on.

It will be of no use for the Democrats to try and make capital out of this strike. They cannot attribute it to good money or to the absence of bad money, to protection or to the absence of free trade. Every one understands the cause of the trouble in New England, and no partisan buncombe can be made out of it.

TIME FOR ACTION HAS ARRIVED.

The drift of events towards a final crisis in the Cuban contest is unmistakable. Beset by financial difficulties of the most formidable character at home, the Spanish government is brought face to face with a practical rebellion against its policy at the only point on the island where it can be said to have maintained its authority without interruption during the progress of the insurrection. For a week past the seat of war has been practically transferred from the provinces to Havana itself, where the authorities have been compelled to retain a strong force of troops to suppress the tendencies to insurrection on the part of the volunteers and the populace who have heretofore been relied upon to support the government.

It is impossible to misunderstand the significance of this and the result which it foreshadows. The weakness of the imperial government, already apparent to everybody else, can no longer be concealed from the government itself, in spite of the assurances of ultimate success by which it has heretofore been deceived by its agents in the island. The riotous demonstrations in Havana have had the effect practically to place the Blanco administration between two fires—one coming from the Weylerite opponents of autonomy and the other from the adherents of the republic—and have done more within a week to damage the cause of the government than the insurgents themselves could possibly do in the same time. And it has been a diversion in favor of the latter just as effectual as if it had come from a foreign power.

While all this has been going on evidence has been constantly accumulating that the leading commercial powers have become thoroughly tired of the war and are looking to the United States as the nation most deeply affected by its continuance to bring it to a close, if they are not diplomatically urging the act. England would hail with satisfaction any effectual step in that direction, as also would France and Germany as soon as the crisis has passed. As for Italy, whatever feeling of friendship or sympathy it may have for Spain, it has too many troubles of its own on its hands just now—to say nothing of its financial embarrassments—to commence a Quixotic war against the United States even if it were so disposed. While Spain has been bidding for sympathy and moral support from these governments, they have absolutely no ground of quarrel with the United States and will have none under any circumstances likely to occur in connection with the Cuban business. So far from that, they will have reason for gratitude should this country intervene to put an end to this bloody conflict and bring order out of the chaos which is now paralyzing the trade of so many commercial nations. Nor would Spain itself have reason to complain of the act, since, in its exhausted state, it is powerless to reestablish its authority and is only carrying on a hopeless and expensive war to gratify national pride. Under these circumstances intervention would be an act of friendship rather than hostility to a government beset by difficulties which it is powerless to overcome. A return to Weyler's horrible policy, now hinted at as probable, can only hasten the end instead of averting it.

There is evidence in the advices from Washington that the administration is beginning to take this view of the situation, and within the last week has been making such disposition of the navy as will enable it to act promptly in case of emergency. This is both timely and wise. As for the disposition to be made of Cuba that is a question not necessary to be argued now. There is absolutely no considerable number of people in the United States who are looking to annexation as a necessary result of recognition of the independence of the island. In the adjustment of terms of separation between Cuba and the mother country the United States will, no doubt, be called upon to play a conspicuous part and possibly assume a sort of protectorate over the island. The question of ultimate annexation would be one to be determined by future events—the progress made by its people in accommodating themselves to republican institutions, assimilation of the American spirit, and in the adoption of our language and customs.

Whatever our government is called upon to do let it be done in a spirit of sympathy and friendship, not alone for Cuba but for Spain itself—engaged as it is in a hopeless contest—but with firmness also; and in the end Spain will have reason to thank us for our good offices.

PRESENT AND FUTURE OF CHINA.

THE TRIBUNE has already commented quite fully upon Mr. Clarence Cary's instructive article in the January Forum in reference to "Chinese Railway Concessions," but there is another feature of his article which is of special interest at the present time, in view of events which have been transpiring in the "Flowery Kingdom" within the last two months. This feature has relation to the social and political conditions existing in the empire, and the outcome of movements already begun.

The fact which seems first to arrest the attention of the visitor to China, and in which all writers upon the subject appear to agree, is the utter apathy and stolid indifference prevailing among the people in reference to surrounding conditions. It is here, perhaps, that is to be found the most perfect example of a certain sort of conservatism—that conservatism which never admits of progress or change. It is this characteristic which has won from an observer who has spent considerable time in China as a representative of the United States government—Colonel J. W. Foster, late a Commissioner to China—the expressive term, a "nerveless, pulpy mass."

However inviting a field, by its crowded population and vast trade, especially in what is called "the Middle Kingdom," China may offer for railway enterprises dependent upon government concessions, carrying with them all the advantages of great monopolies, Mr. Cary is of the opinion that as regards miscellaneous business enterprises there is nothing to attract foreign capital and enterprise. So far, whatever of this sort has been attempted in the way of either trade or manufactures has been confined to the treaty ports, where they are brought in proximity to markets and cheap labor. Scarcely any attempt seems to have been made to establish manufactures in the interior, where both of these conditions would exist to the fullest extent. "Local native merchants," says Mr. Cary, "are stiff-necked, and would promptly boycott the product of any monopoly factory which might seek to interfere with a cheaper market through the ports," and he adds that "in business generally, China offers no greater openings than may be found at home for foreigners whose skill, energy, and foresight count for as much in one place as another." "The man who volunteers his services in China's affairs is foredoomed to failure, whatever his degree or fitness."

The lack of everything like national spirit or patriotism was illustrated in the late war with Japan, in which the 400 millions of Chinese people allowed themselves—so far as they took any interest in the contest whatever—to be whipped by a nation of only one-tenth their strength in point of numbers, without any sign of shame and almost without resistance. The patriotic sentiment—or anything like "national pride," of which we have heard so much from Spain in the last few months—seems to be wholly wanting. The nation, from its rulers down to the populace, is appealed to by nothing but its traditions and the often pointless precepts (so far as their application to the present time is concerned) of Confucius.

Referring to their indisposition to associate with the white races, Mr. Cary says:

> After all, what do the Chinese want of the outside white races? Nothing, it may safely be said; nor will they accept aught from us but what is forced upon them through stress of circumstance. Inert, conceited, jealous, and suspicious, they are satisfied with their own environment, and are quite content to follow out their mysterious way to such destiny as crumbling, world-old institutions, groping in the dim light of the moldy maxims of Confucius, may have in store.

It would be difficult to state the facts more accurately or in more concise terms. The condition which Mr. Cary describes he is of the opinion is not to last. Referring to the advances Russia is making in northern China, he observes:

> The Russo-Chinese treaty, recently divulged, shows her to be vested with full and momentous rights in and throughout China's northern provinces; and now, throwing aside the mask which has heretofore obscured it, the great Transsiberian railway is on its way across Manchuria toward some more convenient point than Port Arthur, instead of to the more remote and ice-hampered outlet of Vladivostock. Already Russian railway construction parties, guarded by military posts, destined never to retreat, are swarming forward into Chinese territory on this latest march to the sea. China, powerless in fact and bound by stipulated recognition of Russia's past services, may not openly object, much as she may inwardly writhe and squirm, over such encroachment on her sacred soil. Russia paid her in advance when the heavy paw of the northern bear barred the way of further Japanese conquest and when Russian aid forced indemnity loans upon unwilling markets.

As to the attitude of England in the impending crisis, Mr. Cary pertinently adds:

> England, watching this new Russian progress, has thus far only sputtered with startled and inapt protest. But those who know her and her resolute ways and traditions, who appreciate the tenacity of her protection of her trade and perceive the menace to her interests in China implied by Russian occupation of Port Arthur—and of Corea, as a necessary incident—will not suppose that the masterful English are long to sit still in patient tolerance. Doubtless a little further time will disclose some check or strenuous counter-move, now in state of rapid formulation in British councils. England, in any case, must keep sharp watch and ward on Shanghai, as on the mouth of the Yang-tse-Kiang, and, indeed, upon the whole great valley of that mighty river; nor will it suit her policy to lightly suffer any northern rival to Hongkong to be built up at Port Arthur.

That the steps here hinted at have already begun to be taken by England is shown by the position it has taken for the maintenance of its treaty rights and the occupation of the Island of Chusan, commanding the entrance to the valley of the Yang-tse-Kiang. In the final partition of China, which Mr. Cary eventually believes to be an early probability, he is of the opinion that—

> Russia will be found modestly demanding the northern provinces, with Pekin, the Liautung Peninsula, and Corea thrown in as help-weights. England of a certainty must claim the Yang-tse-Kiang Valley and liberal territorial allowance near her southern colony of Hongkong. She will need, too, all she can obtain to broaden out her buffer-States of Burmah and Siam, as against the French, who will be, as in the past, none too modest touching the enlargement of Tong-King. Germany's aims are indicated by her recent seizure.

As for "young, lusty, and aggressive Japan," what it will have to say in the matter of the disposal of the "dismembered carcass" is a more uncertain problem, but Mr. Cary ventures the opinion that, "with her strong, new navy, and her armies of highly-trained and fearless human wasps ready close by across the way, the new Japan must be considered in any present or future Asian question." As for China, it is simply a helpless, inert, unresisting mass at the mercy of its despoilers.

THE GARBAGE CONTRACT UPSET.

The satisfactory arrangement which the city had made for the collection and cremation of its garbage for a five-year period has been knocked in the head. Judge Tuley did it yesterday. If his decision is upheld by the Supreme Court the city may have to return for a time at least to the old expensive and unhealthy methods of garbage disposal.

The city authorities succeeded in obtaining at the regular session of the General Assembly an act empowering them to make five-year contracts for the collection and disposal of garbage. The act provides that when a city lets such a contract the Council must include in the annual appropriation ordinance of each current fiscal year a sum sufficient to pay the amount due under the contract for that year.

Believing that the law was all right, the city authorities went on to let a contract and work under it has been commenced. Judge Tuley has ordered that work be stopped.

He holds that if contracts of this nature are let the city incurs a future liability. But the city is already in debt beyond the constitutional 5 per cent limitation and cannot incur any additional indebtedness. For the constitution provides that "no municipal corporation shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to an amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding 5 per cent on the value of the taxable property therein as ascertained by the last assessment."

If the assessment of Chicago were double what it is Judge Tuley would hold the contract valid. For what the city would have to pay on the contract, added to what it owes already, would not amount to 5 per cent on that double assessment.

The Supreme Court may not agree with Judge Tuley. It may hold that no such indebtedness as the constitution contemplates is created when provision is made for payment for future services from future tax levies. The matter should be carried up at once to give that court a speedy opportunity to pass on Judge Tuley's rigid ruling.

A BATCH OF FIFTY-YEAR ORDINANCES.

Various fifty-year street car franchises were asked for at the Council meeting on Monday. The South Side company asked to be given the use of several miles of streets, but did not offer any compensation beyond the insignificant car license fee.

The Central Electric company, which tried to grab Jackson street bridge, applied for Washington street bridge and for a right of way of about two miles from Congress and Green to Michigan avenue and Monroe street. It offers nothing in the way of compensation, but wishes to be allowed to charge five cents for the short rides it would give. The promoters of this scheme are thinking only of themselves.

The third applicant for a fifty-year franchise is more liberal. It proposes to run a trolley line to the Wisconsin lakes, and offers to pay $550,000 during the life of the franchise if it is given the right of way from the river, near State street, to the northwestern city limits. The company does not ask for the use of any streets. It proposes to lay its tracks on land it may buy or condemn. So it is much more modest than other traction companies, which want a right of way furnished them for nothing. Still, this project deserves close examination before the franchise desired is granted.

The Aldermen are much excited over the advent of these ordinances; not because they think there is much money in them, but because they believe these ordinances are forerunners of the ordinances extending for fifty years, under the Allen law, the franchises of the traction companies.

The Aldermen have been waiting, with hearts made sick with hope deferred, for the appearance of those lucrative ordinances. The men whose terms expire next April would feel that they had been cheated shamefully if they went out of office without having a chance to vote for those measures.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Heroic Measures.

"Why should I suffer the pangs of hunger any longer?" exclaimed the discouraged, desperate man. "I will end this misery at once and forever!"

Whereupon he rushed out of the house and made his way to a clinic where skilled operators were removing human stomachs free of charge.

In Certain Cases.

Brooks—"Is rheumatism contagious?"

Rivers—"Often. I have been touched by many an impecunious rheumatic."

Severe on the Artist.

Johnny was inspecting the new portrait in oil that had been hung in the parlor. He looked at it from several points of view, squinted at it through his partially closed hand, tried the effect at a distance and at close quarters, and finally asked:

"Papa, what did the man put paint on that picture for?"

Voice of Experience.

Literary Aspirant—"What steps are necessary when you want to get out a book?"

Borus (who has had some experience)—"Several thousand steps will be necessary if it takes you as long to find a publisher as it generally takes me."

Preparing to Be Shocked.

"Where shall we begin our investigations?" inquired the resident reformer.

"I think," said the woman reformer from Boston, "I should like to inspect your perspiration bazaars."

At the Special Bargain Counter.

In silks, and furs, and feathers fine,
With eagerness intense,
Behold them stand all day in line,
To save 11 cents.

Principle Involved.

In showing off the merits of the typewriter the girl whose business it was to prove the machines before the purchasers took them away wrote this test sentence, which, as everybody knows, contains all the letters of the alphabet:

"Pack my box with five dozen liquor jugs."

The customer, a tall, slim man of severe aspect, read it, frowned, buttoned his overcoat about him, put on his gloves, and sternly remarked:

"I like the machine very well, young woman, but as a man of principles I can't patronize an establishment where sentiments like that prevail. I wish you a good day, young woman."

Its Lofty Purpose.

"Will you tell me," asked the reporter, who had looked upward at the cloud-piercing structure until his neck was weary, "what you are building this gigantic smokestack for?"

"In order, perhaps," coldly replied the architect who was constructing the tower of Babel, "to get beyond reach of the higher criticism."

And the deafening roar of the workmen went on.

As a Precaution.

"What are you doing now, doctor?" asked the actress.

"I am taking a snap shot photograph of you, madam," responded the dentist, "so that if any unpleasant consequences follow this operation and you sue me for damages for the loss of your beauty I can establish something in the nature of an alibi, as it were. I am ready now, madam, to extract the tooth."

His Choice.

"Unce Eph'm, is dey mo' dan one kin' o' whisky?"

"Yes, chile, dah's rye whisky, an' cawn whisky, an' Scotch whisky, an' I'ish whisky, an' plain whisky, an' hit's de bes'."

FUNNYGRAPHS.

"Blowing his own horn, was he?" said the sarcastic boarder. "In what key?" "The key of I, of course," replied the Cheerful Idiot.—Indianapolis Journal.

"Now, papa, dear, when Mr. Timmons calls on you, don't be hasty." "Hasty? I guess not. I've been thinking what I'd do to him for more than a month."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"There is one thing I wish to know in connection with trusts and pools," remarked the Casual Caller. "What is that?" "When a pool collapses does the water in the stock dry up?"—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

"The trouble with you," said Mr. Ruffedge's wife, after a warm debate, "is that you are a confirmed dyspeptic." "No, my dear," was the answer; "that's not correct. The trouble with me is that I am a contradicted dyspeptic."—Ex.

"Say, Maud," said Mamie, "did you see Mrs. Jinkles' new vase?" "Yes. Isn't it perfectly horrid?" "I don't know yet. I haven't found out whether it is modern and perfectly horrid, or antique and perfectly lovely."—Washington Star.

Pills—"Dosem has been expelled from the medical association for advertising contrary to the code." Squills—"How did he advertise?" Pills—"Called to lead the prayer-meeting the other evening, he walked up to the front and gave out the hymn, 'The Great Physician Now Is Here.'"—Crypt.

"What a beautiful library you have!" exclaimed the visitor. "You can never be lonely with so many beautiful and expensive books about you." "O," replied Mrs. Cumrox, complacently, "you don't see all that we have." "Indeed!" "Yes. We have any number of books with paper backs that we read."—Ex.

The First Sample.—"You remember," said the funny man at the banquet, "that we are told that the angels in heaven quarreled at the time Lucifer was thrown out." He looked around inquiringly, and to help him along somebody said, "Yes." "Then," he beamingly exclaimed, "may we not consider this the first sample of angels' feud?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The minister, with his little son Charles, was calling on an old parishioner, who poured her troubles into his sympathizing ear, ending with the remark, "I've had my nose held to the grindstone for thirty years." Charlie, who had been looking intently at the old lady, instantly remarked, "Well, it hasn't worn the mole on the end of it off yet."—Harper's Bazar.

He Stated a Case.—"I wish to state a case," said the Casual Caller, as he entered the office and sat down on the Snake Editor's desk. "Go on." "A man who was going home with a bottle of mucilage in his pocket was set upon by robbers, who took everything he had except the bottle of mucilage and his hat. Leaving him these they turned him loose. Why is that man like George Washington?" "I could never guess." "Because he had his hat yet." "But what has the bottle of mucilage to do with it?" "That is the sticker."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

A Pension Fraud Exposed.

General Carl Schurz's paper, Harper's Weekly: We have received the following letter from a person who describes himself as a departing subscriber:

> Vienna, N. Y., Dec. 23.—Harpers Weekly—Sir: I am very glad my subscription to your paper is so soon to expire. Your missrepresentations and lying slanders about pension matters is such an outragious lot of lies is reason why every fair minded man whether democrat or republican should detest your infamous attact on the old soldiers. As for H. V. Boynton that cursed liar who you have refured to in your article on pensions you know as well as he does he lies about the vast amount of pension frauds. The Cleaveland administration had a chance to show up those frauds, and you know you vile cursed liar that it was an utter failer. Why do you put forward such lies you detestable scam. You should know as you probably do it is only the worst kind of abuse to the brave defenders of this nation. I detest and abhore your lying paper and I will never subscribe for it again.
>
> THADDEUS WHEELOCK.

As this seemed to mean a very bad pension case, the record of this "brave defender of the nation" was looked up, and here it is:

> He served sixty days in the New York State militia, from June 1, 1861 to Aug. 2, 1861, guarding the railroad near Annapolis Junction, Maryland. Claimed to have been in hospital for twenty days, though there is no record of it, and the surgeon, when found, had neither record nor remembrance of the case or the man. Claimed to have contracted a bad cold and catarrh which permanently disabled him and led to deafness. Applied for pension in 1885, and since has had four attorneys, who, together, have called at the pension office seventeen times for a statement of his case. Not having been mustered into the United States service, and not having served ninety days, there is no law under which a pension could be granted, even if the proof be furnished had been straight—which it was not.

The number of the claim is, "Original, 558,380." Further comment would be superfluous.

A Demagogue's Rant.

George W. Glick, Slick Glick, sometime Governor of Kansas and now President of the Kansas Board of Agriculture, puts forth this program for that body:

> Its efforts will be in each coming year to better the work: to advance the cause of agriculture to a higher plane; to elevate and ennoble its position in the helpful and valuable industries intrusted to its care, and place the Kansas farmer where he will be recognized as the American gentleman, as he was in the early days of the republic, before boards of trade were established to gamble in grain and other products of the farm; before trusts and combines were organized to subordinate the labor of the land to the greed for money at the expense of patriotism and material prosperity.

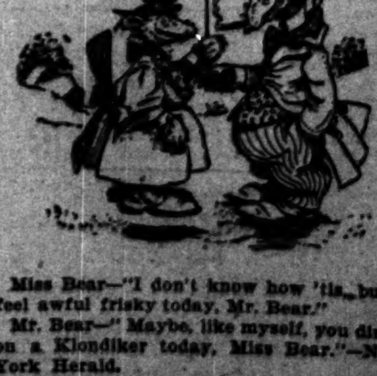
Anything can be believed in regard to the iniquities of boards of trade and of non-agricultural trusts, but it had not been known hitherto that they had prevented the Kansas farmer from being "recognized as the American gentleman." So the scoundrels put down not only prices, but social position. The most interesting discovery of Slick Glick, however, is that the Kansas farmer was recognized "in the early days of the republic." History ought to be ashamed of herself.—Ex.

"The Riddle of Things That Are."

We walk in a world where no man reads
The riddle of things that are,
From a tiny fern in the valley's heart
To the light of the largest star,
Yet we know that the pressure of life is hard
And the silence of death is deep,
As we fall and rise on the tangled way
That leads to the gate of sleep.

We know that the problems of sin and pain,
And the passions that lead to crime,
Are the mysteries locked from age to age
In the awful vault of time;
Yet we lift our weary feet and strive
Through the mire and mist to grope
And find a ledge on the mount of faith
In the morning land of hope.
—William Hamilton Hayne.

In Alaska.



Miss Bear—"I don't know how 'tis, but I feel awful frisky today, Mr. Bear."

Mr. Bear—"Maybe, like myself, you dined on a Klondiker today, Miss Bear."—New York Herald.

OF INTEREST FROM EXCHANGES.

Formidable Fleets of Warships Belonging to Russia and Germany Now Hovering in Chinese Waters.

Ever since the recent complications of the powers began in Chinese waters Russia and Germany have been hurrying their war vessels to the Orient until now each nation has a powerful flotilla in the China Sea and the near neighborhood available for quick service when necessary. Their presence suggests the familiar saying, "where the carcass is, there are the eagles also." The following list of Russian and German warships in Chinese waters is taken from the New York Sun:

RUSSIAN SQUADRON IN THE CHINA SEAS.

Armored cruisers.	Built.	Guns.	Tons.	H.-P.	Speed.
Rossia (on way out)	1896	20	12,200	16,000	19.0
Rurik	1892	20	10,933	13,250	18.0
Pamiat Azova	1888	15	6,000	8,000	18.0
Admiral Nachimoff	1885	18	7,782	8,000	16.0
Dmitri Donskoi	1883	16	5,796	7,000	17.0
Protected cruises.					
Admiral Korniloff	1887	22	5,020	9,000	18.0
Third-class cruisers.					
Gremiatsky	1892	11	1,495	2,000	18.0
Ovatsny	1892	11	1,495	2,000	13.0
Korejets	1886	7	1,213	1,500	13.0
Manschur	1886	7	1,214	1,300	12.4
Zabiaka	1878	4	1,200	1,194	14.0
Kreizer	1875	3	1,540	1,806	12.0

The guns enumerated are those of 10, 15, and 20 centimeters caliber; the 10 and 15 centimeter guns, that is, the larger proportion, being quick-firing. The armaments of smaller caliber quick-firing guns are heavy.

Torpedo boat destroyers.	Built.	Guns.	Tons.	H.-P.	Speed.
Vzadnik	1893	9 q.f.	400	3,500	21.0
Gaidamak	1893	9 q.f.	400	3,500	21.0
Gunboats.					
Bobr	1885	9	950	1,150	12.0
Sivuch	1885	9	950	1,150	12.0

Each of these vessels carries 1 23-centimeter, 1 15-centimeter, and 6 10-centimeter guns, besides 5 of smaller caliber.

In addition to the vessels enumerated as forming the Russian squadron in Chinese waters, the following vessels of the Siberian flotilla, properly so-called, are available for service in case of necessity:

Sea-going torpedo boats.	Built.	Guns.	Tons.	H.-P.	Speed.
Sungari	1889	5 q.f.	200	1,800	22.0
Usuri	1889	5 q.f.	200	1,800	22.0
First-class torpedo boats.					
Redel	1889	2 q.f.	100	1,600	22.0
Sveaborg	1889	2 q.f.	100	1,600	22.0
Borgo	1890	2 mit.	92	1,100	21.0
Yantchikch	1887	2 mit.	76	970	19.0
Souchena	1887	2 mit.	76	970	19.0
Second-class torpedo boats.					
Cisik, Forel, Padorasnik, Skorpion, Sterliad, Strauss	......	....	23	220	16.0
Torpedo transport.					
Silatch	......	....	...	1,300	12.0
Transports.					
Aleut	......	....	811	730	12.0
Jakut	......	....	701	1,000	12.0

GERMAN SQUADRON IN THE CHINA SEAS.

Second-class ironclads.	Built.	Guns.	Tons.	H.-P.	Speed.
König Wilhelm	1868	21	9,757	8,400	14.0
Kaiser	1874	15	7,676	8,000	14.0
Deutschland (on way out)	1874	15	7,676	8,000	14.0
Second-class cruisers.					
Gefion (on way out)	1893	8	4,200	......	....
Kaiserin Augusta	1892	12	6,331	10,000	20.0
Irene	1887	14	4,500	8,000	18.0
Prinzess Wilhelm	1887	14	4,500	8,000	18.0
Fourth-class cruisers.					
Geier	1894	8	1,640	2,800	16.5
Cormaran	1892	8	1,640	2,800	14.0
Arcona	......	..	.....	......	....

The guns enumerated are of 10, 15, 24, and 26 centimeters caliber. These ships have in addition heavy armaments of 88 millimeter quick-firing guns, besides others of smaller caliber.

To the list of the British squadron in the China seas, published in December, there should now be added the torpedo boat destroyer Hart, 6 guns, 260 tons, 4,000 horse-power, and the first-class gunboat Ringdove, built 1889, 6 guns, 805 tons, 1,200 horse-power, 13 knots speed.

Tramps in Pennsylvania.

Reading, Pa., Jan. 18.—Among the farmers of eastern Pennsylvania who kept tab of the number of homeless loafers they sheltered in 1897 is a large landowner near Soudertown, Montgomery County. For the twelve months ending Dec. 31 he sheltered 1,148 tramps in his barn. He is at the head of the list as far as reported. His lowest number for any one month was forty-four, in February; the highest was 109, in November. To many he furnished meals. The majority said they were looking for work. They were of all ages, from 14 to 70 years. Many other farmers sheltered 500, 600, and 900.

The number of farmers who do not allow tramps to shelter themselves in the hay in their barns is increasing, as farmers do not fancy feeding their fine milch cows on hay that has been used by tramps for bedding. It is supposed that many cases of tuberculosis in cattle may be attributed to the expectorations of tramps allowed to sleep in haymows. For this reason careful farmers, while kind to tramps, will not allow them where hay is kept.

One farmer furnished 1,135 meals to tramps who were trying to get a living and lodging without labor or useful work. Another attended to forty-five tramps who said they were ill. At another farmhouse 113 tramps received a bed in the house and medicine.

Said one farmer: "I used to ask tramps if they had any matches. A very few would own up that they had any. Most of them lie. I caution them that if any dare smoke in the straw I'll pull out the whole kit and never allow a man in the barn again. These tramps generally know I mean what I say, and one watches the other and they stop all use of matches. I don't give them shelter because I'm afraid of them. They can sleep on the tangled straw which we use for bedding the cattle, but I want them to behave themselves. Early in the morning I rouse them out and make them move on. If any one wants to work for a breakfast, I give him work and something to eat. All have an equal chance. The lazy beggars go off hungry, and I suppose they are fed at some kitchen door along the road. Tramps are as plentiful now as ever. You can always see four or five at almost any limekiln you pass along the road. Most of the limekilns are empty and idle, and the tramps can build fires in them, keep warm, cook coffee, and otherwise amuse themselves. Many of the limekilns are covered, and tramps roost in them, keeping a fire going all night fed with rails from neighboring fences. There was a time when tramps did not leave the main turnpikes leading from city to city. Now they infest the back roads, and country people who were never bothered with these homeless men before now have to do their share in sheltering and feeding them."

What Is Life?—Evidence Toward Extra-Terrestrial Origin.

Mr. Herbert Spencer's definition of the nature of life implies, as is well known, a continuous adjustment of internal to external relations. In other words, vitality is preserved by interactions going on between the constituents of the protoplasm. On the face of it this view must be very materially modified in the light of some exceedingly interesting experiments recently brought to the notice of the Royal society by Mr. Horace Brown, whose classic researches on that interesting class of ferments the enzymes are well known. He has found that by submitting seeds to the very low temperature of evaporating liquid air—i. e.: from 183° C. to 192° C.—for 110 consecutive hours, their power of germinating is not in any way impaired.

Since the above temperature is considerably below that at which ordinary chemical reactions take place, the result is very remarkable and would appear to show that although a state of complete chemical inertness in protoplasm may be established it does not necessarily lead to a destruction of its potential activity. Is the protoplasm thus brought to a "resting" condition to burst into activity on restoring favorable conditions? If so, what becomes of life during this "rest"? These observations are also of interest in connection with the suggestion of Lord Kelvin that the origin of life as we know it may have been extra-terrestrial and due to the "moss-grown fragments from the ruins of another world" which reached the earth as meteorites.

That such fragments might circulate in the intense cold of space for a perfectly indefinite period without prejudice to their freight of seeds or spores is, Mr. Horace Brown remarks, almost certain from the facts we know about the maintenance of life by "resting" protoplasm; the difficulties in the way of accepting such a hypothesis certainly do not lie in this direction. Here is an interesting problem for biologists, and the development of the question will be followed with the keenest interest.—London Lancet.

From the Paris Holocaust.

The unclaimed jewels and curios to the value of $150,000, which were found in the ruins after the fire at the charity bazaar in Paris, have been sold at auction. The money realized is to remain bonded for thirty years, after which all the money unclaimed goes to the state.

EREST FROM EXCHANGES.

ble Fleets of Warships Belong-
Russia and Germany Now
vering in Chinese Waters.

nce the recent complications of the
egan in Chinese waters Russia and
have been hurrying their war ves-
e Orient until now each nation has a
flotilla in the China Sea and the
hborhood available for quick service
cessary. Their presence suggests
liar saying, "where the carcass is,
the eagles also." The following list
n and German warships in Chinese
taken from the New York Sun:

SQUADRON IN THE CHINA SEAS.

cruisers.	Built.	Guns.	Tons.	H.-P.	Speed.
way out)...	1896	20	12,200	16,000	19.0
....	1892	20	10,933	13,250	18.0
zova	1888	15	6,000	8,000	16.0
Nachimoff..	1885	18	7,782	8,000	17.0
nskoi	1883	16	5,796	7,000	16.0
d cruises.					
Kornitoff....	1887	22	5,020	9,000	18.0
ass cruisers.					
y	1892	11	1,495	2,000	18.0
....	1892	11	1,495	2,000	18.0
....	1886	7	1,213	1,500	13.0
....	1886	7	1,214	1,500	13.0
....	1878	4	1,200	1,194	14.6
....	1875	3	1,540	1,806	13.0

ns enumerated are those of 10, 15,
centimeters caliber; the 10 and 15
er guns, that is, the larger propor-
g quick-firing. The armaments of
caliber quick-firing guns are heavy.

boat yers.	Built.	Guns.	Tons.	H.-P.	Speed.
....	1893	9 q.f.	400	3,500	21.0
k	1893	9 q.f.	400	3,500	21.0
s.					
....	1885	9	950	1,150	12.0
....	1885	9	950	1,150	12.0

f these vessels carries 1 23-centime-
5-centimeter, and 6 10-centimeter
sides 5 of smaller caliber.

ition to the vessels enumerated as
the Russian squadron in Chinese
the following vessels of the Siberian
properly so-called, are available for
n case of necessity:

torpedo s.	Built.	Guns.	Tons.	H.-P.	Speed.
....	1889	5 q.f.	200	1,800	22.0
....	1889	5 q.f.	200	1,800	22.0
ass torpedo ats.					
....	1889	2 q.f.	100	1,000	22.0
....	1889	2 q.f.	100	1,000	22.0
....	1890	2 mit.	92	1,100	21.0
ch	1887	2 mit.	76	970	19.0
....	1887	2 mit.	76	970	19.0
-class tor- boats.					
orel, Pado- Skorpion, l, Strauss..	......	......	23	220	16.0
transport.	......	......	...	1,300	12.0
orts.					
......	......	......	811	730	12.0
......	......	......	701	1,000	12.0

N SQUADRON IN THE CHINA SEAS.

lass iron- ads.	Built.	Guns.	Tons.	H.-P.	Speed.
Wilhelm......	1868	21	9,757	8,400	16.0
......	1874	15	7,676	8,000	14.0
and (on way	1874	15	7,676	8,000	14.0
-class cruisers.—					
way out)..	1893	8	4,200	......	......
Augusta....	1892	12	6,331	10,000	20.0
......	1887	14	4,500	6,000	18.0
Wilhelm...	1887	14	4,500	6,000	18.0
-class cruisers.					
......	1894	8	1,640	2,900	16.5
n	1892	8	1,640	2,950	16.0

ns enumerated are of 10, 15, 24, and
meters caliber. These ships have in
heavy armaments of 88 millimeter
ring guns, besides others of smaller

e list of the British squadron in the
eas, published in December, there
now be added the torpedo boat de-
Hart, 6 guns, 260 tons, 4,000 horse-
the first-class gunboat Ringdove,
889, 6 guns, 805 tons, 1,200 horse-
13 knots speed.

Tramps in Pennsylvania.

ing, Pa., Jan. 18.—Among the farmers
tern Pennsylvania who kept tab of
mber of homeless loafers they shel-
in 1897 is a large landowner near
town, Montgomery County. For the
months ending Dec. 31 he sheltered
ramps in his barn. He is at the head
list as far as reported. His lowest
for any one month was forty-four,
uary; the highest was 109, in Novem-
many he furnished meals. The ma-
said, they were looking for work.
ere of all ages, from 14 to 70 years.
other farmers sheltered 500, 600, and

number of farmers who do not allow
to shelter themselves in the hay in
barns is increasing, as farmers do not
feeding their fine milch cows on hay
as been used by tramps for bedding. It
posed that many cases of tuberculosis
tle may be attributed to the expecto-
of tramps allowed to sleep in hay-
For this reason careful farmers,
kind to tramps, will not allow them
hay is kept.
farmer furnished 1,135 meals to
who were trying to get a living and
without labor or useful work. An-
ttended to forty-five tramps who said
were ill. At another farmhouse 113
received a bed in the house and
ne.
one farmer: "I used to ask tramps if
ad any matches. A very few would
p that they had any. Most of them
caution them that if any dare smoke
straw I'll pull out the whole kit and
allow a man in the barn again. These
generally know I mean what I say,
e watches the other and they stop all
matches. I don't give them shelter
e I'm afraid of them. They can sleep
tangled straw which we use for bed-
he cattle, but I want them to behave
elves. Early in the morning I rouse
out and make them move on. If any
ants to work for a breakfast; I give
ork and something to eat. All have
ual chance. The lazy beggars go off
y, and I suppose they are fed at some
n door along the road. Tramps are as
ful now as ever. You can always see
r five at almost any limekiln you pass
the road. Most of the limekilns are
and idle, and the tramps can build
n them, keep warm, cook coffee, and
wise amuse themselves. Many of the
ilns are covered, and tramps roost in
keeping a fire going all night fed with
rom neighboring fences. There was a
when tramps did not leave the main
ikes leading from city to city. Now
nfest the back roads, and country peo-
ho were never bothered with these
ess men before now have to do their
in sheltering and feeding them."

t—Evidence Toward Ex-
Terrestrial Origin.

Spencer's definition of the
implies, as is well known, a
justment of internal to ex-
relations. In other words, vitality
served by interactions going on be-
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ure of evaporating liquid air—
183° C. to 192° C.—for 110 con-
ve hours, their power of germinating
in any way impaired.
the above temperature is consider-
t at which ordinary chemical
place, the result is very re-
would appear to show that
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toplasm may be established
ecessarily lead to a destruc-
otential activity. Is the proto-
s brought to a "resting" condi-
to burst into activity on restoring
able conditions? If so, what becomes
during this "rest"? These observa-
are also of interest in connection with
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e cold of space for a perfectly in-
te period without prejudice to the
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of $150,000, which were found in the
after the fire at the charity bazaar
ris, have been sold at auction. The
realized is to remain bonded for
years, after which all the money un-
goes to the state.

HOSTS OF TAX BILLS.

All Kinds of Revenue Measures at Springfield.

REVELL'S RADICAL PLAN.

Lorimer Credited with Doctoring Berry's Bill.

SCHEMES OF THE MACHINE.

Planning for a Variety of New Elective Offices.

CHICAGO COMMITTEE'S EFFORT.

SPRINGFIELD BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
Springfield, Ill., Jan. 18.

The latest Senate revenue bill has been, for the fourth or fifth time, revised. Senator Edward J. Dwyer of Cook is the revamper. The proposition now is to change it so that it will retain in office all the township assessors in Cook, with a board of supervising assessors, three in number, elected by the people, and a board of review, three in number, also elected by the people.

The assesors are to make the assesment, the supervising assessors go over their work, and the board of review travel over the work of both. There is no reason why there should not be a fourth or fifth board if need be. This seems to be the bill which best suits the representatives of the so-called Cook County machine in both branches of the General Assembly. The more elective officers with fat salaries and possibilities the better the machine appears to be pleased.

Congressman Lorimer came down on the train last night with Dwyer, and these changes in the Berry bill are rightfully or wrongfully charged up to him. The amendments have been ordered printed, and will be considered in the Senate tomorrow in connection with the latest Berry revenue bill, which has just got out of committee.

The revenue bill drawn by Judge Sherman and Pliny B. Smith got out of subcommittee today, and drifted into the House. It was referred to the full Committee on Revenue, and will probably receive a favorable report tomorrow morning. Its provisions have been told time and again in these dispatches. The Democrats are going to fight it. They intend to offer the principal points of the so-called Compton bill by way of amendment. These include double taxation of both mortgage and equity and the taxation of manufacturing corporations. They also impose new and unusual hardships on people having the money invested in corporations. This Compton bill is about as cunningly devised an instrument of torture as has been seen in Illinois in the last twenty years. Compton is not accused of drawing it at all. Its authorship is now laid at the door of Representative Salmans of Vermilion.

This is about all there was of interest in revenue affairs today, although no human being can tell the wrinkles and turns that may develop by the time the Legislature reassembles tomorrow. It appears to be the easiest thing in the world to draft revenue bills. Men who have absolutely no knowledge of the law of the land will on the spur of the moment suggest the most outrageous propositions and make contentions therefor. Representative Revell threw one in today. He says he thinks well of it, although he admits it's fifty years ahead of the times. It provides a specific tax for State purposes and a tax on assessed valuation for county purposes. The bill imposes one mill tax on passengers carried by transportation companies, railroads, steamboats, sailboats, and street cars; one mill on every dollar held on deposit by national, State, and private banks and safety deposit companies; also levies a tax on all mineral products, telephones, telegraph companies, electric motor power companies, life insurance companies, grains, cereals, and seeds stored in elevators; on persons receiving a license from the State to transact professional business; intoxicating liquors, tobacco manufactures, and cigars; also a tax on all citizens of the State and $5 on all chancery and common law cases.

There is a good deal of talk tonight about a sine die adjournment—more so than there has been at any time since the session opened. Up to this writing, aside from the Senatorial apportionment, the Legislature has done nothing. Nor are there any reliable indications that bills of general interest and public good will be made into law. The Peoria Insane Asylum matter is apparently beaten. The police commission bill is not in any better shape than it was ten days ago. The Harnsberger primary election bill got out of committee this afternoon, but this is no indication of its adoption. There is no revenue bill in either branch of the Assembly that can command a majority of any of the votes. The friends of the administration are now trying to get the Legislature out of town a week from next Friday. Steps are being taken to bring about a joint caucus to consider the question of sine die adjournment. It will probably be held, if at all, next Tuesday night.

The Cook County machine will listen to nothing in the way of revenue legislation which does not provide for election boards—the more the better. The country papers are beginning to bombard the members, begging them to give up the task and come home. The opinion seems to be that it will go a couple weeks longer.

The report of the Berry committee will be made next Wednesday or Thursday, and there will be a big debate over it. It is about an even thing as to whether it will be adopted or not. The members are getting weary. The session has been exceedingly peaceful, and, strange as it may seem, interests supposed to be affected by some of the bills introduced are indifferent concerning them, conditions which never obtained before. So the members are beginning to think it's about time to ring down the curtain and allow the audience to disperse.

LOOK FOR ESCAPED CONVICTS.

Police Scouring the Railroad Yards for Two Fugitives from the Michigan City Penitentiary.

South Chicago police are scouring the railroad yards in the hope of capturing two men who escaped from the Indiana penitentiary, at Michigan City, on Monday night. One of the fugitives is Simon Booker, a negro, who was serving a life term for murder; the other, George Kuykendall, a German, had two years and three months yet to serve for burglary.

Both men were regarded as "trusties," having secured promotion for good behavior. The prison discipline embraces three grades of prisoners. The first are those to whom good conduct has secured the privilege of wearing plain suits. The second wear a uniform but without stripes, and the third are the new arrivals and incorrigibles, all of whom wear stripes. Booker and Kuykendall wore plain clothes, and once without the walls there was nothing convict-like in their appearance.

A reward of $150 is offered for each fugitive. It is the first known attempt of a murderer to escape from the Michigan City institution, and the warden came on at once to Chicago to secure the assistance of the Chicago police in effecting the capture of the escaped convicts. Photographs and a written description of the two men have been left at all the police stations in the city.

The warden expressed himself as being opposed to the Indiana method of aiding reformation by clothing criminals in citizens' dress. It is to this fact he attributes the men's success in evading both guards and subsequent pursuit.

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

AWAIT REPORT ON SCALE.

COAL MEN WILL DO NOTHING TILL JOINT COMMITTEE ACTS.

That Body in Continuous Session, but Reports No Progress—Miners and Operators Give Their Views—Pennsylvania and Ohio Bosses Disagree—Illinois Representatives Oppose Workers' Claims—Convention Assembles Twice.

The coal miners and operators spent the day yesterday waiting for a report of the Joint Scale committee, which will remain in executive session until it has something definite in the shape of a recommendation to submit.

The convention came to order at 9 a. m. yesterday, and remained in session only five minutes. It convened again at 1:30 p. m., and adjourned until 9 a. m. today. In the meantime the Joint Scale committee remained in almost continuous session. Practically nothing was accomplished. The situation has not changed. After several hours of secret session the committee could report no progress.

The discussion was all along general lines. The spokesmen for the operators from each section made speeches, setting forth their side of the controversy, and the miners followed with similar statements. No vote was taken. The debate was informal, and good feeling prevailed generally. President Ratchford did the most of the talking for the miners.

The only hint of bad feeling came from the operators of Pennsylvania and Ohio, who are quarreling over the differential between the two States. The Illinois operators do not agree on all points, but they stick together in the contention that the miners' scale is fully four cents too high in Illinois. The Illinois miners refuse to discuss the scale at present, but they show no signs of yielding even a fraction of a cent.

The Joint Scale committee may be ready to make a partial report to the convention today.

MANY COTTON MILLS ARE IDLE.

Big Androscoggin Factory at Lewiston, Me., Is Added to the List of Suspended Industries.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—The situation in the various cotton mill centers throughout New England, where the employes refused to go to work yesterday under a reduced wage schedule, was practically unchanged this afternoon. In New Bedford today all the cloth mills are closed and the disorderly scenes at two of the mills there yesterday are lacking.

The Bristol mill, the only cloth mill in that city which attempted to keep its machinery in motion yesterday, was closed in all departments today. There were no crowds or disorderly assemblages anywhere during the forenoon, and it was evident that both sides had determined to settle down to a long and stubborn contest.

In Biddeford, Me., and the neighboring City of Saco the Laconia, Pepperell, and the York mills remain idle, the agents having decided that it would be useless to open the gates. A general quiet prevailed in both cities. A committee of the operatives at the York mills called at the counting-room in Saco during the forenoon to interview Agent Page regarding the cut down, but the agent could not be seen.

The big Androscoggin mills in Lewiston, Me., closed down at noon for an indefinite period owing to the refusal of a large number of the employés to accept the wage schedule. There was no disturbance in the vicinity of the mills, although quite a number of the strikers congregated about the gates during the opening hours with a view of keeping out as many hands as possible.

The strike in the Queen City mills at Burlington remains unchanged. The weavers at the Nockage mills at Fitchburg, who struck yesterday against a reduction, came to terms this morning with the management and agreed to accept a cut of 6 per cent. The strike caused the closing of the mills, but all departments are now running again. The strike at the King Philip mills in Fall River is still on.

Bricklayers' International Union.

Peoria, Ill., Jan. 18.—At the session of the Bricklayers and Masons' International union this morning it was decided to publish a trade journal, under the general superintendency of the General Secretary, Thomas O'Dea of Cohoes, N. Y. A resolution was adopted in favor of recognizing belligerent rights of the Cubans. A resolution was adopted calling upon the Governor of New York to enforce the eight-hour law. The trade label of the Brickmakers' National alliance was adopted.

Coal Miners Strike in Colorado.

Lafayette, Colo., Jan. 18.—The Lafayette Miners' union has called out all the miners employed in the Lafayette district. It was decided by the members of the union that they would not go to work until the old schedule of wages was restored—namely: 45 cents per ton after machines in rooms and 50 cents per ton in pillars. The United Miners here, anticipating a strike, have closed down. The Gladstone mine has also closed down. About 300 men are already out.

Closes Down Two Weeks.

Woonsocket, R. I., Jan. 18.—Notices were posted in the Alice rubber mill today announcing a shutdown on Thursday night for two weeks. This mill is owned by the United States Rubber company and employs 1,200 hands.

FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION MEETS.

Elects Officers and Hears Annual Reports—D. D. Healy Resigns His Position as Treasurer.

The Board of Directors of the Benevolent Association of the Fire department held its annual meeting yesterday afternoon in the Public Service committee room of the County board. The society begins this year the thirty-fifth year of its existence. The election of officers was held and the reports of the retiring officers were received. The election resulted as follows:

President—John Dooley.
Vice President—F. B. Flynn.
Recording Secretary—William Burroughs.
Treasurer—Captain Joseph O'Donahue.
Financial Secretary—John J. Hennessy.

D. D. Healy, President of the County Board, who has been connected with the organization for twenty-six years and Treasurer for several years, read his annual report. He asked to be relieved from the further responsibility of the office and suggested that a younger member of the organization be given the position.

The Treasurer's report shows the receipts for the year from all sources were $18,202. The expenditures amounted to $17,288. There is a cash balance in the treasury of $1,902. There was paid out during the year in monthly allowances to the members $8,265 and in funeral expenses $2,446. The association has on hand in cash and securities $83,968.

Life Sentence for a Murderer.

Jamestown, N. D., Jan. 18.—The jury in the Villers murder trial returned a verdict today finding him guilty of murder and fixing the penalty at life imprisonment. Villers was previously convicted and given a similar sentence for an attempt to murder Mrs. Tromer, wife of a farmer.

Improved Service.

The management of the Metropolitan West Side Elevated railroad has completed the repairs to its engines, which were unfortunately disabled on Christmas day, and has resumed its usual service, with the addition of twenty-five new passenger coaches, which afford increased accommodations. The management desires to return its thanks to its patrons for the indulgence they have exercised during the last two weeks, and to assure them that every effort will be made to avoid such accidents, delays, and discomforts in the future. The power-house of the Union Loop now being able to furnish power for the loop, the management is able to warm the cars and so increase the comfort of its patrons. For the convenience of patrons desiring to make a circuit of the loop or to pass from any station of the loop to any other station of the loop, and particularly for those desiring to go from points on Fifth avenue to points on Wabash avenue, the company has constructed an overhead bridge at Franklin and Van Buren street station, which is now open to passengers without extra fare.

HARD TO FILL LIST.

Few New Names for Reform Organization Committee.

CITIZENS' LEAGUE IS OUT.

Federation Representatives to Be Announced Soon.

LAUGH AT "MYSTERY" STORY

No additions were made yesterday to the joint committee of reform organizations which is to investigate the Civil Service commission. Several more men have been decided upon, but the announcements will not be made until today or later. The commission and the city administration are thus given a few days' rest by the recess of the Senatorial committee and the delay of the citizens' committee in beginning the work they have been asked to take up.

The Municipal Voters' league is the only one of the four organizations invited to participate which has appointed its committee. The appointments of the Civic federation will probably be made today and those of the Civil Service Reform league will be decided on soon. A meeting of the Executive committee is being arranged, but until this body meets nothing will be done. It is understood, however, that the officers of the league are in favor of accepting the invitation.

The Citizens' league has announced that it will not go into the matter again on the ground that it has already nearly completed an investigation of its own and has not the time to do the work over again. A meeting of the league was called for yesterday afternoon, but failed because of the lack of a quorum. The members present adjourned subject to a call of the President and another meeting will be held some time this week.

Federation Committee Picked.

President Adolph Nathan of the Civic federation said yesterday he had practically completed the committee to represent that body in the investigation and expected to announce it this morning. He did not think anything would be done until three of the organizations had appointed committees and the other one either followed their example or announced its withdrawal. Two of them he thought would not feel qualified to go on alone.

It does not seem likely that anything will be done in the work of investigation until the first of next week at least. The work will require a great deal of time, and it is being found difficult to secure the consent of representative men to act upon the committee.

There was some talk yesterday that the Senatorial committee would not return, in spite of the statement that the adjournment was temporary. Some of the interested reformers believe a determined fight will be made in the Senate to prevent the return of the committee by members not in sympathy with the investigation.

Laugh at "Story of Mystery."

The sensational "story of mystery" that was printed in a morning paper yesterday reporting the discovery of a corruption fund of $65,000 for the defeat of the police bill was generally laughed at about the City Hall and among the gamblers who are supposed to have contributed the money. It is merely the revival of the old story of the attempt to extort money from the administration that was made by a member of the Lower House, who came to Chicago about Christmas time. He received a flat refusal from Mayor Harrison at that time, and since then all the city officials have been emphatic in their statements that no money would be contributed for such a purpose. No attempt was even made to secure the money and the gamblers would be less likely than any one else to contribute a sum of money for such a purpose.

Paddy Gleason has been warning some of the attachés of the committee that it will be dangerous to bring up any such testimony on the ground that Alex Ross may have lived in a glass house at one time and intimates that if the other side is heard some interesting testimony might be introduced concerning the men who are to head the proposed Police department which is to remedy all the evils of the old one as disclosed by the investigation.

TELLER RESOLUTION REPORTED

Senate Committee on Finance Approves the Proposition by a Vote of Eight to Five.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 18.—The Senate Committee on Finance today reported the Teller resolution providing that bonds of the United States may be paid in standard silver dollars. The vote in committee was as follows:

For the resolution: Vest, Jones [Ark.], White, Walthall, Turpie, Daniel [Dem], Jones [Nev., silver Rep.], and Wolcott [Rep.]—8.

Those against: Morrill, Allison, Aldrich, Platt [Conn.], and Burrows—5.

The open session of the Senate was brief. Practically the only business accomplished aside from the routine proceedings was the passing of the urgent deficiency appropriation bill. The measure as finally passed by the Senate carries $1,913,810.

An effort was made to fix a time for the final vote on the pending census bill, but was abandoned until tomorrow.

FRENCH CONSUL IS HERE.

M. HENRI MEROU, WHO SUCCEEDS M. THIEBAUT, AT THE AUDITORIUM.

Has Had Long Experience in Diplomatic Service in This Country and in Europe—Refuses to Discuss Affairs in Paris, from Which City He Comes Direct—John T. Marchand at the Palmer House—Argentine Business-Men at the Annex.

M. Henri Merou, the new French Consul, accompanied by his wife and child, arrived in the city yesterday afternoon and registered at the Auditorium. He succeeds Eugene Thiebaut, who has been transferred to Washington, where he will serve as the First Secretary of the French legation.

M. Merou, who is 44 years of age, is not new to the consular service in this country, having acted in that capacity at Galveston, Tex., for two years and a half. He has also seen much service on the continent, having been Vice Consul at Hamburg, Germany, for six years, in addition to which he served in a like capacity for several years at Berlin, Bremen, and Breslau. He came here direct from Paris. He declined to discuss the political situation in France, saying it was a forbidden subject for Consuls. He did indicate, however, that the reports of the agitation in France were overdrawn.

John T. Marchand, the agent or criminal prosecutor of the Interstate Commerce commission, was registered at the Palmer House yesterday. He is on his way to Salt Lake City and to Pacific coast points in connection with the work of the commission.

"I am glad to see that the anti-scalping bill has been reported by Congress," he said. "The interstate commerce act contemplates the regulation of passenger as well as freight traffic, and so long as the scalper is permitted to continue in business just so long will the act be a dead letter as to passenger fares. The present law directs that railways shall charge neither more nor less than the rates contained in the published schedule. The scalper is made the 'fence' through which the law is violated."

He professed to have no idea as to the probable appointee to fill the present vacancy in the Interstate commission.

"All that I know on the subject is what I read in the papers," he said, "and inasmuch as the papers are continually mentioning new candidates I have grown doubtful as to who is likely to be named for the place. I think Mr. Calhoun has been looked upon as a likely man, but it is purely a matter of speculation."

J. A. Wood and W. Callen, English merchants, who have for several years been engaged in business at Buenos Ayres, in the Argentine Republic, are registered at the Auditorium Annex. They are in this country for both pleasure and business.

"Chicago is a wonderful city," said Mr. Wood. "We have heard much of it, but the reality exceeds our anticipations. It is to my mind a more interesting as well as more cosmopolitan city than New York.

"Business matters are rapidly improving in the Argentine Republic," he continued. "There is a steady improvement in the finances of the country; the premium on gold is steadily lessening, and a feeling of confidence in the future is beginning to assert itself. The only unfavorable feature has been the partial crop failure, owing to the visitation of locusts, but the general prospects are unquestionably bright. It is a wonderful country, and is destined to play a large part in the future grain and meat markets of the world, possessing, as it does, an almost unlimited capacity in the way of production of these two commodities. England, France, and Germany secure the greater part of its trade—the United States not doing as much as might be expected.

"There is, too, a general commercial quickening throughout the whole South American continent which would be much greater if it was not for the lack of confidence in the present political conditions. This is the one great drawback to the investment of outside capital there."

WASTE IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

Commissioner Harlow Gives an Estimate of the Loss Owing to Laxity in the Departments.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 18.—Civil Service Commissioner John B. Harlow was before the Senate Civil Service Investigating committee today and presented some interesting statements in reply mainly to questions submitted by Senator Elkins.

He said that if all the government employés in this city were required to work the full seven hours a day, as required by law, it would mean a gain of 4,500 extra hours a day with a saving approximately of over $800,000 a year for clerk hire. At present the great bulk of employés work six and a half hours. The gain outside of Washington would be in this proportion.

Commissioner Harlow believed that many millions of dollars would be saved if the departments were managed like the average business house or corporation.

Chief Examiner Serven of the commission testified that up to date 300,280 people had been examined and 52,557 appointed to office, not including reinstatements. The entire expense of the examinations was $2.74 each and the cost of examining and certifying these appointments to office was $11.75 each.

Barber Shop, Bath Rooms,
And all accessories of luxurious travel on "Sunset Limited." Twice a week and only three days to California. Write for rates and pamphlet, giving complete particulars. Chicago and Alton ticket office, 101 Adams street; Southern Pacific ticket office, 238 Clark street.

BAKERS FOR A FIGHT

Open Systematic Hostilities on the Cracker Trust.

WAR FOR UNION LABOR.

Waged in All Large Cities of the United States.

HOUSE TO HOUSE CANVASS.

One of the most systematic and far-reaching crusades ever started in the interest of organized labor against the employers of non-union labor has been inaugurated by the Bakers and Confectioners' International union, backed by the American Federation of Labor, against the "cracker trust" and non-union employers in general.

In every city of importance in the United States where the bakers are organized the crusade has been taken up with vigor. The plan of operation is as unique and original as it is universal. Members of the union have been detailed to make a thorough house to house canvass of each city to warn the people against buying the goods of the "trust" and urging the use of only such bakers' goods as are sold under the label of the union. Each housewife is to be given a copy of the union label and a list of the union bake shops in her vicinity, as well as a list of the firms doing business under the management of the trust. All will be requested to avoid the goods of the trust wherever sold and to spread the news of the boycott among the neighbors.

In Chicago the fight has been begun by the local union with headquarters at 105 Wells street. August Nuber has charge of the campaign here. He says the union men will be approached first. He has secured the roster of members of every local union in Chicago, a list of 100,000 names. A committee of forty men is now canvassing and calling at the house of each union man to distribute copies of the union label and literature setting forth the charges against the trust.

In a general way the bakers are conducting their fight in Chicago on the basis of a plea for better sanitary conditions in the bakeshops. They say certain large bakeries and cracker manufacturing establishments are conducted on principles dangerous to public health. They assert that the union label on bakery products is a guarantee that they are manufactured under proper sanitary conditions. They also appeal to the working people to support organized labor as a matter of principle.

The primary grievance of the bakers' union against the trust is based on the claim that the managers of the concern are avowed enemies of organized labor. Several instances are quoted in which the trust has purchased plants which always have been run with union men and immediately have replaced the old employés with cheap labor. The Anchor Cracker company of Cincinati recently changed hands and the purchase was immediately followed by the discharge of every union man in the establishment. The full force of non-union men was employed. The local labor organizations demanded that the union men be reinstated and were refused.

President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor appealed to the Executive board of the federation and that body immediately indorsed the boycott and pledged its moral and financial support to aid the bakers in fighting the trust. A meeting was called in New York and the present plan of campaign decided upon.

CHEAP CANDY MEN MAY UNITE.

But Manufacturers of Costly Sweets Are Not Talking of Forming a Trust.

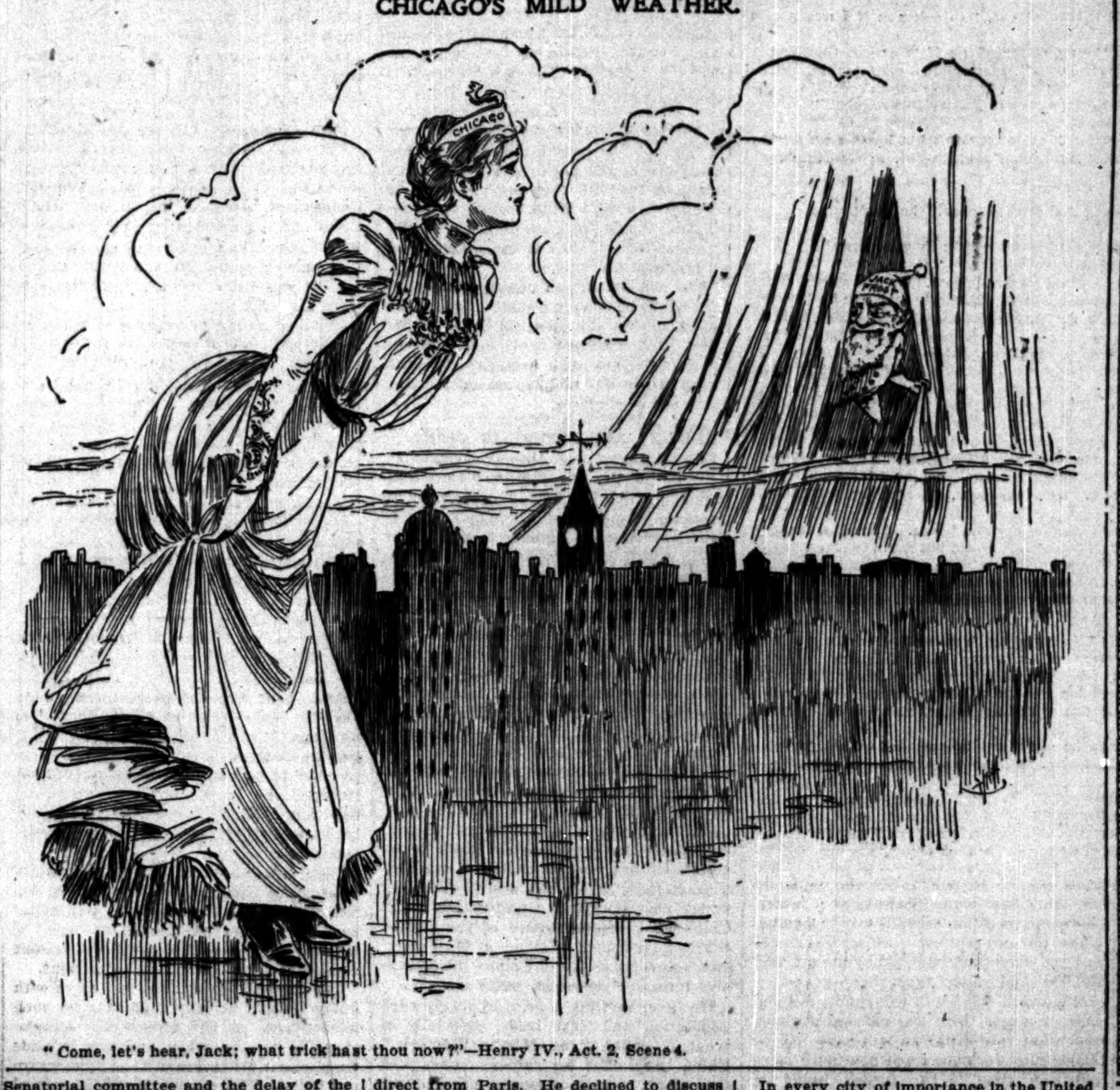
Contrary to reports there seems to be no immediate possibility of anybody securing a corner on stick candy or chocolate caramels. A morning newspaper stated that a promoter was in the city endeavoring to work up a combination of all the leading candy manufacturers of Chicago with those in the East. It was stated that the object of the combination was to cheapen the cost of production of their wares and to regulate prices.

Michael Shields of M. Shields & Co., 43 and 45 State street, said: "My name is mentioned as being one of those working to form a candy trust. This is the first I have heard of the matter. No one has broached such a thing to me and no one would, for it is understood that I would never entertain for a second a proposition to go into any trust or combination of any kind whatever."

C. F. Gunther said: "Manufacturers of the higher grade of candies have not thought of any combination, but the makers of the cheaper grades of goods have considered various plans, I understand, of fighting the glucose trust. This may have led to the talk of a candy trust."

Charles A. Spoher of Bunte Brothers & Spoher, 139 West Monroe street, said: "Ever since the formation of the glucose trust there has been talk in Eastern trade papers of the formation of some sort of a combination of candy manufacturers to fight the glucose people. Nothing definite has been done yet, at least not in the West, but it is not improbable that something may be done. As far as we are concerned, however, there is nothing in the story. We have not seen any promoter of the trust, nor considered any proposition to go into a combination."

CHICAGO'S MILD WEATHER.



"Come, let's hear, Jack; what trick hast thou now?"—Henry IV., Act. 2, Scene 4.

Let the bugle blow from every hill and dale—
Truth is mighty, and always will prevail.

Browning, King & Co.'s Great First Anniversary Sale in the new location, corner Wabash and Madison—to celebrate first year's business in the finest Clothing House in the world—opened up yesterday with every department of that great Clothing Store crowded with eager, delighted purchasers from basement to top floor.

The Juvenile Department is the finest and best equipped, most brilliantly lighted, and commodious for the handling of a large trade that the happy mothers of their dear little boys can possibly imagine. Easy chairs while making the selection. No mother or father in all Chicago should fail to either bring the boys in or buy the size worn by the little boys—2 years old or on up to the youth as old as 20 years.

Browning, King & Co. are the best fitters of Boys' Clothing, every suit of which they make themselves in their own factories—just the same as their Men's Clothing—which after 25 years of best value giving in Chicago, can modestly claim the largest trade—all earned through merit only. We continue our

Great
Anniversary Sale

with thousands of the greatest bargains that this public ever saw—in every department. Men's, Youths', Boys' and Juveniles' Largest Stock of Clothing—including Suits, Overcoats, Smoking Jackets, Bath Robes, Hats, Caps, Suspenders, Neckwear, Shirts, Hose, Underwear, Umbrellas, Collars and Cuffs, Star Waists, Handkerchiefs, Canes—in fact, a visit to the finest Clothing Store in the world, one we are proud to show, will well repay you whether wishing to purchase or not. All are cordially invited. If you drive the carriage entrance on Madison street is safely reached from Michigan avenue.

Don't miss it. Be sure to come during this great Anniversary Sale. Quoting a few of the thousands of great values:

Men's Business Suits—values up to $15.00	$8.00
Boys' and Youths' 2-Piece Suits—values $5 & $6—now	$3.50
Boys' Knee Pants—value $1.00	50c
Men's fine Business Overcoats—now	$10.00
Men's finest Neckwear—values up to $1.75—now	50c
Men's finest Neckwear—values up to 50c, 75c & $1—now	25c
Men's fine Colored Shirts—values up to $2.00—now	$1.00
Men's fine Unlaundered White Shirts—value $1—now	50c

You can't afford to miss this great opportunity to better your condtion, and now is the time to move quick.

BROWNING KING & CO.
Wabash and Madison.

NO FEAR OF BIG GUNS.

(Continued from first page.)

There will be time enough to get an item for the Chicago River in the sundry civil appropriation bill, even if there should be no river and harbor appropriation agreed upon by this Congress.

Presentation of Miss Marie McKenna.

The Attorney General and Mrs. McKenna presented their second daughter, Miss Marie McKenna, at a 5 o'clock tea this afternoon, which was attended by the most prominent members of official, diplomatic, and resident society. The drawing-room was decked with flowers and tropical plants and clusters of roses, orchids, and violets were displayed upon the piano. The tea table was appointed in green and white. Annunciation lilies and ferns, with white and green shaded candles, made the decoration. The débutante, with her mother, was assisted by Miss McKenna and Miss Mary Barber, Miss Mabel McKinley, and Miss Helen Long.

Miss McKenna, who is a tall, handsome girl, with an abundance of light hair, wore a gown of white satin with a bodice of chiffon made décolleté, and carried a bunch of orchids and lilies of the valley sent by President and Mrs. McKinley.

Mrs. Gage has set the 31st as the date for her Cabinet dinner. About the 7th of February she gives a dinner in honor of the Vice President and Mrs. Hobart. Upon this occasion she will invite a number of the wives of prominent Senators and some members of the diplomatic corps to whom she is indebted for like courtesies.

Etchings of the proposed public building at Chicago have been prepared by Special Architect Cobb and copies will be sent to all intending bidders who may apply for plans and specifications under the advertisement provided by law.

GAGE ON GOLD REDEMPTION.

He Explains That His Bill Seeks to Remove Doubt as to What Is Meant by the Word Coin.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 18.—Secretary Gage proceeded today with the currency hearing before the House Committee on Banking and Currency. Chairman Walker sought to show that the guaranty required on the Gage bill and the monetary bill on unsecured circulation was too great, thus imposing an onerous burden on the banks far beyond the losses which experience had shown would occur. Mr. Gage said that the safety fund in his bill was placed at a point which he regarded as safe, and if found too high it could be reduced.

Ex-Secretary Fairchild said it was felt that in a step of this character it had been deemed best to make the guaranty too great rather than too little.

Mr. Gage stated in this connection that he saw objections to the plan of imposing mutual responsibility on all banks as proposed in the monetary commission bill. It would be an unfortunate requirement, he felt, as it would operate to keep desirable banks from entering the system and imposing on themselves a responsibility for outside banks. The banker, as a rule, did not want to be responsible for losses other than his own.

The committee occupied the afternoon going over the Walker currency bill. Chairman Walker sought to show that of the currency bills pending his stood the best chance of passage; that it was least objectionable because, while accomplishing similar results, it did not flaunt before the minority interests the direct preamble declaration as to the gold unit of standard. It would, he said, absolutely relieve the government of having anything to do with the current redemption of money of any nature and from keeping anything except an ordinary exchequer balance as in a private establishment. Secretary Gage, referring to the statement of purposes in the Gage bill as to "fixing the gold standard more firmly," explained why it was best to incorporate that declaration.

The obligations of the United States, he said, are payable in coin. There is a dispute as to what that means. On one side of Congress it is said the government can pay in silver; the other says gold only. So long as there is doubt there will be a constant pressure to open the way for payments in silver, and the contention was that better assurances of maintaining the gold standard than now exists should be given the country. So, the Secretary thought, it was the wisest plan to make the positive and unequivocal declaration as to the purposes of the bill.

Presidential Nominations.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 18.—The President today sent these nominations to the Senate:

William J. Mills of New Mexico, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of New Mexico.

POSTMASTERS.

Indiana—James W. Hess, Indianapolis; James E. Caskey, Greensburg; Thomas E. Newton, Shelbyville; George F. Brown, Nappanee.

Illinois—D. E. Keen, Mount Carmel; John F. Rector, Cairo; Augustus Gibson, McLeansboro; Jerome B. Stewart, Wilmington; William A. Stiesbarger, Augusta.

Iowa—Frank S. Appelman, Emmetsburg; Milton A. McCord, Newton.

Michigan—Lemuel G. Dafoe, Alpena; Henry B. Edwards, Jackson.

North Dakota—Agatha G. Patterson, Bismarck.

To be Registers of Land Offices—Archibald Gardner at Rapid City, S. D.; William E. Chaplain at Cheyenne, Wyo.

Illinois Postmasters.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—Caleb Elliott at Jamesburg and John Sennitt at Plainfield were today appointed fourth-class postmasters in Illinois.

Love is crowned triumphant only in the home where a baby completes the tie of matrimony. A childless marriage cannot be a happy one. It takes the final tie of a baby to bind two souls together in marriage for better or for worse. Without this final tie a wedded couple lack the indissoluble interest that makes daily self-sacrifice not only a possibility, but a pleasure.

There are to-day thousands of homes all over the country that were once childless and unhappy, but that to-day echo with the laughter of happy babyhood, as a result of a marvelous medicine, known as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. This is the greatest of all medicines for women who sufferer from weakness and disease of the delicate and important organs that bear the burdens of maternity. It makes them healthy, strong, vigorous and elastic. It makes them pure and virile. It allays inflammation, heals ulceration, soothes pain and tones and builds up the shattered nerves. It banishes the discomforts of the expectant period, and makes baby's coming easy and almost painless. It insures the little new-comer's health, and a bountiful supply of nourishment. It transforms weak, sickly, nervous invalids into happy, healthy mothers. An honest dealer will not urge an inferior substitute upon you.

"I am now a happy mother of a fine healthy baby girl," writes Mrs. F. B. Cannings, of No. 4320 Humphrey Street, St. Louis, Mo. "Feel that your 'Favorite Prescription' has done me more good than anything I have ever taken. Three months previous to my confinement I began using it. I was only in labor forty-five minutes. With my first baby I suffered 18 hours then had to lose him. He was very delicate and only lived 12 hours. For two years I suffered untold agony and had two miscarriages. The 'Favorite Prescription' saved both my child and myself."

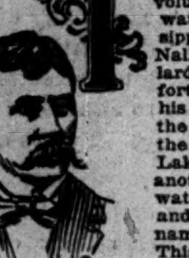
Write to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., for a free letter of advice, and enclose 21 one-cent stamps, to cover mailing only, for a paper-covered copy of the "People's Common Sense Medical Adviser;" or 31 stamps for a cloth-bound copy. A whole medical library in one 1000-page volume.

MRS. WINSLOW'S
SOOTHING SYRUP
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
Should always be used for children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.

AMONG THE NEW BOOKS.

CAPTAIN GLAZIER WRITES OF THE MISSISSIPPI'S SOURCE.

Determined to Have the Great River Start Aright by Taking Its Rise in the Lake Bearing His Name—Proof That Lake Glazier Is a Mile More Remote than Itasca—Mrs. Reifsnider Sermonizes in Aphorisms—Good "Harvard Episodes."



IN a finely caparisoned volume called "Headwaters of the Mississippi" (Rand-McNally) Captain Willard Glazier comes forth again to clinch his contention that the true source of the Mississippi is not Lake Itasca but another small body of water lying beyond and south of Itasca, named Lake Glazier. This little lake was discovered by Captain Glazier in 1881, and his pet theory was announced then in a book called "Down the Great River."

It is not known that anybody lost any sleep over this geographical technicality except Captain Glazier, but as some men questioned the validity of his contention he fitted out another expedition of fifteen or more persons in 1891, and went all over the ground again, having surveyors to measure the distances, and undoubtedly proving his point—by as much as a mile. His present volume sets forth the results of this trip in quite unnecessary detail, and the book is further swelled to portly thickness by including biographies of the early and recent explorers of the Mississippi, as well as by presenting a sort of local guidebook of all the Minnesota cities, towns, and villages that he happened to visit on his tour.

All that ails Captain Glazier's book is a plentiful lack of the blue pencil. He has undoubtedly proved his main contention, and many mapmakers have already altered their maps to the extent of showing the other little lake beyond the one which Schoolcraft denominated as the source of the Mississippi.

The great river flows northward out of Itasca. A little to the south of that lake lies another, connected with it by a reed-grown "infant Mississippi," which, though Captain Glazier admits it could not be navigated with a canoe on account of fallen trees, is nevertheless a running stream. The surveyors accompanying Captain Glazier's party measured the distance from Itasca to the source of the longest creek flowing into Lake Glazier, and also measured the longest creek flowing into Itasca itself, and a comparison showed a difference of 6,799 feet, or a little over a mile, in favor of Lake Glazier as the technical source of the Mississippi.

Captain Glazier describes the "primal reservoir" as nearly oval in shape, its greatest diameter being a fraction less than two miles, its area 255 acres, and its average depth forty-five feet. "I simply claim," he says, "to have established the fact that there is a beautiful lake above and beyond Itasca, wider and deeper than that lake, with five constantly flowing streams for its feeders, and in every way worthy the position it occupies as the primal reservoir or true source of the Father of Waters."

The worthy Captain always capitalizes True Source when he speaks of it, just as devout men lower their voices in speaking of the True Faith. To the rest of us, who have not the prospect of getting our names on the map, it may not seem so solemn a matter whether the creeks feeding one lake are a mile longer than those feeding the other or not, especially as the Missouri is really the main stream. The world at large will therefore fail to be duly impressed with Captain Glazier's minute descriptions of the daily weather and of every bump in the road from Park Rapids, Minn., to the lakes in question. If he had not smothered his message in such a mass of non-essentials his book would have gained in dignity as well as in interest.

Mrs. Calvin K. Reifsnider's little book of aphorisms, "Gilgal: Stones That Pave the Path to Success," contains a large fund of what might be called three-line sermons. Some are trite, some are questionable, and a few are worth remembering. The work is marred by the inclusion of blind sentences like this: "Some men are like chameleons, change color so that a person on either side might safely swear the color he revealed to him was the opposite of the other." Life is too short to try to make anything out of such a statement. But the best of Mrs. Reifsnider's thoughts are healthfully suggestive:

Better to be a thorn in the side of your friend than his echo; better for yourself, better for your friend.

Beware of the man who says in Rome do as the Romans do. Would he not in Turkey do as the Turks do?

One way may be far better than another, but no one way has been found best for all men; for business then would be so monotonous that the industrial world would grow weary and spike its own guns and stop its own wheels.

Mrs. Reifsnider's theory that a bad memory is a result of untruthfulness, upon which she harps quite diligently, will scarcely bear close investigation.

How poor a literary showing American colleges make when it comes to a disclosure of their undergraduate life was never brought out more clearly than by permitting E. F. Benson's story of life at the English Cambridge, "The Babe, B. A.," to appear in the same series with some efforts to show how men live in Harvard, Yale, and Princeton. One was a finished work, patchy, it may be, and incoherent in spots, but bright in the same way that a college "man" is bright—full of fun and youth, and troubled as little by the ailments of conscience as of body. And an inquiry farther back into the publications of this sort in the United States would make the comparison still more odious.

It is, perhaps, fitting that Harvard, first of our colleges, should also be the first to bring forth something which may challenge comparison and something more, with the work of the author of "Dodo." Charles Macomb Flandrau writes a series of sketches of life among the students in the American Cambridge which leaves little to be desired by those who know the college, and not very much from those who do not. It is called "Harvard Episodes" (Copeland & Day). The book is a faithful reproduction, from a Harvard man's point of view, of the actual life of the institution, in both its lighter and more serious aspects. Men of other colleges, disposed it may be to judge both their own and this by non-essentials, will find much to carp at. The atmosphere is exclusively that of Cambridge and Boston and there are no intercollegiate episodes. It lacks somewhat in not being self-interpretive in the way in which "The Babe" was; but it gains by the concentration of local color. One can imagine nothing reconciling the nation and its oldest seat of learning in a more amiable way than this book. And if it is a trifle "cocky," it is none the worse on that account.

Fresh Literary Notes.

D. Appleton & Co.'s announcements for January include a new volume by Herbert Spencer entitled "Various Fragments."

London Truth suggests that as Austrian Princes are called Archdukes, German Princes should henceforth style themselves archangels, to emphasize the gospel of his sacred Majesty's person.

Thomas Nelson Page's serial, "Red Rock," in Scribner's, has reached the period of the homecoming of the Confederate soldiers. The era of poverty described will be a revelation to the generation born since the war.

Mrs. Annie Hurd Dyer is translating into Japanese the two novels by James Lane Allen, entitled "A Kentucky Cardinal" and "Aftermath." Both books display so fine a feeling for nature and so delicate a sense of beauty that it is thought they will appeal peculiarly to the Japanese mind.

In Great Britain 6,244 new books and 1,682 new editions were published during 1897, according to the Publishers' Circular. The various classes into which these books are divided maintain their relative proportions to the whole with two exceptions; books on law have decreased in number noticeably, while the proportion of books on political and economical subjects has increased even more noticeably.

The speech by which Gabrielle d'Annunzio obtained the suffrages of the Roman rustics contained not one single allusion to any of those Italian politics. The fact that this novelty in electioneering oratory should have gained its end, and that the author of "The Triumph of Death" is today in the Representative Chamber at Rome has caused much chagrin to his enemies, who have seriously contemplated lodging a petition against D'Annunzio's return.

A striking account of Daudet's funeral by an eye witness, Theodore Stanton, appeared in last week's Critic. The delivery of Zola's address at the grave is described as exceedingly ineffective. The famous author, evidently moved by the loss of an old friend, read in a harsh, monotonous voice, raising his eyes but once—when he called upon Léon Daudet to embrace his brother, which the young man showed not the slightest inclination to do. They both in turn, however, threw themselves into Zola's arms, and he kissed each of them on both cheeks. In the latest number of the Critic Zola's speech is printed in full.

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

Realization.

"IS General Tatham at home?"

"Yes, sir; will you step in?"

"Thank you," and the next moment Geoffrey Gordon found himself following the servant up the wide staircase which led to the drawing-room above.

"I will tell General Tatham you are here." The door closed softly behind the retreating man-servant, and Geoffrey was alone.

He wished his heart would not beat so violently. He felt half sorry he had come. He was very much afraid of General Tatham, though the old soldier and his dead father had been such friends, and, besides, his mission was a delicate one. It is one matter to be in love with a girl and another to beard her father on the subject, especially when you are only a rising young artist with slender purse strings. And yet it was the only thing to be done.

Geoffrey was very much in love with Marjorie Tatham, his prospects were fairly good, and could he but gain the General's consent to his suit he felt sanguine as to his ultimate success with the girl herself. He was pretty nearly sure that Marjorie returned his affections, only—knowing her father as he did—he was fully aware that it was to this same parent his first addresses must be paid.

He wondered if Marjorie were at home. Suddenly the drawing-room door opened and General Tatham stood before him. "Hullo, Geoffrey," was the curt greeting, "what brings you here this afternoon? This is an unexpected pleasure."

Geoffrey felt himself grow scarlet. A sudden fit of desperation seemed to seize hold of him.

"I came to see you, General Tatham," he blurted out, "to ask you if I might ask Marjorie to—to marry me."

The General's face darkened and his brows contracted as if in anger, though his voice when he spoke was perfectly cool and calm. "Marriage is a serious thing, Master Geoffrey," he answered, "and requires a certain amount of—well, capital to sustain it. I suppose, therefore, that you are in a position to justify this request."

"N—no—not exactly—that is, I hope to be."

"But hope will not provide bread and butter." Geoffrey felt his heart sink within him. There was a sort of half smile on the old soldier's clean-cut, aristocratic face that boded ill.

"What is your income?"

Again the young fellow flushed. "Eight hundred a year!" he murmured, hopelessly.

"Then all I can say is, my lad, that you are $1,000 short"; then, seeing the look of misery on Geoffrey's face, the stern face relaxed somewhat. "Come, don't look so hopeless. I shouldn't in the least object to you as a son-in-law, only you must see for yourself that $800 a year is nowhere near enough for my Marjorie and you to live on. Love in a cottage is a beautiful theory, but it's rotten in practice. And, besides, how do you know she'd have you?"

"I don't; only I think she—she cares for me, and I thought——"

"Look here, lad, don't think! Go away for a year, come back and see us after that time. If she cares for you now she'll care for you then. So go off and make money. Don't give me your address, and don't see Marjorie till today year. Then we'll see."

Hot words fought on the tip of Geoffrey's tongue. He was very much in love, and his passion almost blinded his judgment. And then his eyes met the older man's. He saw at once how hopeless would be opposition. He had heard his sentence and must submit like a man. Five minutes later he was striding down the murky London street, his head down, his eyes stern and unseeing, conscious only, poor youth, of the all-devouring strength of his thwarted love.

A whole year before another glimpse of Marjorie's sweet face. As well a century. And yet—if, as he thought, she did really care for him, it would but mean twelve months' apprenticeship to Love, the taskmaster. General Tatham was, at any rate, a just and honorable man. So that, by the time he had reached the little flat which was his home, Geoffrey felt somewhat more reconciled to the fate that seemed so woefully unkind.

. . . .

Six months had flown away; a change had in very truth passed over the spirit of Geoffrey's dream; a change at once as unforeseen as it had been welcome. For a brother of his dead father, a man childless and advanced in years, had died in Australia, and, mindful of the ties of kinship, had left his wealth to his unknown nephew, with the result that from comparative poverty Geoffrey had suddenly awakened to find himself almost a Crœsus.

Sorrow at his unknown relative's death he could not be expected to feel, for with the sudden wealth came sweet thoughts of Marjorie, and the consummation of his fondest hopes.

No need now for him to keep the promise made to General Tatham six short months ago. A son-in-law with half a million sterling could be no disgrace, and so, one glorious spring day, our lover found himself once more upon the doorstep of the Tathams' house, downcast and nervous no longer, but ruddy with health and eager, unapprehensive hope.

The man-servant gazed at him, he noticed, with some show of consternation, which was speedily smothered, however, though why the fellow should have fixed him with such a fleeting glance of wonderment puzzled Master Geoffrey, albeit it awoke no other feeling than surprise.

There was no sign of Marjorie, however, as he mounted the stairs and found himself once more alone in the vast, stately drawing-room.

Then the door burst open. A girl appeared, a slight, dark, blue-eyed maiden, who broke hurriedly in upon him with the greeting: "O, Mr. Gordon, how could you come? How could you come?"

The color fled from Geoffrey's face. He recognized the girl at once. She was Marjorie's cousin, Helen Sterne. But what could she mean? Where was Marjorie? Why had the girl thus broken in upon him?"

"I—I—do not understand!" he began. "Why should I not come, Miss Sterne? What do you mean?"

The girl recoiled a step, and her big eyes flashed up into his own.

"Why should you not come?" he echoed, slowly; "O, you must be mad, eh!" and with a low cry she shrank back, for even as she spoke General Tatham stormed into the room.

"You villain! You young scoundrel!" roared the old soldier, raising his hand as though he meant to strike Geoffrey to the ground. "How dare you show your contemptible face here? How dare you come back? Is not one act of villainy enough? Clear out of my house or I will horsewhip you where you stand!"

But Geoffrey was no coward.

"Are you mad, General Tatham?" he cried, "or am I? What is the meaning of your rage? Before heaven I have deserved none of this reception! I am no villain, neither have I done anything, in my knowledge, to merit such language as you have thought fit to greet me with. What do you mean, I say?"

The General sank down into a chair and covered his face with his hands. "Marjorie! Marjorie!" he moaned, oblivious apparently of his surroundings; "was it for this you left me?"

Geoffrey started forward, white to the lips. "What do you mean?" he stammered. "What is this about Marjorie? Where is she? What do you mean?"

The General stared at him in amazement. This ignorance could be no assumption. The old soldier began to think he had been too hasty. Irresolution sprang up in his eyes, as he endeavored to puzzle out in his brain what it could all mean.

But Geoffrey came to his help in a most unusual way. For, strange to relate, he fainted dead away.

. . . .

And now to explain. It was all the General's fault. He had not meant to be a hard father, for in his heart he loved his daughter dearly, but his soldier training was opposed to any demonstration of affection, and so the girl, who was one of those to whom caresses were much, had longed in vain for some show of tenderness from her father.

And then Fate had thrown Geoffrey Holt in Marjorie's path.

It had been a case of love at first sight, the result a runaway match, just six months after Geoffrey Gordon's first interview with the General.

The old soldier had come down to breakfast as usual one morning. On his plate lay a note in Marjorie's hand. It ran as follows:

"Dear Father: When you read this Geoffrey and I will be married. I knew you would never consent, and he loves me so. Please don't be more angry than you can help. But I was so unhappy at home. MARJORIE."

That was all. Just those few almost incoherent lines.

At first the General could hardly bring himself to believe in their existence. The thing was impossible.

And then the full meaning of it all had flashed across him. Geoffrey, Geoffrey Gordon, was the villain, the destroyer of his domestic peace!—the rest we know.

Neither is there much more to say. The end sounds rather conventional.

Geoffrey Holt and his wife at present occupy a charming flat in Kensington. And General Tatham very often drops in there to dinner.

As for Geoffrey Gordon, he is just going to marry Helen Sterne.—Home Notes.

PAWNS THE BABY FOR WHISKY.

Woman Leaves Her Infant Child on the Bar of an Arizona Saloon.

Prescott, Ariz., Jan. 18.—While the Cabinet saloon was crowded with hundreds of people, Mrs. Bell, the wife of a mining man, entered with a babe in her arms, and, placing it on the bar, left with this farewell:

"The father of this child deserted me and my babe, caring more for whisky than either of us. I wish to tender now his child, so that his appetite may be gratified to the extent of the deposit."

There was a wild rush for the youngster, seventy-five men coming forward to ask for the waif. The Probate Judge was called in to settle the controversy and has taken charge of the child.

Unchanged.

The roses bloom, and fade, and die,
And yet my heart in thee
Still keeps its faith, as yonder sky
Its blue, tho' storms may be!
Unchanged, whatever may betide!
Tho' seasons ebb and flow,
One love, in all this world so wide—
One trust my heart doth know!
Thro' good or ill—unchanged!

I know not if thou dost forget
The plighted vows of old;
If joy is thine, or sad regret;
Or if thy love grows cold.
Unchanged I meet each fleeting year;
The heart I gave to thee,
In tempest or in sunlight clear,
Is thine eternally!
Whate'er betide—unchanged!

What tho' within yon Heavenly gate
My soul may soar, at last;
For thee in loneliness I'll wait,
And trust thee till the last!
Unchanged—tho' glories round me throng,
Ah! thine this throbbing heart!
For thee would fall each angel song—
My only Heaven thou art!
On earth, Above—unchanged!
—New York Clipper.

WILL ENTERTAIN THE GUARDS.

City of Toronto Making Ready to Give the Illinois First Regiment a Warm Welcome.

Toronto, Ont., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—The First Regiment, Illinois National Guard, which proposes to take an Eastern trip, 1,300 strong, next July, will visit Toronto and Montreal provided it has assurance that it will be properly received by the military organizations in those cities. Colonel W. D. Otter will arrange with various commanders of the city regiments for the guards' reception here. Alderman Saunders, chairman of the City Council Reception committee, at the next meeting of the Council will move that the guards be invited to visit Toronto and that arrangements for their reception be made by the Council. The Crystal Palace and exhibition grounds will be placed at their disposal.

HAMILTON CLUB IS TO MOVE.

Organization Will Locate Down-Town and Will Become an Aggressively Political Body.

The Hamilton club will soon move down-town. The announcement made at the last meeting of the club is that the organization will seek quarters in the business part of the city. A postal card ballot of the members resulted in an overwhelming vote in favor of the proposed change. The details of the move and the selection of the new clubrooms was left to the Board of Directors. At present the club occupies the former home of the Farragut club, 3016 Lake Park avenue. It is said that the club will be changed from a social organization to one that is aggressively political.

Dr. Nansen's Last Lecture.

Dr. Nansen will give his final lecture in Chicago on Thursday evening. It will deal with his eventful trip across Greenland and with the Eskimos previous to his celebrated north pole excursion. It will show the dangers besetting the traveler in that country, and will be illustrated from pictures from the doctor's camera.

WILL BE WEDDED TODAY.

ADAMS-KIMBARK NUPTIALS TO BE SOLEMNIZED AT ST. CHRYSOSTOM'S.

Ceremony Will Be Performed at 8 P. M. by the Rev. Thaddeus Snively—Mrs. Williston Fish's Reception for Her Brother, Lieutenant G. H. Cameron—Teas, Dinners, and Luncheons—"At Homes"—Society Events in the Near Future.

The marriage of Miss Mabelle Adams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Harvey Adams, 383 Superior street, to Mr. Walter Kimbark will be celebrated this evening at 8 o'clock at St. Chrysostom's Church. The Rev. Thaddeus Snively will perform the ceremony. The bride's only attendant will be her cousin, Miss Belle Adams. The best man will be Mr. Charles A. Kimbark, and the ushers will be:

Mr. George Kirkham,	Mr. George Janney,
Mr. James Lord,	Mr. Washington Streeter.

Seven hundred invitations have been issued to the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Kimbark will defer their wedding journey until March, when they will go South. Their parents have furnished their apartments at 90 Pine street, where they will reside, and where the wedding supper will be served immediately after the service at the church. Mr. and Mrs. Adams will give the supper, and the only guests will be the bridal party, the groom's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wentworth, and Miss Marie Kimbark.

Edward F. Keefer and Miss Ray Eiseman were married at the Lakeside club last night in the presence of nearly 200 friends. The ceremony was performed at 6:30 o'clock by the Rev. Dr. Emil G. Hirsch. The bride was attended by Miss Flora Keefer as maid of honor. The bridesmaids were:

Miss Ruby Schamberg of New York,	Miss Cora Keefer,
	Miss Gertrude Stern,
Miss Birdie Gallinger of Allegheny City, Pa.,	Miss Selma Auerbach,
	Miss Frances Eiseman.

Mr. Moses Eiseman was best man. The ushers were:

Mr. Ned Eiseman,	Mr. Meyer Gallinger of Allegheny City,
Mr. Arthur Nathan,	
Mr. Gus Schamberg of New York,	Mr. Marx Eiseman,
	Mr. Jesse Barnett.

The ceremony was followed by a dinner, after which Mr. and Mrs. Keefer left on a trip to California.

Mrs. Williston Fish, 5114 Madison avenue, gave a reception yesterday afternoon for her brother, Lieutenant George H. Cameron of Fort Walla Walla. The hours were from 4 to 6 o'clock. Mrs. Fish wore a costume of white satin brocade, trimmed with duchesse lace. She was assisted in receiving by:

Mrs. A. C. Mather,	Mrs. Hiero B. Herr,
Mrs. Thomas M. Hoyne,	Mrs. Heaton Owsley,
Mrs. Lyman Tower,	Mrs. Hugh T. Reed.

The table in the dining-room was done in red. The women who presided were:

Mrs. Archibald Church,	Mrs. Charles Bartlett,
Mrs. Edgar Cameron,	Mrs. Wyllis Smith,
Mrs. Adolph F. Gartz,	Mrs. William Russell.

A feature of the occasion was a musical program offered by Mrs. Nellie Bangs-Skelton, Mrs. William Russell, Mrs. Ruth Teleston Bangs, and Mr. Robert Boyce Carson.

The presence of a large number of officers from Fort Sheridan imparted a military air to the affair. Among the 250 guests present were:

Colonel and Mrs. Robert H. Hall,	Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Bangs,
Captain and Mrs. George O. Webster,	Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Chandler,
Captain and Mrs. S. A. Wolf,	Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Andrew,
Captain and Mrs. B. D. Price,	Mrs. Barrett Eastman,
	Mrs. N. A. Partridge,
Captain and Mrs. Hugh T. Reed,	Mrs. Robert H. Walch,
	Mrs. H. A. Wheeler,
General and Mrs. Milo S. Hascall,	Mrs. C. A. Day,
	Mrs. John A. Grier,
Lieutenant and Mrs. A. H. Brown,	Mrs. Hugh M. Scott,
Mrs. Carter H. Harrison,	Mrs. J. Fish Jr.

Mrs. W. F. Dummer and Miss Marion Sturges gave a large tea at 107 Pine street yesterday afternoon, from 4 to 6 o'clock, for the Misses Dummer. The house was decorated with cut flowers. Mr. Shirley K. Gandell sang.

Mrs. Carl D. Stone, 2938 Indiana avenue, gave the first of a series of small teas yesterday afternoon. The hours were from 3 to 5 o'clock. Mrs. Stone was assisted in receiving by Mrs. H. O. Stone Jr. and Mrs. Secor Cunningham. Presiding at the table were Miss Helen Jenkins and Miss Lucy Scott of Springfield, O.

Mrs. O. W. Potter, 130 Lake Shore drive, gave a dinner for General and Mrs. John R. Brooke last evening. Covers were laid for twelve.

Mrs. Charles P. Kellogg, 1923 Prairie avenue, gave a dinner for fourteen persons last evening.

Captain and Mrs. Hugh T. Reed, 4212 Oakenwald avenue, gave a dinner last evening.

Mrs. Hugh R. Wilson and Miss Wilson of Evanston gave a reception yesterday afternoon for Mrs. Milton Wilson.

Mrs. J. Brandt Walker, 3154 Michigan boulevard, gave the third of a series of "at homes" yesterday afternoon for her niece, Miss Pearl Gilson.

Mrs. Norman B. Ream, 1901 Prairie avenue, will give a whist party at 2 o'clock on Wednesday, Feb. 2.

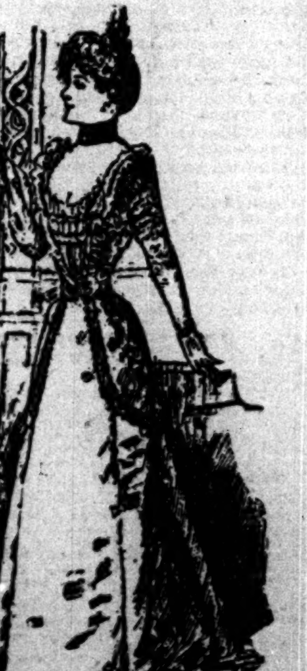
Mrs. Harry Raymond and Mrs. A. H. Goodwin will be "at home" at the Virginia on Jan. 31 from 3 to 6 o'clock.

EXHIBIT BY CHICAGO ARTISTS.

Will Be Opened at the Institute on Feb. 1—Paintings, Sculpture, and Drawings.

An important exhibition of the paintings, sculpture, and drawings of Chicago artists is to be opened at the Art Institute on Feb. 1. The circular declares only works never previously publicly exhibited in Chicago will be received. The jury of artists which is to pass judgment upon the works offered has decided that this rule shall be strictly construed, and that works which have been exhibited in the rooms of art dealers, societies, or students' exhibitions (if open to the public) shall not be eligible.

DAILY HINT FROM PARIS.



PINK SATIN EVENING DRESS.

The illustration represents an evening dress of pink satin, by Honnet. The skirt is trimmed with a band of bead embroidery, which turns round the hips and is rounded behind. The corsage is in the Louis XV. style, with short bouillonné sleeves trimmed with bands of mauve velvet and small strass buckles. It opens over a front composed of ruches of white mousseline de soie, the topmost row of which runs round the shoulders to form braces. The waistband is of mauve velvet.—New York Herald.

Penwoman's Club Meeting.

The Independent Penwoman's club will meet on Saturday afternoon in Handel Hall. A paper will be read by Miss Mary Miller on "Victor Hugo." There will be a violin solo by Herr Bischürtz.

TOTS' TEACHERS ASK A RAISE.

Public School Kindergarten Instructors Prepare a Petition for Higher Salaries.

Teachers in the kindergarten department of the public schools want an increase in salaries. A meeting was held yesterday afternoon in the LeMoyne Building, at which a petition was prepared for presentation to the Committee on School Management of the Board of Education, asking that an increase in their salaries be considered at the same time the petition of the federation of grade teachers is acted on.

The complaint of the kindergarten teachers is that there is no scale or schedule of wages for teachers of their class, and that experience does not bring increased emolument as in all the other departments of the teaching work. The petition is signed by all the teachers interested, by the principals of the schools in which there are kindergarten classes, and by the grade teachers themselves. A committee of nine has been appointed to take charge of the petition, as follows: La Ome Ladd, Olive Russell, Charlotte McCormick, Emma McEwen, Carrie Barry, Marion Cookinham, Lucy Chester, Edna Matthews, Mrs. Mary Blodgett.

The primary grade teachers are still active, and yesterday put in circulation the following petition, which was signed by nearly 200 prominent business and professional men:

"To the honorable Board of Education: We, the undersigned, citizens and taxpayers of the City of Chicago, ask your honorable body to raise the salaries of primary grade teachers to the same amounts as those received by the teachers of grammar grades, and to make the following additions to the present grammar grade schedule: Eighth year, $900; ninth year, $950; tenth year, $1,000; and ask that the same take effect at once."

The members of the School Management committee will meet this afternoon to discuss the petitions for more pay of the primary and grade teachers.

"I don't think there will be much opposition to the board's complying with the petition of the grade teachers," said Thomas Brenan yesterday, "as far as it can provide the money for granting the increase. There is $110,000 which can be applied to the project this year. I don't know where the money for next year's increase will come from.

"The board will certainly not be able to allow an increase to the maximum salary to all those who have been in the service of the schools for ten years. Because they have been with us a few years longer will be no reason for giving them the entire increase."

ADDRESS BY MISS JANE ADDAMS.

Talks to South Side Women About Becoming "Friendly Visitors" to the Needy.

Miss Jane Addams addressed a large audience of leading women of the South Side yesterday morning on "Visitations to the Poor." The gathering was under the auspices of the South Central District of the Bureau of Associated Charities and was held at the residence of Mrs. John Cudahy, Michigan avenue and Thirty-third street. The meeting was an invitation extended by the following women of the district organization:

Mrs. J. Barton Payne,	Mrs. George E. Cole,
Miss Sadie American,	Mrs. L. M. Smith,
Mrs. Wm. White Wilson,	Miss Mollie O'Neal,
Mrs. W. C. Boyden,	Mrs. R. Martin Shaw,
Mrs. Cyrus F. Hill,	Mrs. William M. Baker,
Miss Isabel Hale,	Mrs. Sarah N. Franklin,
Mrs. T. S. Agnew,	Miss Alice Giles,
Miss Irene Botsford,	Mrs. L. B. Stevens.
Miss Gertrude Philpotts,	

Miss Addams urged upon her auditors to coöperate with the district and assist the work of help to the poor and needy by agreeing to make a number of visitations in their neighborhood to those who are reported to be suffering.

W. R. Hunter, superintendent of the south central district, addressed the meeting on the work being done in that section of the city. At the conclusion of the meeting all the women present enrolled themselves upon the list of friendly visitors of the district.

MOSES P. HANDY'S WILL FILED.

Entire Estate, Amounting to $1,800 in Personal Property, Is Left to the Widow.

The will of Moses P. Handy, who was United States Commissioner to the Paris Exhibition of 1900, was filed in the Probate Court yesterday. The will was executed in Philadelphia on June 24, 1886, and was witnessed by Erastus Brainerd and John Paul Bocock. The former now resides in Seattle, Wash., and the latter in New York City, and the will must be proved by dedimus. The testator leaves his entire estate, which consists of $1,800 in personal property, to his widow, Sarah Matthews Handy.

MONUMENT TO EUGENE FIELD.

Design for the Memorial of the Chicago Poet to Be Erected by Missouri School Children.

Sedalia, Mo., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—J. West Goodwin of the Sedalia Bazoo, secretary of the Eugene Field Monument association, today received from Hoffman & Brochaseka of New York the design for the monument the school children of Missouri propose to erect to the memory of Eugene Field. The pedestal is to be of Missouri granite, 6x7 feet, while the shaft is of polished granite, upon which rests a bronze figure of the dead poet. The cost of the monument will be about $6,000.

The Golfer Quiescent; or, Retrospect and Forecast.

RETROSPECT.

The northeast winds begin to blow,
The gutters all with rain o'erflow,
The clouds yet promise more.
And golfers lay their clubs to rest—
Save where, by milder climates blest,
They still keep shouting, "Fore!"

But sure no sport is worth the name,
If recollection do not claim
The thoughts of its "elect";
Golfers who hold down office chairs
Have still—to mitigate their cares—
The sense of retrospect.

What things they boldly tried to do
(Yet somehow failed to join the few
Inscribed on silver cup),
They contemplate with long-drawn sighs;
The future then apostrophize,
While mourning yields to hope.

FORECAST.

When once again we take our stand
Beside the little pile of sand
And swing the fateful staff,
Our eye shall never leave the ball,
Nor eager mind the stroke forestall—
And thus we shall not "sclaff."

Ditches nor ponds, where'er they lie,
Shall henceforth lure the wandering eye,
Nor rocks that far outcrop;
We'll just forget them all complete,
And grip the ground with both our feet—
And save the costly "top."

And never will we heave and strain
To "swat" the ball with might and main,
But swing with self-control
And with discrimination nice
That will avoid both "hook" and "slice"
Which war against the soul.

And when we find a "cuppy lie,"
We will not with the "brassie" try
To get two hundred yards,
But with the "mashie" deftly "jerk"—
That is the club that does the work,
And leaves its kind regards.

L'ENVOI.

They who next year against us strive,
Will need to be twofold alive,
If they would hold their forts;
They'll meet with foes of tranquil mind,
To good or evil fortune blind—
Philosophers and sports.
—C. WH. in Harper's Weekly.

Paper Trade Club Dinner.

The annual dinner of the Chicago Paper Trade club will take place in the Chicago Athletic club on Thursday, Jan. 20, at 7 p. m. The advantages of coöperation will be discussed.

To St. Louis and Hot Springs, Ark.

The new parlor-café car running on the Illinois Central's Daylight Special between Chicago and St. Louis is fast gaining in popularity. It is elegant and unique, and the meals served are the best. Leaves Chicago daily at 11:04 a. m. Arrives at St. Louis at 7:04 p. m. For particulars address H. J. Phelps, City Passenger Agent, 99 Adams street, Chicago.

PENNIES SAVED BY TOTS.

SINCE JUNE $19,750 HAS BEEN PUT BY AND $2,270 WITHDRAWN.

Little Ones Start the New Year with $17,480 to Their Credit—Committee Having the System in Charge Encouraged by the Showing—Clothing Bought and Rent Paid with Some of the Money Taken Out—Thirty-one Open Bank Accounts.

Chicago children who have patronized the penny savings system introduced by the Civic federation last year have deposited stamps worth $19,750. They have withdrawn $2,270, leaving a balance on deposit when the committee in charge made its first report of $17,480. This takes the enterprise up to the closing of the books for 1897, on Dec. 31. The report was made yesterday.

As a result of the new system thirty-one children have been induced to open regular savings accounts in a Chicago bank, and this encourages the committee to believe that the thrifty habit will be extended.

The Rev. G. H. Bud, in charge of the South Chicago branch, and Professor O. J. Millikens of the Fallon School both make especially encouraging reports, saying that young stamp-buyers have not only bought school books with their deposits, but clothes, and even paid rent. Professor Millikens is anxious to introduce the system into the public schools, but as yet the Board of Education has not been persuaded to recognize the plan.

The officers of the system are:

Chairman—The Rev. R. A. White.
Members—Franklin MacVeagh, Howard H. Gross, E. G. Keith, and William T. Baker.
Cashier—Harriet M. Van der Vaart.

The central office is at 164 Dearborn street. The first report follows:

STAMP ACCOUNT.

Stamps deposited with Northern Trust and Savings Bank—		
Ones	100,000	$ 1,000
Fives	175,000	8,750
Tens	100,000	10,000
Total	375,000	$19,750
Stamps withdrawn from bank—		
Ones	27,000	$ 270
Fives	14,000	700
Tens	13,000	1,300
Total	54,000	$ 2,270
Balance of stamps remaining in bank Jan. 1, 1898—		
Ones	73,000	$ 730
Fives	161,000	8,050
Tens	87,000	8,700
Total	321,000	$17,480
Stamps sold to various stations—		
Ones	26,024	$ 260
Fives	13,453	672
Tens	12,310	1,231
Total	51,787	$ 2,163
Stamps on hand in office Jan. 1, 1898—		
Ones	976	$ 9
Fives	547	27
Tens	690	69
Total	2,213	$ 106
Stamps sold plus stamps in office	54,000	$ 2,270
Balance stamps in bank Jan. 1, 1898	321,000	17,480
Total	375,000	$19,750

CASH.

Total received from sale of stamps		$2,163
Cash paid for canceled stamps	$1,037	
Cash in office Jan. 1, 1898	13	
Cash on deposit in N. T. Bank	1,101	
Due Bills	11	
		2,163

AGENCIES.

Name and Address.	Depositors
1. Neighborhood House, 1550 69th-st.	150
2. Englewood District Bureau of Charities, 308 63d-st.	152
3. Dr. Edward Otto, 115 Clybourn-av.	
4. Central office local agency, 164 Dearborn	150
5. University Settlement, 4638 Ashland	153
6. O. J. Hartwig, druggist, 1570 Milwaukee-av.	56
7. Marie Chapel, 101 23d-pl.	31
8. Mr. Durrance, Tripp and Armitage-av.	
9. Chicago Commons, 140 N. Union-st.	202
10. N. W. Dist. Bureau Charities, 112 Sedgwick	9
11. J. F. Doerr, 4920 Champlain-av.	
12. D. A. Brummond, druggist, 61st and Butler	
13. Mrs. I. M. Mathias, 6448 Woodlawn-av.	81
14. Barbee Bros., real estate, 69th and Wentworth-av.	175
15. Chicago Waifs' Mission, 193 E. Washington-st.	29
16. A. Ludwig, druggist, 79th and Butler-sts.	
17. Helen Heath Settlement, Halsted and 33d	158
18. Miss Smith of "Lion" dept. store, 937 Milwaukee-av.	55
19. Dunham, druggist, Clinton and Van Buren	
20. Elm-st. Settlement, 80 Elm-st.	9
21. N. Y. Store, So. Chicago, 272 92d-st.	140
22. Fallon School, 42d and Wallace-sts.	200
23. N. W. University Settlement, 252 W. Chicago-av.	80
24. Jewish Manual Training School, G. Bamberger manager, 199 W. 12th-pl.	272
25. Galilee Station, 450 Wolfram-st.	21
26. Ellis-av. School, 72d and Ellis-av.	46
27. Herman Raster School, Wood, nr. 69th-st.	41
28. Minneapolis Station, Minneapolis, Minn.	19
29. Sherman School, Morgan and 51st-sts.	
30. Sherman School, Morgan and 51st-sts.	20
31. Sherman School, Morgan and 51st-sts.	21
32. Otto G. Haller, 1240 Milwaukee-av.	
33. Rev. G. B. Laird, 326 W. Division-st.	
34. Hull House, Halsted and Polk-sts.	150
35. Dr. H. A. Halverson	
36. So. Cen. Dist. Bureau of Charities, 3346 State-st.	
37. Worcester House, 3610 Vincennes-av.	
38. Park Manor School	
39. Industrial School of Universalist Church, 65th and Stewart-av.	
Total	2,420

"A Perfect Type of the Highest Order of Excellence in Manufacture."

Walter Baker & Co's

Breakfast Cocoa

Absolutely Pure, Delicious, Nutritious.

..Costs Less Than ONE CENT a Cup..

Be sure that you get the Genuine Article, made at DORCHESTER, MASS. by

WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd.

Established 1780.

Beware of Imitations

LEA & PERRINS' The Original & Genuine Worcestershire SAUCE

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, AGENTS, NEW YORK.

DON'T PAY $100

for a typewriter that has only a few of the desirable features found in the high-grade

Wellington Typewriter No. 2.

Costs only $60, and the saving in repair bills is in itself a considerable amount each year. Durability, visible writing, alignment absolutely perfect. Universal keyboard, and numerous other features that cannot be set forth in an advertisement will be found in this machine. We know that to try it is to buy it, and will therefore send one to any responsible person for Ten Days' Trial Free.

Descriptive Catalogue sent upon application.

The Williams Mfg. Co., Ltd., Box 7, Plattsburg, N. Y.

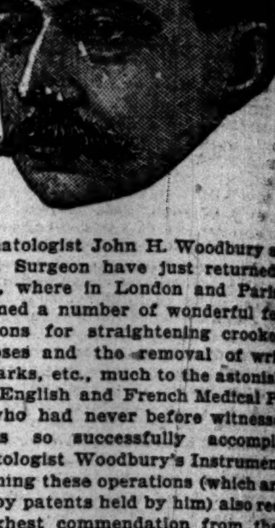
REMOVAL SALE PIANOS.

$250 NEW UPRIGHTS, GUARANTEED, $88.50. OTHERS $150, $175. CASH OR TIME.

CLYDE P. WARNER MFG. CO., 259 WABASH-AV.

IN CHICAGO

We beg to inform you that Dermatologist John H. Woodbury, accompanied by his Special New York Surgeon, will be at his Chicago Office, 163 State street, cor. Monroe, six days from Monday, Jan. 31st, to Feb. 5th, inclusive, to perform operations for correcting featural irregularities and deformities, and removing all blemishes and disfigurements from the human face and body. To insure prompt attention, appointments for this particular work should be made at once.



Dermatologist John H. Woodbury and his Special Surgeon have just returned from abroad, where in London and Paris they performed a number of wonderful featural operations for straightening crooked and pug noses and the removal of wrinkles, birthmarks, etc., much to the astonishment of the English and French Medical Profession, who had never before witnessed operations so successfully accomplished. Dermatologist Woodbury's Instruments for performing these operations (which are protected by patents held by him) also received the highest commendation from the profession abroad.

However remarkable the statement is that unsightly noses, ears and other features can be made more becoming, and that moles, scars, superfluous hair and other facial blemishes, besides all skin diseases, are easily and painlessly eradicated, these operations cease to be surprising when one considers the matter from a common sense standpoint.

Outstanding Ears Improved.

The operation of setting back outstanding ears is performed by removing a thin shaving of tissue from the inside of each ear near the head. A few stitches join the parts, and after wearing the bandage for a few days are then removed, and the patient looks like another being. All operations are entirely painless. Local anæsthetics are applied which make it possible for the Surgeon to mould the human form with no more pain to the patient than if he were a sculptor moulding clay.

The illustration above shows the before and after effect (of Mr. C. of Chicago) of an operation for outstanding ears. Time occupied for operation about 30 minutes.

The John H. Woodbury Dermatological Institute, 163 State st., Chicago, has long since acquired a reputation far above any institution or college in America for its rapid advancement and progress in investigating and improving every new discovery in the medical sciences. It was the first institution in the world to correct deformities of the features by painless plastic surgery. Outstanding ears, a great annoyance to so many people, deformed noses, pug, Roman, and broad noses are made ideal ears and noses by the surgeons of the John H. Woodbury Institute. Women who have once had beautiful and plump faces and now thin, drooping cheeks, covered with wrinkles, can look as they did ten to twenty years ago.

Flat Noses Corrected.

A flat nose is the reverse of a pronounced Roman, and it detracts even more from one's appearance; but flat noses can easily be improved and changed to a natural position.

The operation is simple in the extreme, and consists in building up the nose by inserting a gold bridge, which causes the organ to retain its new shape permanently and naturally. This is easily and quickly accomplished by operating solely upon the nose itself and from the surface.

The illustration above shows the operation on Miss B. of New York for removing a lump from the nose.

We remove all facial blemishes: Moles, Warts, Pimples, Wens, Acne, Flesh Worms, Superfluous Hair, Eczema, Freckles, Scars, Wrinkles, Birth Marks, Red Veins, Barber's Itch, by latest improved methods, and all diseases of the skin, acute or chronic, are treated scientifically. The many thousands we treat and cure annually give us a wider range of experience than any general practitioner.

Our secret of success is to employ the best talent in the world, to advise our patients conscientiously, and thus establish a solid and lasting reputation, to give a careful examination of each individual case. We use a wide range of medicine, internal and external, surgery, and all the various forms of electricity. Consultation is free and fees very reasonable. Dermatologist John H. Woodbury will give you a friendly greeting. Call or write. Send all correspondence to New York office.

People having regular features and no serious facial blemishes, can improve their complexion by using Woodbury's Grand Toilet Combination for the skin, scalp, and complexion. For 20 cents he will mail you a sample of each of Woodbury's Facial Soap, Facial Cream, Facial Powder and Dental Cream, sufficient for three weeks' use, and include his 132-page book on Dermatology telling how the features are changed.

John H. Woodbury

Dermatological Institute,

163 State-st., Corner Monroe,

CHICAGO.

127 W. 42d-st., New York.

CHICAGO

beg to inform you that Dermatologist H. Woodbury, accompanied by his New York Surgeon, will be at his Office, 163 State street, cor. Monroe, Monday, Jan. 31st, to Feb. ve, to perform operations featural irregularities and and removing all blemishes ments from the human face ody. To insure prompt attention, ap ents for this particular work should once.

gist John H. Woodbury and his eon have just returned from e in London and Paris they med a number of wonderful featural ions for straightening crooked and oses and the removal of wrinkles, rks, etc., much to the astonishment English and French Medical Profes who had never before witnessed op ns so successfully accomplished. atologist Woodbury's Instruments for ming these operations (which are pre by patents held by him) also received ighest commendation from the pro n abroad.

ever remarkable the statement is that ntly noses, ears and other features made more becoming, and that moles, superfluous hair and other facial hes, besides all skin diseases, are and painlessly eradicated, these opera to be surprising when one con atter from a common sense

ing Ears Improved.

Flat Noses Corrected.

John H. Woodbury
Dermatological Institute,
State-st., Corner Monroe,
CHICAGO.
127 W. 42d-st., New York.

NAGLE SUCCEEDS BOWEN.

NEW SUPERINTENDENT OF CITY RAILWAY APPOINTED.

Clearing-House Considers Ways and Means to Get the Northern Trust Company and the Illinois Trust and Savings to Join—Money Cheaper in Germany and Chicago Loans Are Returned—Stock Markets Depressed by Senatorial Talk.

President Bowen of the City railway yesterday selected to succeed himself as general superintendent George O. Nagle, lately his assistant superintendent. Mr. Nagle has been for eight years with the City railway, having received successive promotions until he is now traffic head of the road. Though one of the youngest persons connected with the City railway management, he is thoroughly experienced in street railroad affairs, and is popular among the employés. He came to Chicago eight years ago from Pennsylvania, and has served with the City railway since that time. A. C. Heidelberg, second assistant superintendent, was promoted to succeed Mr. Nagle as assistant superintendent.

Annual Clearing-House Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Chicago Clearing-House was held yesterday afternoon. The only matter of importance which came up was in reference to the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank and the Northern Trust company, which are not now members of the Clearing-House. The former of these two clears through the Northwestern National Bank and the second through the Corn Exchange National. The objection expressed by these two banks to becoming members of the Clearing-House has been that its usages discriminate against State banks in the classification of reserves, for items which in national banks are by law embraced in the reserve classification as "due from other banks," etc., are not thus recognized by the Clearing-House in the case of State banks. The Clearing-House has, however, no rules relating to the classification of reserves, and it appears to be the opinion of the Clearing-House members that it was not desirable that any illiberal construction should prevent these two prominent banks from joining the association. As soon as formal applications are filed with the Clearing-House committee, which may not now be long delayed, it is probable that these two banks will be welcomed as members of the Clearing-House.

The following officers of the Clearing-House were reëlected for the ensuing year:

President—J. R. Walsh.
Vice President—E. S. Lacey.
Manager—W. D. C. Street.
Directors—J. R. Walsh, E. S. Lacey, J. C. Black, W. F. Dummer, C. L. Hutchinson.
Clearing-House committee—I. G. Lombard, C. J. Blair, Orson Smith, James B. Forgan, E. G. Keith.

Business-Men Worry Over Congress.

It would be impossible to put into language the disgust expressed by business-men of the city yesterday over the news from Washington relative to the report of the Senate Finance committee to pay bonds in silver. The revival of agitation in favor of repudiation, while not in itself taken seriously, is yet looked on as a threat to all business and industrial prosperity, as it is likely to shake much of the confidence in the stability of values established by the late election, and may cause some investors to feel permanent uneasiness in holding property in a country where such discrediting talk can be tolerated. It appears now as if a large and enthusiastic representative body of business-men of this city will attend the Indianapolis convention next week with a fixed purpose to demand that Congress shall immediately pass some sound measure of currency reform, as a guarantee for all time that the business of the country shall be protected from the ceaseless attacks made on the national credit.

The Bankers' National Bank is having published, in a neat volume, an address of its former Vice President, the late D. B. Dewey, on the subject of "Bank Credits," delivered before the Bankers' association of Illinois, at Springfield, Oct. 15, 1896. By request it was repeated before the Bankers' club of this city a few days later. The address is regarded as an able treatment of this delicate subject and has made Mr. Dewey's name familiar to bankers throughout the United States.

Drop in Foreign Money Rates.

Rates of money abroad are weakening. Several of the local banks which sixty days ago made loans in Germany at 4½ per cent have just refused offers of several at 3¾ per cent. In general, bank rates in Germany have declined about 1 per cent within the last sixty days. Bankers are not pleased with the outlook for still easier money on this side of the Atlantic, which such symptoms abroad might indicate. The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany yesterday showed the following changes, as compared with the previous account: Cash on hand increased 34,540,000 marks, treasury notes increased 1,840,000 marks, other securities decreased 89,860,000 marks, notes in circulation decreased 81,180,000 marks.

The average rate of interest on first-class local commercial paper is now 4½@5 per cent; loans on Board of Trade collateral, 4@4½ per cent.

Bad Day for Stocks.

Stocks yesterday had an unsatisfactory day. Cuban war news was in the air, and on top of this trouble, which has become almost chronic, came the tidings from Washington relative to the fool proposition to pay government bonds in silver. It is becoming an open question now whether any good whatever will come out of the present session of Congress, and stock quotations delicately reflect the worry.

Locally the market was quiet, and prices, especially in Strawboard and Biscuit, were firm.

Glucose common closed 35@35¾; preferred, 93¾@94¼. Malt common closed 24¾@25¼; preferred, 74@75.

Among the transactions on the Stock Exchange yesterday was the sale of 100 shares of Linseed Oil at 19. This is the first trade in this stock that has been recorded here in several months. The market for it in New York lately has shown a little more activity and strength. Last summer quotations got well above 20, but since then they have dropped below 15.

The Laclede Gas directors have declared a dividend of 1¼ per cent on the common stock and 2½ per cent regular and 3 per cent extra on the preferred stock, payable Feb. 15. Books close Feb. 28.

Sales on the Stock Exchange were as follows:

CALL 10 A. M.

50 Am S B C act.. 29¼ | 25 Dia Match Co.. 141
50 do .... 29¾ | 100 N Lin Oil Co..... 19
35 do .... 29⅞ | 50 S S El Ry...... 60¼
65 do .... 30 | 10 do cash........ 60
24 C U T C....... 45¼ | 10 do buyer 10..... 60½
13 Chi City Ry.... 237 | 50 W C S R R act.. 100⅝

AFTER CALL.

141 Am S B C....... 30 | 185 N Y Biscuit Co. 63¾
10 do .... 29⅞ | 15 S S E Ry cash.. 60
50 do act .... 29¾ | 50 do act 60
70 do .... 30 | 50 do 60
1 do .... 29¾ | 10 do 60¼
10 do .... 30 | 10 do cash......... 60
18 L S E R R..... 14¼ | 50 do 60
50 do .... 14½ | 5 Str W S C L..... 21½
13 N Y Biscuit Co. 63 | 100 W C S R R..... 100¼

BONDS.

$3000 C G L & C C 5s.106¼ | $3000 L S E debt 5s 73¾
4000 Con Gas C 5s.102 | 5000 W C S R cons5s 94⅞
3000 Int Pack C 6s. 80

1:30 TO 2 P. M.

30 A S B C....... 30¾ | 50 L S E R R act.. 14⅛
50 Dia M Co act... 141⅞ | 50 L S E trust ctfs. 12⅜
1 do .... 142 | 50 do 12¼

BONDS.

$1000 Union Loop Co 5s seller 3 .... 98½

Foreign exchange was steady at the following quotations:

	Demand.	Sixty days.
Bankers' (London) sterling	484¾	482⅝
Posted rates, sterling	486	483
Francs on Paris	520⅝	521¼
Bankers' (Berlin) reichsmarks	95 1-16	94⅝

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

	Jan. 18.	Jan. 11.
New York	$188,536,002	$194,345,631
Chicago	17,571,470	18,150,628
Boston	24,729,834	23,621,960
Philadelphia	17,287,498	15,542,761
St. Louis	5,566,432	5,350,046
Baltimore	1,268,424	3,763,568
New Orleans	3,942,825	....

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago, 80c premium; St. Louis, 50c premium bid, 75c premium asked.

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

Unfounded Rumor from Madrid Used to Depress Stocks.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—Prices were slaughtered in the afternoon trading on the Stock Exchange today, especially those properties, including local traction lines, which were most benefited by the market's buoyancy yesterday. Prices opened with fractional appreciations in sympathy with London, which traded moderately both ways, but buying slightly more than they sold.

Large operators were not very active in the local market until the late trading. There appeared to be a general undertone of strength in the early transactions, but the temper gradually changed, and rumor mongers were not idle. Among other efforts to depress the market there was circulated an unfounded story that the United States Minister to Spain had sought the protection of the British Embassy at Madrid. Realizations of profits by large interests aided the bear raid, uncovering stop loss orders, and the market closed at or near the lowest and very weak. Manhattan Elevated and Metropolitan Street railway advanced early on manipulation, but the interests that engineered the advance in these securities seemed later to have changed their position. Sales under the rule today for the account of the brokers who suspended yesterday depressed Brooklyn Rapid Transit, Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling, and Tennessee Coal and Iron, and some of the grangers.

The Senate Finance committee's approval of the resolution declaring for the payment of government bonds in either gold or silver was used by traders as a bear card. The resolution presented in the House in the form of an amendment for the recognition of Cuban belligerency was not known until near the closing hour. In the general list the decline from the high point ranged from 1 to 2 points, but the net losses in most cases were fractional.

The net losses over a point were as follows: Burlington, 1¼; Manhattan, 1⅜; Michigan Central, 1½; Mobile and Ohio, 1¼; New Jersey Central, 1½; New York, Chicago and St. Louis second preferred, 2; Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis preferred, 1½; Tennessee Coal and Iron, 1½. Among the gains were: American Spirits preferred, 1; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 1; and National Starch first preferred, 5. Easy money and favorable statements of railway earnings had little influence on prices.

The bond market was well held despite the heavy liquidations in the stock market. The issues which have been conspicuous in the dealings of late continued to vibrate very wildly. Total sales, $3,840,000. Government bonds showed some hesitancy with quotations for the 5s shaded.

Money on call easy, 2@2½ per cent; last loan, 2½. Prime mercantile paper, 3@4. Sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at 484¼@484½ for demand and at 482½@482¾ for sixty days; posted rates, 483@483½ and 485½@486; commercial bills, 481¾. Silver certificates, 56½@58; bar silver, 56¾; Mexican dollars, 45½. Government bonds irregular; State bonds quiet; railroad bonds firm.

Total sales of stocks today, 336,200 shares, including 4,332 Atchison preferred, 20,280 Burlington, 3,180 Louisville and Nashville, 40,342 Manhattan, 6,397 Metropolitan, 6,100 Missouri Pacific, 10,915 New York Central, 29,250 Northern Pacific, 15,780 do preferred, 4,150 Reading, 4,150 Rock Island, 17,721 St. Paul, 3,222 Southern preferred, 21,620 Union Pacific, 3,022 Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf, 13,550 Chicago Great Western, 54,733 Sugar, 6,050 Tennessee Coal and Iron.

The price of bar silver in London today was 26⅛d, a decline of ¼d. The market here was weak, and prices declined ¼@⅜c. Commercial bars were quoted at 56¼c and government assay bars at 57c. Mexican dollars were weak at 45⅛c. Pixley and Abell of London report the exports of silver from London in the week ending Jan. 8 as amounting to £93,400, all of which went to India. In the corresponding week of 1897 the exports to India amounted to £28,000.

NEW YORK STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	—Closing— Jn.18.	Jn.17.
Amn. Sugar	51,800	138¼	135¾	136¼	137⅛
Do pfd	200	112½	112½	112½	112½
Amn. Tobacco	1,000	87¾	87¼	87¼	87⅝
Am. Cot. Oil pfd	100	75½	75½	75½	75⅞
Am. T. & Cab. Co.	50	91	91	91	....
Am. Express	30	119	119	119	118½
Atchison	2,400	12¾	12¼	12¼	12⅝
Do pfd	4,200	30⅝	29¾	29¾	30½
Ann Ar. Ry pfd	100	35	35	35	....
Am. Spirits Co.	500	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅜
Do pfd	100	19¼	19¼	19¼	....
Bkn. Rap. Tran.	16,000	41⅜	39½	39⅞	40⅝
Bay State Gas	1,400	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
Bkn. Un. Gas	200	120	120	120	120
C. L. W.	6,500	17⅜	16⅞	16⅞	17½
Do pfd	50	50¼	50¼	50¼	....
C. B. & Q.	19,700	100⅛	99	99	100¼
C. & N. W.	2,300	122⅝	121¼	121⅜	122¼
Do pfd	200	165¼	165	165	....
C., M. & St. P.	17,500	95¼	94¼	94¼	95¼
Do pfd	100	144½	144½	144½	145
C. R. I. & P.	4,000	90¼	89¼	89¼	90¼
C., St. P., M. & O.	1,200	76	75	75	75⅞
Canada Southern	300	53¼	53	53	54
Ches. & O.	2,000	22⅝	21⅞	21⅞	22¼
C. C. C. & St. L.	100	34½	34½	34½	34½
Cen. R. R. of N. J.	1,400	95⅜	94¼	94¼	95½
C. & E. I. pfd	900	107½	106½	107	106½
Canadian Pac.	1,800	88	87⅜	87⅜	....
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	500	181	180	181	181
Con. Ice	200	32¼	32	32	33
Do pfd	500	86¼	86	86	86¼
Cent. Pac.	50	11¾	11¾	11¾	11⅞
C. I. & L.	100	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	10
Do pfd	200	32	31½	32	31⅝
Chi. Gt. Western	13,000	15⅜	14⅝	14⅝	15⅛
Chi. Terml	1,900	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	8¼
Do pfd	1,100	27⅝	27	27¼	27¼
Del & Hud	100	112	112	112	....
D. & R. G. pfd	200	47¼	47¼	47¼	....
D., M. & Ft. D.	100	12½	12½	12½	....

Boston Elevated	2,500	61¾	61¾	61½	61½
C. B. & Q.	2,300	100⅝	100½	99	99⅞
Calumet & Hecla	10	499½	499½	499½	499½
Chicago Junct. Ry	200	111	111½	110½	110½
Flint pfd	200	38	38	38	38
Erie Telephone	10	72	72	72	72
General Electric	200	35¾	36¼	35¼	35¼
Do pfd	120	90	90	90	90
Illinois Steel	50	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼
Mexican Central	325	6	6	6	6
Oregon Short Line	300	21⅝	22	21⅝	21¾
Pullman	100	176	176	175½	175½
Union Pacific	5,500	31¾	32	30⅞	30⅞
West End R. R.	175	83¾	84	83¾	83½
West'house Elec.	250	25	25	25	25
Wisconsin Central	900	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3¼
Do pfd	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞

BONDS.

3000 I Steel plain 5s .... 86 | $ 7000 Atch 4s 90
100000 K C Ft S & M 6s .... 102½ | 22000 do adjmt .... 59@¼
100000 W C 5s.42½@46½ | 75000 Gas 5s 90
90000 W C inc..6½@7¼ | 2000 C B N 2d 6s.101¼
1000 C June 5s..112

IN THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.

Activity Checked by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's Warlike Speech.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—The Evening Post's London financial cablegram says:

"Sir Michael Hick-Beach's speech at Swansea last night, declaring that England would have her rights in China, even at the cost of war, although approved here, had some effect in checking market activity and, except for Grand Trunk and Americans, prices for all stocks, including consols, were generally lower. The markets, especially mines, were also adversely affected by the Paris flatness. Americans, after a period of firmness, closed duller. Germany again bought Northern Pacific, but sold Canadian Pacific. New York absorbed New York Central. Grand Trunks were booming on largely increased business. I understand that Illinois Central bonds have gone well. The Paris Bourse was flat on the anti-Semite riots. The Berlin market was steady. I have reason to believe that the Bank of Germany may lower the rate tomorrow to 4 per cent. I believe that the financial position in Vienna is far from satisfactory. There was released from the bank today £250,000 Japanese money."

BERLIN, Jan. 18.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes as compared with the previous account: Cash in hand, increase, 34,540,000 marks; Treasury notes, increase, 1,840,000; other securities, decrease, 89,860,000; notes in circulation, decrease, 81,180,000.

IN THE MINING STOCK EXCHANGES.

Closing Quotations at New York, Boston, and San Francisco.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—Following are the closing quotations on the Mining Stock Exchange here today:

Chollar	18	Ontario	250
Crown Point	20	Ophir	50
Con. Cal. & Va.	100	Plymouth	8
Deadwood	90	Quicksilver	100
Gould & Currie	30	Sierra Nevada	50
Hale & Norcross	115	Standard	140
Homestake	37.00	Union Con	30
Iron Silver	35	Yellow Jacket	25
Mexican	18		

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 18.—Following are the closing quotations on the Mining Stock Exchange here today:

Allouez Mining Co.	90	Franklin	11
Atlantic	25¼	Osceola	40¼
Boston & Mont.	152½	Quincy	112
Butte & Boston	24¼	Tamarack	140
Calumet & Hecla	498	Wolverines	18¾
Centennial	11		

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 18.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows:

Alta	18	Justice	34
Alpha Con	6	Kentuck Con	4
Andes	11	Mexican	20
Belcher	34	Occidental Con	145
Best & Belcher	45	Ophir	52
Bullion	3	Overman	9
Caledonia	15	Potosi	30
Challenge Con	28	Savage	15
Chollar	20	Sierra Nevada	58
Con. Cal. & Va.	110	Silver Hill	3
Con. Imperial	1	Union Con	34
Crown Point	23	Utah Con	8
Gould & Currie	31	Yellow Jacket	29
Hale & Norcross	120	Standard	150
Julia	1		

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prices of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep—Receipts and Shipments.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for the dates mentioned:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Jan. 17	18,627	105	39,201	17,831
Tuesday, Jan. 18	3,500	500	28,000	15,000
Totals	22,127	605	67,201	32,831
Same period last w'k.	23,256	849	74,914	35,134
Same period 1897	20,704	850	87,037	27,073
Shipments—				
Monday, Jan. 17	4,712	1	7,317	1,674
Tuesday, Jan. 18	2,000	.....	7,000	2,000
Totals	6,712	1	14,317	3,674
Same period last w'k.	6,169	62	8,810	3,816
Same period 1897	5,006	.....	12,171	2,229

Today's receipts are estimated at 12,000 cattle, 36,000 hogs, and 15,000 sheep, against 11,244 cattle, 33,493 hogs, and 13,914 sheep a week ago, and 11,713 cattle, 38,198 hogs, and 18,706 sheep the corresponding Wednesday a year ago.

Packers bought 21,060 hogs, as follows: Armour, 2,500; Swift, 3,700; Lipton, 5,000; Anglo-American, 900; Boyd & Lunham, 1,200; Chicago, 800; Continental, 800; Hammond, 700; International, 600; Morris, 1,500; Viles & Robbins, 800; and butchers, 1,500. Droves averaging 210@280 lbs cost $3.63@3.68.

Cattle—The demand was fairly active, but the feeling was weak, with prices generally 10@15c lower than the close of last week. No choice to fancy cattle were offered. Steers averaging 932@1,495 lbs sold at $4.10@5.00; fed Westerns, $4.35@4.75; straight Texas steers averaging 1,116@1,212 lbs, $4.15@4.35; native cows, $2.10@3.85; heifers, $2.65@4.25; bulls, $2.30@3.75; stags, $3.40@4.25; veal calves, $3.75@6.50; and stockers and feeders, $3.25@4.45.

Hogs—With a good shipping demand and nearly 10,000 less hogs than the trade expected, the market ruled strong at 2½@5c advance. Only 1,000 remained in the pens at the finish. Dealers are looking for comparatively small receipts the balance of this week. Heavy sold at $3.45@3.75, bulk $3.60@3.70; light, $3.50@3.70, bulk $3.60@3.67½; mixed, $3.55@3.75, bulk $3.62½@3.67½; pigs, $3.25@3.60.

Sheep—The demand for sheep was good at steady prices. Some lambs sold steady, but the general market closed 10c lower. A load of 110-lb lambs sold at $5.90. Native lambs averaging 60@103 lbs sold at $4.25@5.75; Western lambs, $5.10@5.75; native yearlings averaging 80@110 lbs, $4.40@4.90; native sheep, $2.75@4.60; and 93@137-lb Westerns, $3.25@4.50.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,800 head; market steady to 10c lower; native beef steers, $3.70@4.80; Western steers, $3.60@4.50; Texas steers, $3.00@3.60; cows and heifers, $2.85@3.85; canners, $2.00@2.80; stockers and feeders, $3.60@4.55; calves, $4.00@6.00; bulls, stags, etc., $2.25@3.50. Hogs—Receipts, 8,000 head; market a shade higher; heavy, $3.45@3.55; mixed, $3.50@3.55; light, $3.55@3.60; bulk of sales, $3.45@3.55. Sheep—Receipts, 3,300 head; market steady; fair to choice natives, $3.75@4.45; fair to choice Westerns, $3.60@4.30; common and stock sheep, $3.00@3.85; lambs, $4.50@5.50.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,500 head; market steady; shipping steers, $4.00@5.25; butchers to dressed beef grades, $3.40@4.80; stockers and feeders, $2.50@4.50; cows and heifers, $2.00@4.35; Texas and Indian steers, $3.40@4.25; cows and heifers, $2.25@3.50. Hogs—Receipts, 6,500 head; market 5c lower; Yorkers, $3.35@3.50; packers, $3.35@3.60; butchers, $3.50@3.70. Sheep—Receipts, 1,000 head; market steady and strong; natives, $3.50@4.60; Texan muttons, $4.00@4.50; lambs, $4.75@5.75.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 8,000 head; market steady to a shade lower; Texas cows, $2.40@2.75; native steers, $3.25@5.00; native cows and heifers, $1.50@4.00; stockers and feeders, $3.30@4.70; bulls, $2.35@3.50. Hogs—Receipts, 17,000 head; market steady to weaker; bulk of sales, $3.50@3.60; heavies, $3.45@3.60; Yorkers, $3.55@3.60; pigs, $3.20@3.45. Sheep—Receipts, 3,000 head; market strong; lambs, $4.00@5.60; muttons, $3.15@4.20.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—The Live Stock commission today received its weekly report of the inspection of cattle at the Union Stock-Yards, Chicago, for the week ending Jan. 15, as follows: Number of cattle inspected in yards, 138 head; of this 98 were passed in yards and 40 were held for post mortem; number passed on post mortem, 28; unfit for food and tanked, 12; cases of tuberculosis discovered on post mortem, 4; cases of cancer, 1.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Jan. 18.—Cattle steady; prime, $4.75@4.85; common, $3.25@3.60; bulls, stags, and cows, $2.00@3.70. Hogs steady; prime medium, $3.80@3.85; best Yorkers, $3.75@3.80; pigs, $3.70@3.75; heavy, $3.70@3.75; good roughs, $3.00@3.25; common to fair roughs, $2.25@2.75. Sheep a shade higher; choice, $4.70@4.80; common, $3.25@3.75. Choice lambs, $5.80@6.00; common to good, $4.50@5.70. Veal calves, $6.50@7.25.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—Beeves—Receipts, 272 head; no trading; cables quote American steers at 10@11c; refrigerator beef at 8½@9½c; exports, 440 beeves and 2,240 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, 32 head; veals, $5.00@8.25; grassers, $3.00@3.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 702 head; sheep, $3.50@5.00; lambs, $6.00@6.50. Hogs—Receipts, 3,912 head; stronger at $4.00@4.25.

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

Closing Quotations on Grain and Produce at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 18.—Bacon—Dull; 27s; short ribs, dull; 28s 6d; long bellies, dull; 33s 6d. Shoulders—Square, dull; 26s 6d. Cotton seed oil—Liverpool refined firm; 15s. Corn—Spot American, mixed, new, firm, 3s 3¾d; do old, firm, 3s 4¾d; January, steady, 3s 3¾d; February, steady, 3s 2¼d; March, steady, 3s 2⅝. Flour—St. Louis fancy winter, firm; 9s 6d.

Week in the Wool Market.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 18.—A stronger tone and more inquiry, which is expected to result in a large business later, were the features in the wool market here this week. Territory wools are continuing to attract the most attention, and as a result the price has hardened, although as yet nominal quotations have not advanced. Fleece wools show a better demand, and business is done on about the basis of quotations. Australian wools held stronger in price, and fair purchases are being noted. Following are quotations for leading descriptions:

Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces—X and above, 26@27c; XX and XX above, 28@30c; delaine, 30@31c; No. 1 combing, 30@31c; No. 2 combing, 30c.

Michigan, Wisconsin, etc.—X Michigan, 24c; No. 1 Michigan combing, 29c; No. 1 Illinois combing, 29c; No. 2 Michigan combing, 28@29c; No. 2 Illinois combing, 28@29c; X New York, New Hampshire, and Vermont, 23@24c; No. 1 New York, New Hampshire, and Vermont, 27c; delaine, Michigan, 27c.

Unwashed medium—Kentucky and Indiana quarter blood combing, 23c; Kentucky and Indiana three-eighths blood combing, 23@24c; Missouri quarter blood combing, 22@23c; Missouri three-eighths blood combing, 22@23c; braid combing, 21c; Lake and Georgia, 22@23c.

Texas wools, spring medium [12 months], 16@18c; scoured, 43@45c; spring fine [12 months], 18@19c; scoured, 46@50c.

Territory wools, Montana fine medium and fine, 16@18c; scoured, 48@50c; staple, 52@53c; Utah, Wyoming, etc., fine medium and fine, 15@17c; scoured, 48@50c; staple, 52@53c.

Australian, scoured basis—Combing superfine, 70@72c; combing, good, 65@68c; combing, average, 62@65c; Queensland combing, 65c.

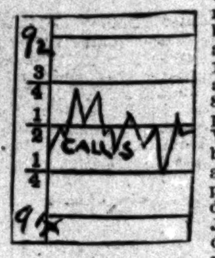
Oil and Oil Certificates.

OIL CITY, Pa., Jan. 18.—Credit balances, 65c. Certificates, February delivery, closed 65¼c bid. Shipments, 110,926 brls; runs, 103,463 brls.

JULY WHEAT ADVANCES.

SHORTS IN THE DEFERRED DELIVERY ARE GIVEN A SCARE.

Discount Under May Is Narrowed Sharply—Foreign Markets Recover from the Depression Due to Argentine Offerings—Leiter Brokers Sell May Against July Purchases—Hog Receipts Help Prices of Product—Shorts Cover Contracts in Corn.



May Wheat Range.

July wheat for the first time during the trading life of that future monopolized attention in yesterday's market. July has been running along at a discount of over 10c below May wheat and at a discount of 8c below the July price in Minneapolis. While no one has been able to furnish an entirely logical explanation of such a discount selling of July wheat has been decidedly popular, particularly for the Southwestern account. The existence of the Leiter holding of cash wheat and of an extensive line for May delivery has made the professional trade chary about selling May wheat. Traders with bearish opinions have hesitated to sell May, but have had the temerity to sell July at a heavy discount. They were given a suggestion of the unpleasant possibilities which might follow such operations yesterday. The May-July difference was narrowed over a cent and July wheat was put up with a rush, while May wheat was relatively easy. The buying of July wheat was a feature throughout the day. The people who are satisfied with pit reasons saw in the July advance a scarcity of Southwestern shorts, caused by Leiter's brokers selling May and buying July wheat. Allen-Grier undoubtedly bought wheat for St. Louis account, but the Leiter people admitted that they had changed over a big line of wheat.

On the other hand, the people who look below the surface for considerations saw in the relative advance of July wheat a change of sentiment regarding the Argentine and Indian crop prospects. The Broomhall dispatch telling of too much rain in the Argentine and too little in India for the best results gave a suggestion of the influences at work in relieving the depression of all the foreign markets. A belief that the Argentine offerings are to be only moderate would be naturally reflected in the local market in the deferred delivery. This would be particularly the case, as the July discount has been a result of apprehension that the Argentine offerings would interfere with the marketing of the American wheat surplus. Paris was fractionally lower both on flower and wheat futures, but Antwerp was 12½ centimes higher, and Liverpool closed with spot wheat up ⅛ to 1d and futures up ⅛ to ⅝d. The available supply showed a decrease of 1,931,000 bu, the American decrease being considerably larger than that shown in the official visible Monday. Exports were fair at 427,000 bu, or considerably more than the primary receipts. The Northwestern receipts were again heavy at 350 cars, against 378 a week ago and 268 a year ago. Local receipts were 63 cars. The local market was quiet without any particular features. The speculative trade was rather heavier than it has been for some little time, but chiefly in the way of covering sales of July wheat. The strong cables opened the market up with May wheat at call price. The opening and closing figures were about the same. At the opening July wheat was 10⅛c under May. At the high point it was 9⅝c, and that difference was maintained to the close.

There were 8,000 less hogs at the principal markets of the West than on the same day last year. The local market on 28,000 hogs was up 2½c to 5c. White, the Chicago Packing company, and all the Cudahys were big buyers of product. Baldwin and Wrenn were liberal sellers of ribs. The best prices of the day were made early and the bull advances were not maintained. Ribs and pork showed more advance than lard.

Unexpected Increase.

The Bradstreet's statement, showing an increase of 2,287,000 bu in corn east of the Rockies, was the key to a weak and heavy market in that grain. Sales of May at higher prices than ruled on Monday were very scarce and the close was at a loss of ⅛c. The trade was favored with many contradictory reports as to the condition of country roads. One of Counselman & Co.'s men at Des Moines, as a sample, reported the weather fine and roads in good condition throughout the State. This was entirely at variance with the opinion entertained by the trade generally. Light receipts for some time past have been charged up to country roads, and until they improve it is not believed that receipts will show much of an increase. Country telegrams reporting it possible for farmers to make free deliveries are largely in the minority. There was little feature to trade in futures. The cash market was made slow and uninteresting by a scarcity of samples. The total of public and private stocks of corn now aggregates 24,814,000 bu. During the week contract stocks increased 241,964 bu, and are now 12,098,419 bu. Local receipts were 217,000 bu and shipments 190,000 bu. All primary points had 612,000 bu and shipped 509,000 bu. Eastern clearances were reported at 547,000 bu. Samples were in good demand and scarce. Sales on track and free on board were: No. 4, 26c; No. 3, 26⅝@27c; No. 3 yellow, 27c; No. 2, 27¼@27½c; No. 2 yellow, 27½@28c; No. 3 white, 27c; ears, 28¼@29c. Billed through: No. 3, 25@25½c; No. 3 yellow, 25@25½c; No. 2, 25¼@25⅝c; No. 2 yellow, 25¼@25⅝c; No. 3 white, 25½c.

Light receipts of oats made a good demand in the cash market, but futures were steady in their price and showed no decided demand. The market throughout the session was influenced largely by corn, and closed unchanged from Monday. Bradstreet's statement showed an increase east of the Rockies of 769,000 bu, against an increase last year of 488,000 bu. During the week local contract stocks increased 35,000 bu and are now 750,000 bu, against 2,444,000 bu last year. Samples were in good request and lightly offered. Sales on track and free on board were: No. 4 white, 23½@24¼c; No. 3, 23c; No. 3 white, 24@24¾c; No. 2, 23¼c; No. 2 white, 24½c. Billed through: No. 4 white, 23¼@24c; No. 3, 22¼@23½c; No. 3 white, 23½@24c; No. 2, 22⅝@22¾c; No. 2 white, 24½c.

Rye ruled steady and fairly active. Sales of May were made early at 47⅛c, but at the close the market was quotable 47c. No. 2 regular sold 44¾c. Feed grades of barley were rather easier, it being impossible to make sales over 27½c. Good malting grades were steadier than medium or low grades. Quotations remained at 29c to 40c. There was a steady tone to timothy. March being quoted $2.82½. Contract clover was nominally $5.10. A slightly better market ruled for cash flax, but futures were little changed. No. 1 Northwestern sold at $1.24 and May from $1.23¾ to $1.23½, closing at $1.23¼ sellers. Receipts were 12 cars and shipments 11 cars.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

John Jackson of Glasgow writes Eckhart & Swan as follows:

"The year 1897 has been on the whole a fairly satisfactory one for the flour trade. Prices steadily declined from the beginning of the year until about midsummer, but the steady and maintained advance since then until the close has enabled traders to recoup the losses of the spring.

"The total flour imports for the year amounted to 1,650,000 sacks of 280 lbs, or an increase of about 110,000 sacks as compared with 1896. Of that quantity about 1,170,000 sacks were from the United States and Canada, about 172,000 from Hungary, and about 126,000 from France. The bulk of the French and Hungarian flour arrived the first six months of the year, the quantity from these points since then being small.

"Our weekly consumption of flour, including exports, has amounted to about 32,000 sacks. We close the year with unprecedentedly small stocks in public stores, the total being only about 50,000 sacks, or about ten days' consumption."

The local wheat stock, including the quantity in regular and irregular houses and afloat, is figured at 12,750,000 bu.

Estimated receipts for today are 25 cars of wheat, 215 cars of corn, 160 cars of oats, and 37,000 hogs.

The exports of provisions were considerably larger than for the corresponding week last season. Clearances of lard were 12,650,000 lbs, against 8,616,000 lbs; clearances of meats were 32,118 boxes, against 27,958 boxes, and clearances of pork 5,070 brls, against 6,760 brls.

At the difference between rye and wheat prices rye seems to be quite attractive to foreigners. Last week's exports of half a million bushels were six times the exports of the corresponding week last season.

Privilege trading was entirely without significance and was in unusually light volume. Puts on wheat sold from 91⅜@91½c to 91c and calls from 91⅞c to 91⅝@91½c. Puts on corn, 28⅛c; calls, 28⅜@28⅝c.

WHEAT.

	Closed Monday.	Price range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.	Closed Jan. 19, 1897.
January	91⅜	....@....	92¼	77¼
May	90⅝	91@91⅝	91⅞	79⅝
July	80⅝	81 @ 82⅜	82¼	75⅝
CORN.				
January	26¼	....@....	26⅛	22¼
May	28⅞	28⅞@ 29⅜	28⅞	24⅛
July	30	29⅞@ 30⅜	29⅞	25⅝
OATS.				
May	23⅝	23⅝@ 23⅞	23⅝	18
MESS PORK.				
January	9.25	....@....	9.30	7.70
May	9.40	9.42½@9.50	9.45	7.92½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.				
January	4.62½	4.62½@4.70	4.62½	3.90
May	4.72½	4.72½@4.77½	4.75	4.05
RIBS—BOXED 25C MORE THAN LOOSE.				
January	4.57½	4.62½@4.65	4.65	4.02½
May	4.67½	4.72½@4.75	4.75	4.07½

GRAIN INSPECTION.

	No. 2 and better.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total.
Hard winter wheat	...	1	...	1
Red spring wheat	...	1	...	1
Spring wheat	2	54	5	61
Corn	62	357	12	431
Oats	53	206	39	298
Rye	11	3	1	15
Barley	...	60	71	131
Totals	128	682	128	938

Inspected out: 1,000 bu wheat, 52,000 bu corn, and 3,700 bu barley. Additional: 3 cars wheat, 45 cars corn, and 41 cars rye.

FARM PRODUCE DULL AND LISTLESS.

Absence of Demand and Free Offerings Make Slow Street Markets.

There was not much life in farm produce yesterday. Demand was only to supply immediate city requirements, which were not heavy, and offerings were on a rather free scale. Dairy products were practically dull, butter being in a good deal of a rut, under the influence of receipts of nearly 1,000 tubs a day more than came in in the early days of last week, the demand for which is little better than nominal. Potatoes recovered from the half demoralized condition which has prevailed for the better part of a week, and ruled fairly steady, lighter receipts helping the market. Apples continue easy, and the general vegetable list about unchanged.

The following prices on produce are quoted in wholesale lots from store:

Butter—Creamery: Extras, 19c; firsts, 17@18c; seconds, 14@16c. Dairies: Extras, 17c; firsts, 14@16c; seconds, 11@12c.

Cheese—Fancy full cream cheddar, 8@8¼c; twins, 8@8¼c; Young Americas, 8½c.

Dressed poultry—Turkeys, 11c; chickens, 6½c; ducks, 7@7½c; geese, 7@7½c.

Eggs—Firsts, loss off, cases returned, 20c.

Game—Jacksnipe, $1.25@1.50 per doz; golden plover, $1.25@1.50 per doz; mallard ducks, $3.00@4.25 per doz; redheads, $4.00@4.25 per doz; prairie chickens, $6.00@6.50 per doz; quail, 90c@$1.25 per doz; woodcock, $3.50@4.50 per doz.

Green fruits—Apples, common, $2.50 per brl; fine, $3.00@3.50 per brl; fancy, $5.00@6.00 per brl; bananas, 90c@$1.00 per bunch; cranberries, $1.75@2.00 per bu; lemons, California, $2.50@3.50 per box; oranges, California, $2.50@3.50 per box; Florida, $2.50@3.75.

Highproof spirits—Steady on the basis of $1.19 for finished goods.

Hay—Receipts, 977 tons; shipments, 22 tons. Choice timothy, on track, $9.00@9.50; No. 1 timothy, $8.00@8.50; No. 2 timothy, $7.00@7.50; No. 3 timothy, $6.00@6.50; choice prairie, $7.50@8.50; No. 1 prairie, $6.50@7.50. No. 2 prairie, $5.50@6.00.

Potatoes—Burbanks, 58@60c per bu; Hebrons, 52@58c; Peerless, 52@58c; Kings, 52@56c; Rose, 50@56c; mixed, red, 52@54c; mixed, white, 53@55c; sweet, Illinois, $2.00@2.50.

Vegetables—Beans, hand-picked pea, $1.00 per bu; beets, 25@30c per doz; Brussels sprouts, 10@12½c per qt; cabbages, home grown, 75@85c per brl; Michigan celery, 15@20c per doz; cauliflower, California, $2.25@2.50; carrots, $1.25@1.50 per brl; egg plant, 25@35c per doz; onions, red and yellow, bulk, 50@65c per bu; string beans, green, $2.75 per bu; wax, Florida, $2.50@2.75 per bu; lettuce, Louisiana, 40@50c per 3 to 4 doz case; tomatoes, Florida, $3.00@3.50 per 6-basket case; turnips, Canada rutabagas, 27@30c per bu; squash, Hubbard, 50c@$1.00 per doz.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST

Closing Quotations on Grain and Provisions in the Big Exchanges.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—Flour—Receipts, 22,542 brls; exports, 19,705 brls; market firm and fairly active on trade brands.

Wheat—Receipts, 97,125 bu; exports, 93,130 bu. Spot firm; No. 2 red, $1.02. Options opened firm on bullish cable news and ruled quiet but firm all day with few reactions, supported by a moderate export inquiry, local covering, and small offerings; closed ⅛@1c net higher; No. 2 red, January, $1.01¼@1.01⅝, closed $1.01⅝; May, 92 13-16@93 3-16c, closed 93c.

Corn—Receipts, 37,055 bu; exports, 116,187 bu. Spot steady; No. 2, 34⅝c. Options market opened steady with wheat, but soon eased off under liberal receipts, disappointing cables, heavy increase in Bradstreet's visible, and liquidation, closing ⅛c net lower; January, 33⅝c; May, 33 13-16@34c, closed 33c.

Oats—Receipts, 102,000 bu; exports, 22,330 bu. Spot dull; No. 2, 28⅛c. Options dull and nominal, closing unchanged; May, 28⅛c.

Provisions—Beef steady; short clear, $9.00@10.00. Cut meats steady; pickled bellies, 5@6c; pickled shoulders, 4¾@5c; do hams, 7@7½c. Lard steady; Western steamed, $5.00; May, $5.20, nominal; refined steady. Pork firm; mess closed $9.25@9.50; short clear, $9.75@11.75; family, $10.00@10.50.

Metals—Pig iron warrants dull at $6.60 bid and $6.70 asked. Lake copper quiet at $10.80 bid and $11.00 asked. Tin dull at $13.80 bid and $13.85 asked. Spelter quiet at $3.90 bid and $4.00 asked. Lead dull at $3.62½ bid and $3.67½ asked. The firm that fixes the price for miners and smelters makes the price of lead $3.55.

Coffee—Options opened quiet, with prices unchanged to 5 points higher, ruled exceptionally dull and featureless with steady undertone on heavy warehouse deliveries offsetting large receipts at Rio and Santos, absolutely no outside speculative interest, closed steady, net unchanged prices to 5 points net advance. Sales, 4,750 bags, including March, 5.75@5.80c; July, 6c; October, 6.15c. Spot Rio coffee steady; No. 7, invoice, 6½c; No. 7, jobbing, 6¾c; mild quiet; Cordova, 8¼@15c.

Cotton—Later news from New England cotton-spinning districts has not been of a reassuring character. Private cables explained the small business in spot cotton at Liverpool as the result of a disposition to await further indications as to the probable extent of the New England strike. In addition to the bearish influence of the labor disturbance receipts outran expectations, and in the afternoon the cotton market was particularly weak and closed at the lowest point. Liquidation of long accounts was an active feature of the market throughout the session; it was a corresponding increase of confidence on the part of the bears, who sold freely, and the total sales for the day were the largest since Dec. 23. The market opened steady, with prices unchanged to 3 points lower, further declined 4@5 points, and closed easy at a net loss of 6@8 points. Spot closed quiet; mid uplands, 5⅞c; mid gulf, 6⅛c; sales, 1,041 bales. Futures closed easy; sales, 173,400 bales; January, 5.61c; February, 5.30c; March, 5.63c; April, 5.68c; May, 5.71c; June, 5.74c; July, 5.78c; August, 5.81c; September, 5.83c; October, 5.84c; November, 5.87c.

Butter—Receipts, 8,355 pkgs; steady; Western creamery, 14¼@20c; Elgins, 20c; factory, 11@15c.

Cheese—Receipts, 3,111 pkgs; steady; large white, September, 8⅝c; small white, do, 8⅝c; large colored, September, 8⅝c; small, do, do, 9¼@9½c; large, October, 8¼@8½c; small, October, 8¼@8⅝c; light skims, 6@6½c; part skims, 4½@5½c; full skims, 2@3c.

Eggs—Receipts, 4,059 pkgs; firmer; State and Pennsylvania, 22@24½c; Western, 22@24c.

Sugar—Raw firm; fair refining, 3⅝c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4⅛c; refined steady; crushed, 5⅝c; powdered, 5 7-16c; granulated, 5⅛c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 18.—A little higher price level and then a standstill for the rest of the session about represents the situation as it was today. Liverpool showed a good advance and there was an unexpected spurt in July wheat which brought in July shorts and narrowed the May-July difference a half cent. All of this had effect on May, and on the opening, or directly after, the price locally being ⅝c higher than yesterday's close. The market generally was bare of any new sentiment. May opened at 90c and advanced to 90¼@90⅜c, dropping back to 90c again, and closing at 90⅛c. July opened at 88⅛c, sold at 88⅝c, and closed at 88⅜c. A large number of country houses have closed and only over a small area are farm offerings at all free. Estimates of wheat left in farmers' hands to sell are considerably reduced from estimates of a month ago, that is relatively. In some sections seed wheat has been sold, and this has gone to swell the total marketed. Flour—First patents, $4.65@4.85; second patents, $4.50@4.60; first clears, $3.75; second clears, $2.75@2.85.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 18.—Wheat—Active, generally about steady. No. 1 hard, 85½c; No. 2, 83@85½c; No. 3, 80¼@83¼c; No. 1 red, 92c; No. 2, 91½c; No. 3, 90c; No. 2 spring, 82c; No. 3, 78@80c. Corn about steady. No. 2 mixed, 24¼@24⅜c. Oats—Active, unchanged. No. 2 white, 24c. Rye—Steady. No. 2, 42c. Hay—Steady. Choice timothy, $8.50@8.75; choice prairie, $7.25@7.50. Butter—Dull, notwithstanding decreased receipts. Creamery, 14@17c; dairy, 12@14c. Eggs—Weak; receipts heavy; fresh, 16c.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 18.—Wheat—Higher. No. 2 red cash, elevator, 93½c; track, 95@95½c; January, 93c bid; May, 94¼@94⅜c; July, 79½c; No. 2 hard cash, 87½@88c. Corn—Lower. No. 2 cash, 25⅛c; January, 25⅛c; May, 26⅝c; July, 27⅝c. Oats—Firm. No. 2 cash, 23⅝c; track, 24¼c; January, 23¼c; May, 24½c; July, 22¼c bid; No. 2 white, 25@25¼c. Rye—Better, 45⅛c. Flaxseed—Higher, $1.17. Pork—Lower. Standard mess, $9.25. Lard—Higher; prime, $4.50; choice, $4.57½. Lead—Dull, $3.48. Spelter—Nominal.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Jan. 18.—Close—Wheat—Cash No. 1 hard, 91½c bid; No. 1 Northern, 91½c; No. 2 Northern, 88c bid; To arrive: No. 1 hard, 93c; No. 1 Northern, 93c. No. 2 rye, 45c bid. No. 2 white oats, 24⅛c. Cash flaxseed, $1.21½. The receipts of wheat were 37,484 bu.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 18.—Spirits turpentine market firm, 32c. Receipts, 650 brls; sales, none. Resin—Firm. Sales, 2,085; receipts, 5,815. A, B, C, D, $1.20; E, F, $1.25; G, $1.40; H, $1.70; I, $1.80; K, $1.90; M, $2.00; N, $2.10; window glass, $2.30; water white, $2.65.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 18.—Wheat—Higher, steady. No. 2 cash, 91½c; May, 93⅞c. Corn—Active, steady. No. 2 mixed, 27⅛c. Oats—Dull, steady. No. 2 mixed, 22½c. Rye—Unchanged; No. 2 cash, 46⅛c. Cloverseed—Dull, higher. Prime cash, $3.20. Oil—Unchanged.

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 18.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern cash, 91⅛c; January, 91⅛c; May, 91c bid; July, 89½c. Rye, 45c. Oats, 24⅛@24¼c. Barley, 26c. Flaxseed, $1.24½. Wheat—Receipts, 36,777 bu; corn, 10,239 bu. Shipments, none.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 18.—Spirits turpentine—Steady, 31½@32c. Resin—Firm, $1.15@1.20. Crude turpentine—Steady, $1.40@1.90. Tar—Firm, $1.05.

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 18.—Corn—Steady; No. 2, 27c. Oats—Firm; No. 2 white, 24¾c. Rye—Quiet; No. 2, 44½c. Whisky market steady. High proof spirits, $1.18.

GRAIN IN STORE AND AFLOAT.

Bradstreet's Report on Increase and Decrease of Stocks.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—Special cable and telegraphic dispatches to Bradstreet's covering the principal points of accumulation indicate the following changes in visible supplies last Saturday as compared with the preceding Saturday: Wheat, United States and Canada, east of Rocky Mountains, decrease 1,631,000 bu; afloat for and in Europe, decrease 300,000 bu; world's supply, total decrease, 1,931,000 bu. Corn, United States and Canada, east Rocky Mountains, increase 2,287,000 bu. Oats, United States and Canada, east Rocky Mountains, increase 769,000 bu.

Among the larger decreases reported by Bradstreet's not given in the official visible supply are the falling off of 300,000 bu of wheat at Northwestern interior elevators, 255,000 bu at New Orleans, 99,000 bu at Galveston, and 40,000 bu at Chicago private elevators.

The only important increase reported is that of 125,000 bu in points in Manitoba and Ontario.

LINDBLOM CASE IS UP.

CHARGES READ BEFORE THE BOARD OF TRADE DIRECTORS.

They Decide to Put the Formal Hearing Off One Week—Accused Declares the Allegations to Be a "Pack of Lies"—Lawrence Kennedy of Rockford Will Be a Witness—Dean Matter of Secondary Importance—Joseph L. Ball Is Expelled.

The case against Robert Lindblom was advanced one step in the Board of Trade directory yesterday, but was not put on trial. The charges, which are said to cover some twenty-five or thirty counts, general and specific, were read, but the hearing of the case was put off for one week.

The directors had a trial case on hand which lasted until nearly 6 o'clock. It was the one against Joseph L. Ball and resulted in expulsion. The complainant was the same as in a previous case, which resulted in Mr. Ball's suspension for a term of ten years. The complainant is a resident of Victor, Ia., and is said to be a Methodist minister, a banker, and a justice of the peace. The loss he claims in the transaction on which the charge of uncommercial conduct was made, was $400.

The ante-room of the directors' room was filled all the afternoon with the people who will figure in the Lindblom case as witnesses. The charges were read, but President Carter refused absolutely to discuss them. Evidently the cases have been carefully prepared, as they cover more than a score of points on which discipline might be secured.

It was intimated that the connection with E. S. Dean & Co. would cut but little figure in the hearing before the directory. If this is the case, the trade generally may have some surprises in store for it when the outcome of the hearing is known.

Robert Lindblom would not discuss the charges which are now officially before the directory except to characterize them as a "pack of lies."

Lawrence Kennedy a Witness.

One of the witnesses against Lindblom will be Lawrence Kennedy of Rockford, Ill., an engineer on the Northwestern railroad and a man of speculative tendencies. His operations date back considerably over a year ago, prior to which time Mr. Kennedy did his trading direct with the Chicago house. In 1897, however, a broker's office was opened in Rockford by W. C. Crolious, who represented himself as an agent of Mr. Lindblom. The sign on Crolious' office door announced, according to Mr. Kennedy, that the occupant was "correspondent of Robert Lindblom." Considering that it would be much more convenient for him to do his speculating through an office in his home town than through the Chicago establishment, Mr. Kennedy says he placed an order with Crolious for transmission to the Chicago house to buy wheat in the way of closing a deal on the "short" side of the market, in which there was a profit of some $1,600.

Fails to Get Money.

On his next trip to Chicago Kennedy called at Lindblom's office to get his money, but was told, he says, that it would have to reach him through the Rockford office. He learned, however, that orders on the buying side were still coming from Rockford in his name. Returning home he found that Crolious had gone to Freeport, and some time was lost in locating him. All the satisfaction he ever was able to get was a statement that the market had gone against him and eaten up his $1,600 profits.

Mr. Kennedy was summoned to Chicago by Mr. Hill as a witness against Lindblom on the bucket-shopping charge, but had no opportunity, owing to the postponement, to tell his story to the directors.

S. H. Stevens was reappointed by the directors inspector of flaxseed; R. W. Rathbone, inspector of flour; and Thomas H. Foster, Board of Trade weighmaster. Nothing was done regarding grain samples and no appointment of an attorney was reached.

John A. Tobey was made inspector and registrar of provisions and weigher of packing-house product.

New York Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—There was less activity in the dry goods district today than yesterday. The usual Tuesday quietude was noticeable. Cotton goods continued dull in all grades. The buyers were slower to take hold of staple goods and prints than was to be expected under the circumstances. It is beyond doubt that there is a tendency on the part of buyers to underestimate the effects of the Eastern strike, or at least they do not believe that these effects will be speedy. In local jobbing the spot trading was fairly active, although mail orders were slow and small.

COPPER FOUND IN WISCONSIN.

Experts Are Investigating a Discovery Made on a Farm Near the Town of Rome.

Palmyra, Wis., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—From the geological formation of the land in this part of southern Wisconsin it has always been claimed by mineralogists that valuable mineral deposits would some time be discovered. The finding of copper on the Steffins farm near Rome substantiates this theory more fully than ever. From time to time many valuable specimens of copper have been found throughout this locality which supposedly were brought from northern Wisconsin during the glacial period.

The latest find was by Philip Steffins some weeks ago on his farm eight miles distant, who purposely kept quiet, in the meantime securing the services of a Watertown expert with his divining rod, who, from the magnet's refusal to perform its usual functions, felt fully assured of a large deposit of ore.

Desirous of making further investigations, experts from Milwaukee, Watertown, and other nearby cities have arrived on the spot and a large force of men commenced digging for copper, which, if found in sufficient quantities for mining, will be of untold wealth to this vicinity.

War on Denver's Big Stores.

Denver, Colo., Jan. 18.—As an incident of the fight between the department stores and the newspapers in this city, Alderman Golder introduced in the Board of Aldermen a bill prohibiting the employment in stores, factories, etc., of children under 12 years of age, and another compelling proprietors of stores to furnish seats for lady employés while not at work. Labor leaders propose to use every effort to secure the passage of the bill.

OFFICE OF
THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND
AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
CHICAGO, Ill., December 2, 1897.

A special meeting of the stockholders of The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, duly called by the Board of Directors, will be held at the general offices of the company, No. 144 Van Buren-st., in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, on the fifteenth [15th] day of February, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of considering, voting and deciding whether the stockholders of the company will consent to and will authorize the creation of a bonded debt by the issue, at such times and in such amounts as from time to time the Board of Directors may determine, of bonds, payable in gold coin of the United States of America, of the present standard of weight and fineness, and not exceeding in the aggregate principal sum of one hundred million dollars [$100,000,000], maturing January 1, 1988, and bearing a rate of interest not exceeding five per centum per annum, payable semi-annually; and the execution of a mortgage or deed of trust to such trustee or trustees as may be determined by the Board of Directors, to be dated January 1, A. D. 1898, to secure all such bonds, which are to be issued for the purpose of refunding, redeeming, or paying at or before maturity, outstanding obligations of this company, and of such other companies whose railroads shall hereafter be acquired by consolidation or purchase by The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, and for the purpose of the future enlargement, improvement, or extension of the property of the company; and also whether the stockholders of the company will consent to, and approve of, such mortgage or deed of trust, if the said bonds as shall be submitted to the said meeting, and will ratify the proceedings of the Board of Directors authorizing such bonds and such mortgage or deed of trust and including the property to be covered thereby; and for the further purpose of considering, voting and deciding whether Article VIII. of the Articles of Consolidation of the company, adopted the 2d day of June, in the year A. D. 1880, as the said Article was amended at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the company on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1889, shall be further amended so as to read: "The highest amount of funded debt to which the company shall be subject shall not exceed $100,000,000."

By order of the Board of Directors.
R. R. CABLE, President.
W. G. PURDY, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE LOANS AT THE VERY LOWEST RATES.
101 Washington St. Edgar M. Snow & Co.

NOTICE.
WAKEM & McLAUGHLIN beg to announce reduction of Insurance rates on Merchandise in the Importers' Warehouse A, B, C, D and E to 55 cents, and on G and H to 70 cents.

$300,000
5%
First Mortgage Gold Bonds,
ISSUED BY
THE AKRON GAS COMPANY,
AKRON, OHIO.

Dated Oct. 1st, 1897. Denomination $1,000.

Principal may be registered. Interest payable quarterly—January, April, July and October 1st. Both principal and interest payable in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness at the office of THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE, in the City of Chicago.

The Bonds run 50 years, with the option to pay the whole amount on the 1st day of October, 1907, at 102.50 and interest. Failing to exercise this option the Company promise to pay $10,000 annually, commencing October 1st, 1908, at 102.50, and interest until all are paid. Bonds called for payment to be selected by lot by the Trustee.

THE CITY OF AKRON, OHIO,
has a population of 40,000, the County Seat of Summit County, 35 miles south of Cleveland, O. It is one of the most thriving, prosperous towns in the State. Compactly built, with diversified manufacturing interests, some of its manufacturing plants being the largest of their kind in the United States, with a large domestic and foreign output.

The present management came into control of the property in December, 1895, since when the works have been rebuilt, mains extended, price reduced, and the consumption more than doubled—giving them a very large increase of net earnings. The Directory are men of wide business knowledge and experience, who have been eminently successful in their undertakings and who will manage the property with unusual skill and ability.

DIRECTORS.
JOHN R. WALSH, President Chicago National Bank, Chicago.
CHARLES G. DAWES, Comptroller of the Currency, Washington, D.C.
GEORGE T. PERKINS, President Second National Bank, Akron, O.
M. OTIS HOWER, Director American Cereal Company, Akron, O.
W. W. MILLS, President First National Bank, Marietta, O.
LYMAN A. WALTON, Secretary and Treasurer The Equitable Trust Company, Chicago.
F. W. LITTLE, Vice-President and General Manager The Akron Gas Co., Akron.

We have made a careful personal examination of the property, had the legality examined by Green, Robbins & Honore, attorneys, whose opinion we will furnish, and recommend the bonds as safe and desirable investment.

Write for special circular, giving full details. Price upon application.

MASON, LEWIS & CO.,
BANKERS,
171 La Salle-st., New York Life Building.
Boston, 67 Milk-st.

Union Trust Co. Bank,
N. E. Corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.
Capital and Surplus....$1,500,000.00
Accounts of Merchants, Manufacturers and Bankers solicited.
2% INTEREST allowed on Daily Balances of Checking Accounts.
ISSUES CERTIFICATES bearing INTEREST payable on demand or on time as parties may desire.
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.
3% INTEREST allowed on Savings Accounts.
Deposits made on or before the 10th of the month draw interest from the 1st.
ISSUES DRAFTS and LETTERS OF CREDIT available in all parts of the world.
MONEY TO LOAN at all times on Approved Collaterals and on Improved City Real Estate.
S. W. RAWSON, Pres. F. L. WILK, Vice-Pres.
G. M. WILSON, Cash. F. H. RAWSON, Asst. Cash.

The Massachusetts Mutual
Life Insurance Co.
WILL LOAN MONEY
on approved Chicago Real Estate.
Favorable terms—prompt action.
CHICAGO AGENTS,
KNOTT, LEWIS & CO
95 Dearborn Street.

GOING TO ALASKA?
Looking for Grand Scenery? Want to Get Rich? Yes?
Then write to the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, San Francisco, for "How to reach the Gold Fields of Alaska"; "Answers to every day queries"; "Map of Alaska"; "Alaska excursions," and other publications, all free. Total postage 10 cents.
Remember that this company operates over 20 steamships—has been running to Alaska the year round for over 20 years—is the U. S. Mail and Alaska express carrier—has steamers especially built for the Alaska route—has the experienced pilots and officers who are familiar with the intricate navigation of the inland route—runs steamers to all principal Pacific coast ports from Mexico to Alaska inclusive. Travelers who regard their time and their safety as of value will see to it that their tickets read over the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's line.
Goodall, Perkins & Co., Gen. Agts., San Francisco, C

5½% MONEY
IN AMOUNTS FROM
$2,000 TO $10,000.
PETER VAN VLISSINGEN,
FOURTH FLOOR,
172 EAST WASHINGTON STREET,
S. E. Cor. Fifth Avenue.

MONEY TO LOAN.
4½% on improved central property.
5% to 5½% on choice local business, or residence property, with large margin.
6% on improved city property and building loans in sums of $1,000 and upwards.
PROMPT ACTION—SPECIAL FUNDS.
BAIRD & WARNER,
90 LA SALLE-ST.

Branch Investment and Banking Offices,
115 Monroe-st., near Dearborn.
F. G. LOGAN
4 B'd Trade, Chicago.
MEMBER New York and Chicago Stock Exchanges and Chicago Bd. of Trade.
Bonds, Stocks, Provisions, Grain.

KLONDYKERS
Can buy complete outfits at wholesale prices from Montgomery Ward & Co., 115 Michigan Ave. They are the largest Alaskan and prospecting outfitters in the world.

LOCOMOTIVES.
Richmond Locomotive and Machine Works,
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.
SIMPLE OR COMPOUND LOCOMOTIVES TO THEIR OWN DESIGNS OR TO SPECIFICATIONS.
Modernly Equipped Shops.
Annual Capacity 300 Locomotives.
Terms Made Satisfactory.
Correspondence Solicited.

BUY WHEAT.
This market offers exceptional opportunities right now for conservative investments in both wheat and corn.
The legitimate situation is very strong and portends much higher prices. Write for information. Market Letter and Book of Instructions free. Orders executed on Chicago Board of Trade.
E. R. LYNCH & CO.
711-12 Western Union Tel. Bldg., Chicago.

PLAN OF JOLIET MEN

Committee Asks $90,000 Additional Outlay on Canals.

CONFERS WITH TRUSTEES

No Agreement Is Reached in the Drainage Discussion.

MAY LET THE COURTS DECIDE

Commissioners, by Yielding, Might Hasten the Work.

ARGUMENTS OF BOTH INTERESTS.

Nearly the entire Joliet City Council, with the Mayor, City Attorney, City Engineer, and City Health Officer, came to Chicago yesterday, and for three hours were in conference with the trustees of the sanitary district in an effort to reach an agreement as to the work to be done in Joliet by the sanitary district, in order, if possible, to end the litigation which has dragged on for months.

No definite agreement was reached, and the city fathers of the prison town did not seem to have their minds fully made up as to what terms they might eventually agree to. In several matters they objected to the work proposed in the stipulation filed in the courts of Will County some time ago by the Drainage board, and asked for changes in these plans that would entail additional expense upon the board of about $90,000.

As the City of Joliet by coming into the civil suit of the sanitary district of Chicago versus Lina E. Barstow et al. voluntarily resigned into the hands of the court the power to determine the points at issue, it is not probable the Drainage board will assent to any terms less favorable than those they believe will be fixed by the court in the case for which a jury is now being impaneled.

The delegation from Joliet seemed anxious to get the matter out of the hands of the court. Those who were present at the conference from Joliet were:

Mayor Sebastian Lagger, City Attorney Coll McNaughton, City Engineer George W. Brown, Health Officer Cushing, Aldermen J. Langdon, Harney, Lamb, Harris, Raub, Braun, J. A. D'Arcy, Burke, Byrne, Feely, Gray.

What the Delegates Desired.

All the sanitary trustees were present except Trustees Braden and Smith. Engineer Isham Randolph and Attorney Frederick W. Hayes were also present. President William Boldenweck of the Drainage board was in the chair and called for an expression of the views of the Joliet people as to the terms of the stipulation offered by the board.

Mayor Lagger, Attorney McNaughton, and Alderman D'Arcy were the spokesmen for the delegation. They explained the wishes of the delegation so far as they had been agreed upon. The changes desired were as follows:

To make the proposed intercepting sewer two feet lower than proposed, and have it covered over its entire length, instead of leaving 4,000 feet of its length an open ditch.

The sanitary district to construct a permanent bridge entirely new, and with a roadway forty-two feet wide and sidewalks ten feet wide, at Jefferson street; to remove the old Cass street bridge to Jackson street and add a new swing section, and to build a new thirty-six foot bridge at Cass street with a swing section.

To do away with proposed changes of street grades, this, however, being accomplished by the proposed bridge construction work, with the exception of a change of grade amounting to four feet in part of the territory east of the Desplaines River.

The question of maintenance of the proposed swing bridges was a mooted one, and some of the Joliet people believed the city would assent to no proposition in which the sanitary district shall not assume the maintenance of these bridges in perpetuity. Owing to the various opinions expressed by the members of the delegation, a proposition was made that the Aldermen hold a private conference and agree on terms. This was not done, as their action would not be binding.

Will Prepare an Estimate.

The trustees of the sanitary district noted all the propositions of change in the stipulations made by the Joliet people, and Engineer Isham Randolph has been asked to prepare an estimate of the added cost these would impose upon the board. The Drainage board requested the visitors to prepare a statement of what form of stipulation they would agree to assent to, provided it was submitted by the board in the case now going to trial, and it is probable this will be done soon by the Joliet Aldermen.

Attorney Frederick Hayes of the board said after the conference:

"By coming into this suit as intervener the City of Joliet has placed its interests in the hands of the court practically, and if the sanitary district does not choose to agree on terms in conference it may leave the matter where it is. Many of the objections raised in this conference by the Joliet people are in the form of demands for concessions which cannot be secured by them through the courts. Just how great an advantage it might eventually be to the board to have the affair speedily settled I cannot say, but at present the litigation is not impeding the work of constructing the channel."

President Boldenweck would express no opinion as to what the sanitary district will do with the proposals offered, saying it could not be determined until the engineer had furnished a statement of the added expense involved. He expressed a belief, however, that the Joliet officials and the Drainage board would reach an agreement after further discussion, and Attorney McNaughton of Joliet was inclined to the same opinion.

The Joliet delegation, which arrived in the city at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, returned home last evening.

Streator Gets G. A. R. Encampment.

Streator, Ill., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—At the meeting of the council of administration of the G. A. R. of Illinois, held here today, it was decided that the next State encampment should be held in Streator May 10, 11, and 12.

Court Calls for Today.

Judge Dunne—11276, 6024.
Judge Burke—11401, 1973, 5398.
Judge Tuley—No court.
Judge Freeman—241 on hearing.
Judge Shepard—No court.
Judge Hanecy—21107, 17696, 8709, 8765, 8869, 8897, 8901, 7706, 6207, 22374, 5532, 8079, 8132, 8919, 8933, 8948, 8968, 8981. 8725 on trial.
Judge Ball—Judge Ball will hear Judge Shepard's motions.
Judge Stein—9:30 a. m., 179651. 10 a. m., 7097, 5112, 6270, 6057, 7079, 7107, 7108, 7110, 3768, 6103, 6787, 7204, 7208, 7209, 3907.
Judge Brown—11422, 11564, 11575, 11613, 11631, 11638, 11677, 11701, 11705, 11718, 11751, 11780, 11829, 11844, 10173, 10657, 11350, 10242, 10655, 11429, 11547, 10651, 10852, 11131, 11308, 11661, 11161, 11032, 11391, 11669. 11529 on trial.
Judge Goggin—5019, 5011, 5014, 5124, 4675, 5129, 5130, 4324, 4791, 4197, 5644, 5647, 5555, 5753, 5290, 4435, 5758, 5779, 5851, 5340. 4819 on trial.
Judge Hutchinson—4758, 5725, 5726, 5728, 5729, 5825, 5834, 2960, 5301, 2510½, 5621, 5519. 5624 on trial.
Judge Clifford—4668, 4888, 1994, 946, 1265, 18635, 4873, 4878. 6189 on trial.
Judge Neely—7058, 6333, 5958, 5904. 2690 on trial.
Judge Smith—3659 on trial.
Judge Gibbons—12166, 11022, 22239, 3251, 12213, 10425, 10683, 22573, 22642. 9951¼ on trial.
Judge Tuthill—7895, 7945, 7976, 7869, 7474, 7069, 2182, 4829, 4275. 4951 on trial.
Judge Johnson—County Court—9:30 a. m., first call 251 to 350 inclusive, and trial call 14987, 15026, 15074, 15078, 15113, 15135, 15248, 13872, 14800, 14828, 14948, 13389.
Judge Carter—County Court—9:30 a. m., motions of course; 10 a. m., 16811, 16847, 15317.
Judge Hodson—County Court—9:30 a. m., city special 22258, Cicero special 595.
Judge Kohlsaat—Probate Court—General business.
Judge Brentano—4300 on trial, 4600.
Judge Payne—7330 on trial. Trial call 7117, 1027, 7242, 6926, 1550, 1551, 1553, 1555, 1558.
Judge Gary—Criminal Court, Branch No. 1—1157 on trial.
Judge Horton—Criminal Court, Branch No. 2—2583 on trial.
Judge Waterman—Criminal Court, Branch No. 3—2961, 2839, 2808, 2693, 2795, 2815, 2816, 2817, 2819, 2880, 2881.
Judge Baker—Criminal Court, Branch No. 4—2203, 1400, 1425, 1239, 1401, 2555, 2854, 2781.
Judge Ewing—Criminal Court, Branch No. 5—372.
Judge Chetlain—Criminal Court, Branch No. 6—796, 985, 2759, 2760.
Judges Woods, Jenkins, and Showalter—United States Circuit Court of Appeals—456, Edward Hawkins vs. The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.
Judge Grosscup—United States Circuit Court—In chambers.

NEWS OF THE RAILWAYS.

OFFICIALS ELATED OVER ANTI-SCALPING BILL PROSPECTS.

Review of the Sherman Substitute and the Other Features—What the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Is Doing—About 5,000-Mile Interchangeable Photographic Tickets—Northwestern Changes—Tariff Matters—Earnings of Various Roads.

Railway officials here were greatly elated when they received the news from Washington yesterday that the House Committee on Interstate Commerce had voted to report favorably the anti-scalping bill in the form of a substitute prepared by Mr. Sherman of New York.

The announcement that Congressman Mann of this city was one of the two members of the committee who voted against reporting the bill caused no surprise. A delegation of prominent Chicago railroad officials, headed by Vice President Truesdale of the Rock Island and Vice President Morton of the Santa Fé, was in Washington last week and had an interview with Mr. Mann and became fully convinced that he would vote against the proposed measure. He urged all sorts of objections against it, the main one being that it would be useless to pass such a bill until the Interstate commission had been empowered by Congress to enforce its rulings.

"Mr. Mann has certainly lost his popularity with the railroad people in this city," said an official yesterday, "and they are not likely, judging by the way they are talking, to give him much support when he comes up for reëlection."

The substitute prepared by Mr. Sherman of New York follows the general lines of the original bill, with some additional features. It places a penalty on railroad officials who deal with scalpers. The original plan was to hold the corporations liable, but the new provision extends the liability to the officials, making them liable as for a misdemeanor, with fine or imprisonment on conviction. A new paragraph is inserted in section 2 making it unlawful for General Passenger Agents to supply tickets to other than authorized ticket agents. Another substitute paragraph provides that unused tickets shall be redeemed at any time within one year. Any company failing to redeem a ticket is made liable in civil action to a penalty of $100 in excess of the redemption money on a ticket.

No fault is found by the managers of the leading roads with the stringent features of the new amendment. They think strength is added thereby to the bill and that they will have an excellent effect in keeping dishonest railroad officials from making secret deals with scalpers or other outside parties. Many of the officials would be pleased if another amendment was added to the bill—namely: to prohibit the payment of commissions for the sale of tickets to anybody. While the railroads ostensibly pay commissions to regular ticket agents only, yet these commissions provide the means for giving special concessions to favored parties. When a war breaks out among the railroads they pay excessive commissions, in some instances more than one-half of the price of the ticket.

Considering that the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf road is not yet ready to take export grain direct to Port Arthur, it will be a surprise to many people to learn that from Jan. 1 to Jan. 12 there had been received and unloaded at Port Arthur by that road 763 carloads of freight, equivalent to 46,980,000 pounds. The grain this road takes out of Kansas City and other Missouri River points goes all to Galveston and New Orleans. The freight going to Port Arthur direct consists of cotton, pork, lard, and millstuff. As soon as the canal from Taylor Bayou to Port Arthur is completed, which will be next summer, export grain shipped by this road will also go via Port Arthur, and then the new city on Lake Sabine expects to take rank with New Orleans and Galveston as a point of export.

The first of the steamers which the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf will run between Port Arthur and Liverpool will leave Port Arthur next week with the first cargo from that city.

The sale of 5,000-mile interchangeable photographic tickets, which the Central Traffic association lines placed on sale a year ago at a flat rate of two cents a mile, has almost entirely ceased; owing to the increasing popularity of the interchangeable 1,000-mile ticket.

The first month, January, 1897, that the 5,000-mile interchangeable tickets were placed on sale ninety tickets were sold by the Central Passenger Association Mileage bureau. In November, 1897, only five of these tickets were sold, and the same number in December. Owing to this decrease it is proposed that the sale of the 5,000-mile photographic tickets be discontinued. Sales of 1,000-mile interchangeable tickets by the Central association's bureau now average 500 a day.

New York, Jan. 18.—The contest for the control of the Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern railway bonds, now in progress in Wall street, is the sharpest fight of the kind that has occurred in several years in the financial district. That neither side is confident of its position is made apparent by the very sharp advance that has already taken place in the price of the certificates. In two years the certificates have remained dormant in investors' homes, without income and with little or no value beyond what the distant future might have for them. A week ago Saturday they sold at 45, while yesterday they changed hands as high as 72, although the last sale of the day was at 68½.

In view of the discovery of gold in Alaska and the Yukon country traffic between Seattle and the north is expected to be large, and the Canadian Pacific apparently recognizes the advantage which would accrue to it through the control of the Seattle and International, which runs almost straight north from Seattle to Sumas, where it connects with the Canadian Pacific.

The agents of the Canadian Pacific have been at work quietly for ten days or more gathering in consents, but so far as can be learned they have not succeeded to any very great extent.

San Diego, Cal., Jan. 18.—The Common Council has awarded an important railway franchise. It is for a right of way 100 feet wide through the city limits. The franchise is awarded to the following gentlemen: Matthew Sherman, U. S. Grant Jr., M. A. Luce, William N. King, and C. L. Josselyn, who were appointed by the Chamber of Commerce as a committee to take such measures as in their judgment seemed best for securing a railroad directly eastward from this city to the Colorado River. Members of the Chamber of Commerce committee, when questioned regarding their purpose in obtaining this franchise, would only say their object was to secure for San Diego a shorter and more direct Eastern outlet and that they considered the franchise the important preliminary to that end. Under the terms of the franchise the grantees are obliged to locate the proposed road within one year and to have it in full operation within two years.

According to advices received by Chairman Midgley of the Western Joint Freight bureau, yesterday, the 6-cent proportional tariff on flour and millstuffs, when destined to seaboard terminals, will be applied by all lines from Minneapolis, excepting the Minneapolis and St. Louis. The same rate will be made by the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha from Duluth, Superior, and West Superior.

John L. Stewart, superintendent of the Galena division of the Chicago and Northwestern, has been appointed General Superintendent of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha with headquarters at St. Paul. W. E. Morse, assistant superintendent of the Madison Division at Baraboo, Wis., has been made superintendent of the Galena division of the Northwestern at Chicago.

The Rock Island gave notice yesterday of its intention of making a one-fare rate for the round trip from Chicago and intermediate points and all points in Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Indian Territory to Topeka Feb. 12 to 24, on account of the National Creamery Buttermakers' association convention.

Gross earnings of the Pan Handle road for December were $1,527,505, an increase of $297,160; operating expenses were $1,002,538, an increase of $126,374; increase in net earnings $170,786. For the year gross earnings increased $710,764; operating expenses decreased $319,296; net earnings increased $1,030,060.

Effective Feb. 1, 1898, the rate on packing-house products, C. L., Keokuk to Chicago, will be 12 cents a 100 pounds, and from points on the Mississippi River north of Keokuk to and including Dubuque, 15 cents a 100 pounds to Chicago.

Earnings of the Milwaukee and St. Paul for the second week in January were $540,574, an increase of $84,701.

MYSTERY IN A FIRE.

Inspector Conway to Look Into the Walker Blaze Today.

CALLS ALL THE TENANTS.

Suspicions Aroused but No Charge of Crime Is Made.

SWENIE IS EAGER FOR LIGHT

Chief Swenie of the Fire department has come to the conclusion that there have been enough mysterious fires in the city for the time being and he has determined to investigate several of them. He is not at all satisfied with the fire in the Walker Building on Monday morning, which did $200,000 damage and threatened for a time to burn a considerable portion of the wholesale business district.

Fire Inspector Conway would also "like to know," and yesterday he subpœnaed all the occupants of the building to appear before him today and tell all they know about the probable origin of the blaze. Inspector Conway will conduct the investigation in the ante-room of the Chief's office.

"I don't say there is anything criminal about that fire," said Chief Swenie, "but there are things about it which I do not understand and I want some light shed, if possible. The fire started on the third floor. As far as I have been able to learn there is no reasonable origin for the blaze. I believe that we could have knocked the fire out quick, but there was so much smoke which was beaten down to the ground that we could not see ten feet away. So we virtually fought in the dark. We got into every floor with our lines, but it was unsatisfactory work at the best. Of course it is nothing new to investigate a big fire. Wherever the circumstances are suspicious or the loss is heavy we try to get as much information as possible for department records. The investigation may not develop anything of a criminal character, but there will be something of personal satisfaction in it.

"There is getting to be too much of this kind of thing. Buildings do not catch on fire without a cause, and that cause is generally a reasonable one. In the case of the Walker Building there is absolutely nothing to show why there should have been a fire there."

Conway Tells of Suspicions.

"I have no evidence that there was anything criminal in the origin of the Walker Building fire," said Inspector Conway. "Of course there are all kinds of rumors, but they amount to nothing more than suspicions. We often have reports brought to us that such and such a building was purposely set on fire by some cheap tenant to get the insurance, but arson is a mighty hard crime to prove. They will hang a man on less evidence than is required to prove that a building was criminally set on fire.

"I have asked every person connected with the building to appear as witnesses tomorrow, and it may be that something will develop. The circumstances surrounding the fire are at least suspicious at this time, and an investigation is necessary."

The following were sufferers by the fire in the Walker Building:

Martin A. Ryerson, 192-194 Market street; damage, $50,000; insurance, $65,000.

L. C. Wachsmuth, clothing, occupying basement, first, fourth, and fifth floors; damage, $100,000; insurance, $70,000.

Adam Bros., third floor, representing Sol Friedman & Co., New York, lining manufacturers; loss, total, $40,000; insurance, $25,000.

E. A. Adams, first floor, representing Gloster Manufacturing company of Philadelphia; loss $50,000; full insurance.

Louis Abt & Co., wholesale jewelry, third floor; loss, $5,000; insurance, $6,500.

Ad. Nickelson & Co., second floor, dry goods importers; stock saved by tarpaulins; damage, $3,000; insurance, $12,500.

Cluett, Coon & Co., linen, entire six floors north of fire wall; damage by water, $2,000; insurance, $170,000.

Sol Friedman, dry goods; loss, $20,000; insurance, $25,000.

It is known that a number of the occupants of the building have made a violent protest against the circumstances surrounding the fire. Several of them called on the Chief and insisted that an investigation be begun, stating there was absolutely no cause for the fire and that the matter be probed to the bottom.

The blaze as far as can be learned started on the third floor, occupied by Adams Bros., lining manufacturers, and Louis Abt & Co., wholesale jewelers. Abt & Co. lose $5,000. This firm had been in the building only a few days.

Another Investigation Is Ordered.

Chief Swenie has ordered an investigation of two mysterious fires which occurred within two hours of each other early in the morning at 129 Newberry avenue. The building is a two-story frame structure and is owned by Morris Rosenberg. The latter's address the police are unable to learn. At midnight the department was called to extinguish a small blaze in the north end of the building which resulted in damaging the place to the extent of $25. Just before 2 o'clock another alarm was turned in and upon their arrival the firemen found the south end of the structure in flames.

The building is unoccupied, and, as no signs of incendiarism could be found by the firemen, the blaze was accredited to tramps. At the instigation of Chief Swenie Fire Inspector Conway instituted an investigation into the cause of the blaze. The building is insured for $3,000 and has been vacant several months.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Superior and Circuit Court Judgments

Judge Hutchinson—9018—The J. L. Mott Iron Works vs. Michael J. Roughan; by deflt., $290.—5520—Hugo Muncer vs. Powell & Jones; on verd., $150 and sat.

Judge Brentano—5586—J. Partridge Jr. et al. vs. Charles H. Windheim; by stip., $1,073.80.

Judge Payne—1450—Henry Van Derzee vs. Chicago and Northwestern Ry. Co.; on verd., $1,000 and sat.—7349—Christopher Columbus B. and L. Assn. vs. Bank of Commerce; on findg., $275 and sat.

Judge Stein—3130—Chicago Edison Co. vs. Frank Hall; on verd., $827.49.

Judge Tuthill—7928—William F. Gray vs. Charles C. Sperry; on verd., $3,500.—20647—Seward S. Shirer, admr., vs. The Aermotor Co.; on findg., $100 at sat.

Judge Clifford—17584—Schlesinger & Mayer vs. Mayer and Mrs. Mayer Goetz; by deflt., $239.29.—18041—Arnold Wulff vs. John Weiss; on findg., $90.60 and appld.—4186—B. A. L. Thomson vs. Michael Downey; on findg., $20.

Decrees.

Judge Freeman—3224—Keck vs. Weggerson; def. dec.—5712—Natl. Fire Ins. Co. of Hartford, Conn., vs. Kunz; dec. dec.—3126—Larken vs. Schnell; dec. sale.—181198—St. Joseph B. and L. Assn. vs. Nowak; def. dec.

Judge Ball—2205—Jungblut vs. Gessler; def. dec.

Judge Tuley—9303—Franey vs. Null; dec. sale.—165736—Stahl vs. Labudda; def. dec.

Judge Dunne—10103—Farr vs. Rigney; dec.—6356—Frankenstein vs. North; dec. Divorces—179849—Marguerite H. from George W. Austen.—178178—Charles W. from Inga Lewis.—177713—Annie from Charles H. Sparrenberg.—177219—Jennie from William Johnson.—178153—Louisa from Edward Orb.

Judge Burke—10386—Young vs. Harvey; dec.—10012—State Trust Co. vs. Stevens; dec. sale.—115¼—People vs. Mutual Fire Ins. Co.; dec.

United States Supreme Court.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—Supreme Court of the United States, Tuesday, Jan. 18:

503—Clarence P. Elder, appellant, vs. The United States; appeal from the Court of Private Land Claims; dismissed per stipulation.

55—A. Backus Jr. & Sons et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The Fort Street Union Depot Company; argument continued by Mr. Reed A. Baker for the defendant in error and concluded by Mr. Don M. Dickinson for the plaintiffs in error.

192—Daniel Dull et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. John E. Blackman et al.; argument commenced by Mr. A. G. Safford for the plaintiffs in error.

Adjourned until tomorrow at 12 o'clock.

The day call for Wednesday, Jan. 19, will be as follows: 192, 159, 53 [and 175], 194, 408 [and 421], 94, 195, 196, 197, and 198.

Michigan Supreme Court.

Lansing, Mich., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—The following cases were decided by the Supreme Court:

Affirmed—O'Toole vs. Hurley, Colt vs. City of Grand Rapids, Beckman vs. Noble, Connor vs. Buhl, Greenley vs. Hovey, Benedict vs. Michigan Beef and Provision Co., City of Kalamazoo vs. Francoise, People vs. Nelson.

Reversed—Beath vs. Shapaton, Old Second National Bank vs. Alpena County Savings Bank, Preston National Bank vs. Michigan Mutual Fire Ins. Co.

Mandamus granted in Board of Water Commissioners vs. Auditor General and Manley vs. Kalamazoo Circuit Judge, and denied in Shipman vs. State Live Stock Sanitary Commission.

Orders to show cause granted in Foster vs. Kent Circuit Judge and O'Meara vs. Ionia Circuit Judge.

Rehearing denied in Britton vs. Brewster Estate. Court adjourned to Jan. 25.

LUETGERT GETS A COPY.

WILLIAM CHARLES MAKES A CONTRACT FOR RECORD TRANSCRIPT.

Pays $25 Down and Agrees to Hand Over $480 More When the Carbon Traced Sheets Are Delivered—Hopes to Secure This Money from Friends of the Sausagemaker—Defendant to Take the Stand Tomorrow or Friday—Court Criticises Riese.

William Charles, Adolph L. Luetgert's former business partner, made a contract yesterday for a transcript of the record of the present trial, paying $25 cash and agreeing to pay $480 more when the carbon copy is delivered. Mr. Charles said he thought he could raise the money among the business-men with whom Luetgert formerly had dealings, especially in the Stock-Yards. It has been suspected from the beginning that the defense was taking its extensive longhand notes to delay the trial.

The hearing is fast approaching a conclusion. Professor J. A. Long of Northwestern University will be cross-examined today, and the other witnesses will be, according to the program, Attorneys Goodrich and Bradley, and possibly Vincent, Louis Luetgert, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles. Adolph Luetgert hardly will take the stand before tomorrow or Friday, and he may be under examination as much as two days, though there is hope to end the case, with the exception of the argument, by Saturday afternoon.

Adolph Elandt, an expressman, testified yesterday to conveying three or four barrels of fat and bones from the icehouse to the basement of the factory, and Mr. Charles and Mr. Luetgert will testify to having dumped the stuff into the middle vat. Professor Long yesterday estimated that, counting equal proportions of organic and inorganic matter in the one-half of 1 per cent solution found by the police in the vat, there must have been from 1,000 to 1,500 pounds of animal matter in the vat to neutralize the 378 pounds of potash. This theory was exploded in the last trial.

Professor Long admitted that in such a weak solution as the vat liquid he examined, the place having been flooded with water, it was impossible to tell from the presence of blood products whether a warm-blooded animal or simply particles of fat were boiled in the vat.

Dr. Bernhart L. Riese, Attorney Riese's brother, was not allowed to tell about his experiments in boiling bodies and articles in potash, but he gave the general results of his experiments. Judge Gary afterwards, on hearing Dr. Riese say he was neither an expert chemist nor an expert bone man, said he had been imposed upon, though he did not blame any one. In qualifying, Dr. Riese simply told of his medical studies in this country, Germany, and Austria, and said he had had experience in boiling bodies and bones in potash. The State's Attorney made no complaint of Dr. Riese being regarded as an expert.

Dr. Riese's testimony was about the same as in the last trial. He was treated with marked courtesy by the State's Attorneys, who claimed his testimony was largely explanatory and neutral in effect.

Attorney Harmon demanded that the State should either stick to the potash theory pure and simple or admit that it held the bone residue from the boiling was burned. Judge Gary said that it would be sufficient for the State to prove the alleged murder, without telling how it was done.

The strongest point made for the defense was that the four exhibits betrayed no traces of Bismarck brown, but on cross-examination Dr. Riese admitted that one of them was somewhat brown when he first saw it, and that all had been handled scores of times by the experts.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

New York, Jan. 18.—[Special.]—The appointment of Amasa Thornton to examine "the books, vouchers, and securities" of the Metropolitan Insurance company by James R. B. Van Cleave, Superintendent of Insurance of Illinois, has frightened all of the life insurance companies. It is said that this appointment is the beginning of an attack on all the insurance companies by Western States. So certain are the companies that this is a fact that there is talk of their getting together and appealing to Congress to take the business of life insurance out of State control. Superintendent of Insurance Payn said at Albany today: "I knew nothing of this contemplated investigation until I received notice of it from the Metropolitan company. It has been customary in such a case for the State ordering the investigation to notify the head of the Insurance department in the State in which the company is located. In this case this was not done. Common courtesy demanded it, but this didn't seem to count."

On Saturday Mr. Thornton visited the Metropolitan company's offices and informed the Vice President that he had been deputed by Insurance Superintendent Van Cleave of Illinois to begin an investigation of the market value of the securities held by the company, and it might be necessary for him to employ some brokers in valuing the securities. He was told the Metropolitan would await an official communication from Superintendent Van Cleave. This notice came yesterday and was an extraordinary missive, inasmuch as it authorized Mr. Thornton to have full sway.

Yesterday afternoon counsel for several of the companies and a number of officials pointed out that if the Superintendent of the Illinois department should begin to investigate the $2,000,000 of securities held by the five leading companies of New York the cost would be a big item to the policy-holders, and that if each other State would follow suit there would be a tremendous shrinkage in assets and a disturbance of values and business that would affect all the life insurance companies. Then they discussed the policy of resistance as previously outlined.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—It was announced at the annual convention of the Indiana Retail Lumber Dealers' association today that the Lumbermen's Mutual Insurance company was being successfully launched in this State and that rates from the old line companies on lumber and mills would likely be reduced from 7 per cent to 3 per cent as they are in Ohio and Illinois, where mutual companies have been in operation for years. At the last session of the Legislature the Indiana lumbermen secured a law reducing the requirements for organizing a mutual insurance company from $100,000 deposit to $50,000, after which it was possible to organize a company. The Indiana mutual is starting conservatively with only $1,000 risks.

The Millers' Mutual Fire Insurance company of Indiana held its annual meeting today and elected the following officers: President, M. S. Blish, Seymour; Vice President, W. L. Kidder, Terre Haute; Secretary and Treasurer, E. E. Perry, Indianapolis; General Agent, J. W. Hahn, Toledo, O.

Lansing, Mich., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—Insurance Commissioner Campbell was in earnest when he ordered stock fire insurance companies to pay specific taxes on their gross premium receipts in Michigan, instead of deducting therefrom rebates, reinsurance, and premiums returned. Thus far this month reports have been received from about a dozen companies. All made exactly the same kind of a return and none of them complied with his requirements. The companies simply gave the aggregate of premiums received on new policies, failing to give the number of policies, and entirely ignoring the other questions as to renewals or reinsurance. Every one of these reports has been promptly rejected and returned, and instructions have been given to issue no renewal of authority to do business until the desired information is forthcoming. A number of insurance men who have protested against the commissioner's interpretation have been advised by him to have the Supreme Court pass upon the matter.

Davenport, Ia., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—The loss of the Washburne-Halligan Coffee company last night proves higher than at first estimated. Fire damaged its stock to the extent of $60,000. The insurance, $49,000, is divided among the following companies:

North British	$ 2,000	Reliance	$ 1,000
Connecticut	3,000	State, Ia.	2,000
Pennsylvania	2,000	Palatine	2,000
Royal	2,000	Phenix, N. Y.	2,000
German-Am	3,000	Hartford	2,000
Fire Association	2,000	Traders'	1,000
Mfrs. & Merch.	1,000	Niagara	1,500
Delaware	2,000	Atlas	1,500
Western Und.	1,000	American, Pa.	1,500
Merchants'	3,000	Phœnix, Conn.	1,500
American, Mass.	1,000	Western	2,000
Grand Rapids	2,000	British America	2,000
Associated Und.	2,000		

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—The anti-trust insurance suit set for today in the federal court was postponed to an undetermined date at the request of both parties to the suit.

Another coup of Goodwin, Hall & Henshaw to secure additional business became known in La Salle street yesterday and created much excitement among local agents. A member of the Underwriters' association who solicited business from an outside agent controlling a risk on Chicago property agreed to pay the usual 10 per cent commission provided the outsider complied with the rules and paid the membership fee of $10 required under the new rules. The agent in his answer inclosed a circular issued by Goodwin, Hall & Henshaw and stated that he was able to secure the 10 per cent commission without paying the outside membership fee. It seems that the Chicago agency had sent circulars to all their agents in the country offering to give any who controlled risks on property located in this city a 10 per cent reduction in the premium as their commission and made no mention of the $10 membership fee required by the association from outside agents before they can be paid a commission by the board members. The circulars were issued soon after the new rules of the association were passed, but La Salle street learned yesterday for the first time of the proposition. The matter was much discussed and may be placed in the hands of the Investigating committee.

Mr. Goodwin has applied to the Executive committee of the Underwriters' association for an explanation of its action in refusing to admit to membership the real estate man who was appointed agent of the State. The matter will come before the new Executive committee, which will hold its first meeting this afternoon. It is not believed the action of the former committee will be changed as the unanimous opinion among members is that such an appointment would establish a dangerous precedent.

An Investigating committee will be selected by the Executive committee this afternoon and the minor committees will also be chosen.

The Southeastern Tariff association is considering the proposition of a reduction in rates in many of the Southern cities. The change will be confined to the places which show a profitable business to the companies. It is expected that rates will be raised where the business during recent years has been carried on at a loss. The Executive committee in charge of the revisions has given the matter much attention and has applied to the members of the association for their experiences in the cities where changes will be made, in order to adjust the schedules in a manner satisfactory to all. The revision will be announced at an early date.

The Atlas Accident Insurance company of Boston has gone out of existence. All outstanding risks have been reinsured in the New England Mutual Accident association by a vote of the stockholders. The Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts has approved the action of the company. The Atlas had about 17,000 policy-holders.

The banquet of the Chicago Life Underwriters' association, at the Auditorium on next Friday evening promises to be one of the best attended in the history of the organization. Judge Grosscup will be the leading after-dinner speaker. Miss Breed will give an illustrated lecture on Yellowstone Park. George F. Shilling will be toastmaster. The banquet will begin at 5:30 p. m.

H. H. Brown & Co. have been appointed sole agents of the Schuylkill Insurance company of Philadelphia. The company has recently been reorganized and placed on a good financial basis. The firm which will represent the Schuylkill is composed of H. H. Brown, Fred E. Young, and B. N. Anderson.

It is reported that the German-American Alliance will increase its capital stock from $200,000 to $400,000. This will involve, if the present plan is carried out, subscriptions at $150 for each $100 share, giving the company assets of $750,000 and a net surplus of $230,000.

Defies the Federal Courts.

Chelsea, I. T., Jan. 18.—Judge Wat Starr is out with a sensational manifesto, in which he declares he will resist the federal courts and their right to suspend the Cherokee courts until he is arrested. He further says the Cherokee delegation will help him out and defend him $20,000 worth. Starr is a Cherokee and Judge of the Circuit Court. He is the only tribal officer in the Territory to make such a declaration, all the rest having submitted gracefully.

Better Wages for One Thousand.

Ironwood, Mich., Jan. 18.—The Metropolitan Iron and Land company, operating the Norrie group of mines and employing 1,000 men, has announced a raise in wages to go into effect Feb. 1. It is not given out what the raise will be, but it will probably be 10 per cent at least.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECORD Tuesday, Jan. 18, 1898:

Madison-st., s e cor 42d-st., n f, 45x124, Jan. 17 [M. J. Hovey to F. L. Loveland].	$ 775
Burling-st., 58 s of Wrightwood-av., e f, 58x48, Jan. 14 [F. E. Bauer to H. H. Bauer]	4,500
Sheridan-dr., 80¼ n of School-st., w f, 25x130, Jan. 17 [A. S. Peterson to H. Peterson]	4,800
Olga-st., 175 n of Waveland-av., w f, 25x120, Jan. 17 [R. McKeigan to A. R. Courtwright]	1,800
Seminary-av., 241 n of Wellington, e f, 25x124, Dec. 28, 1897 [P. W. Christensen to J. C. Christensen]	4,500
Chicago-av., 125 e of N. 49th, s f, 25x125, Jan. 13 [S. M. Thomason to Monitor B. and L. Asso.]	1,000
Erie-st., 168 w of Leavitt, s f, 24x124, Jan. 13 [Monitor B. and L. Asso. to S. M. Thomason]	2,400
Ayres-ct., 180 s of Chicago-av., e f, 24x100, Dec. 7, 1897 [Est. of H. Werner to D. Werner]	1,060
W. 14th-pl., 320 e of Union-st., n f, 100x173, Nov. 18, 1897 [M. Immel to M. Muceich]	12,500
Quinn-st., 141 n of 29th, w f, 25x100, Dec. 14, 1897 [T. Schultz to J. Gazda]	3,000
Emerald-av., n w cor 25th-st., e f, 25x100, Jan. 17 [E. Ory to Lincoln and Fifth Ward B. and L. Asso.]	4,000
Charlton-st., 165 n of 35th, e f, 96x124, Nov. 14, 1897 [M. in C. to Stockman's B., L. and S. Union]	3,382
Wallace-st., 53 n of 45th, e f, 25x125¼, Jan. 17 [same to J. H. Ald]	1,621
Paulina-st., 73 n of 52d, w f, 25x125, Dec. 29, 1897 [D. S. Greenebaum to T. Ray]	1,400
Loomis-st., 72 n of 49th, w f, 24x124, Jan. 17 [M. in C. to J. Birk]	1,700
Normal Parkway, 93 e of Stewart-av., s f, 60x171, Jan. 1 [E. S. L. Crossman to M. B. McDonald]	12,500
L 4, b 40, Rogers Park, Oct. 20, 1897 [C. E. Simmons to H. E. Gerrish]	1,500
Springfield-av., 288 s of Wabansia, w f, 24x125, Oct. 22, 1897 [S. E. Reed to M. E. Calland]	3,000
S. Clark-st., n w cor 40th, e f, 442x457, April 28, 1891 [Horn Silver Mining Co., corp. of Utah, to Anna A. Honkamp]	15,000
Halsted-st., 250 s of 98th, e f, 75x125, Nov. 5, 1897 [J. R. Tyley to C. F. Nettleton]	1,500
Irving Park-av., 177 e of Perry-st., s f, 50x125, Jan. 6 [C. E. Dymond to J. H. Goodwin]	3,250
Lubeck-st., 284 e of Hoyne-av., s f, 23x100, Nov. 11, 1897 [A. Orzechowski to M. Fokarska]	3,500
Hermitage-av., 100 n of Jane-st., e f, 25x127, Dec. 8, 1897 [M. Kozlowski to M. Wirkus]	6,400
Noble-st., 25 s of Bradley, e f, 50x125, Jan. 16 [P. Ratkowski to J. Grochocki]	18,000
Ashland-av., s e cor Blackhawk-st., w f, 98x137½, Jan. 16 [Paul Ratkowski to Joseph Grochocki]	26,000
Heldmeier-av., 296 e of Throop-st., n f, 25 to alley, Jan. 17 [A. J. Ryba to A. Soprych]	1,200
L 16 and n 8 7-10 B 14 Cornell, wrong description, Jan. 15 [P. Hansen to C. Lancaster]	2,200
76th-st., 179 e of Saginaw-av., n f, 25x97, Nov. 1, 1897 [A. W. Rugg to E. G. Kingston]	2,350
26th-st., n w cor S. 42d-av., s f, 60x125, Aug. 13, 1888 [T. E. McCormack to J. F. Cassidy]	3,700
Bissell-st., 189 s of Noble-av., e f, 25x73, Jan. 15 [M. in C. to M. Rosenow]	2,500
Armitage-av., n e cor Lawndale, s f, 50x125, Jan. 4 [A. E. Reese to J. E. Westfall]	1,000
Farrell-st., 75 n of 31st, w f, 22x100, and other property adj., Oct. 5, 1897 [J. L. Turner to Chicago City Ry. Co.]	6,250
Otto-st., 416 e of Herndon, s f, 25x121, Dec. 18, 1897 [R. D. Elder to M. McWilliams]	4,000
Wood-st., s e cor Clarinda, w f, 115x130, Jan. 17 [M. in C. to Prosperity L. and B. Asso.]	14,276
W. 12th-st., 119 e of Campbell-av., s f, 18x115, Jan. 11 [M. in C. to W. A. Irving]	3,892
W. 12th-st., 99 e of Campbell-av., s f, 19x115, Jan. 3 [M. in C. to J. E. Irving]	3,890
W. 12th-st., 20 e of Campbell-av., s f, 79x115, Jan. 3 [M. in C. to W. A. Irving]	15,846
W. 12th-st., n e cor Campbell-av., s f, 20x115, Jan. 11 [M. in C. to M. A. Hunt]	4,453
Champlain-av., 275 s of 48th-st., w f, 23¼x124, Jan. 7 [M. McWilliams to R. D. Elder]	3,000
Blackhawk-st., 31¼ w of Cleaver, s f, 93¾x117.7, Jan. 17 [Antonina Rudnicki and hus. to John B. Pallasch]	19,100
Claremont-av., 256 s of Wabansia, w f, 50x124¾, Jan. 17 [M. Golbeck to John B. Pallasch]	6,150
Sheffield-av., 220 n of Lawrence, e f, 50x150, Jan. 8 [C. G. Thomas to J. Krumm]	4,000
Wilcox-st., 301 w of S. 40th-av., n f, 25x121, Dec. 22, 1897 [J. H. Baker to H. Leavitt]	4,500
S. 42d-ct., 99¼ n of 14th-st., w f, 25x125, Nov. 16, 1896 [Jungman B. & L. Assn. to M. Hlava]	1,950
Blue Island-av., 24 w of Paulina-st., s f, 24x100, Nov. 1, 1897 [J. W. Debus to M. Pfeffer]	2,800
Western-av., s e cor W. 24th-st., w f, 48¾x109, and other property, Jan. 4 [M. in C. to F. C. Hobein]	5,117
Calumet-av., 171 n of 43d-st., w f, 25x128, March 2, 1891 [Bertha Kallman and hus. quit claims to Esther Baum]	13,000
76th-pl., 137 e of Washington-av., s f, 25x125, July 14, 1896 [Drexel B. and L. Assn. to F. M. Marvin]	2,000
50th-st., s/e cor Indiana-av., n f, 18x123 1-6; 50th-st., 54 e of Indiana-av., n f, 36x123 1-6; 50th-st., 108 e of Indiana-av., n f, 36x123 1-6; subject to mortgages amounting to $40,000, which grantees assume; Jan. 15 [E. Hill Turnock and wife to Wm. K. Jackson]	40,000
Michigan-av., 74 n of 31st-st., w f, 23 7-12x119, imprvd, Jan. 14 [Max Eichberg and wife to Lawrence H. Bayor]	25,000

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS WERE ISSUED by the Building department yesterday:

W. H. Sweeney, three 2-story and basement brick residence, 5431 to 5435 Drexel-av.	$ 7,000
M. Gailhard, 3-story and basement brick rear add., 2701-2703 S. Park-av.	1,000
James Steiner, 2-story and basement brick flats, 6224 Peoria-st.	2,500
H. George, 2-story and basement brick flats, 1328 Lexington-av.	4,000
J. Shapaker, 2-story and basement brick flats, 220 Central Park-av.	5,000
Thomas Conway, 2-story and basement brick store and dwelling, 213 N. 48th-av.	4,500
James Johnson, two 1-story brick stores, 519-521 W. 63d-st.	5,000
K. Reikneckt, 1-story brick add., 1099 Troy-st.	1,000
M. J. Healy, two 1-story brick stores, 1115-1117 Sheffield-av.	3,000
Mrs. Selig, 2-story frame flats, 919 Byron-av.	1,300
A. Julin, 1-story brick add., 865 Hamilton-ct.	1,200

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE AT SPRINGfield yesterday licensed the incorporation of the following companies:

The Garden City Social and Athletic club, at Chicago; to conduct a social club; without capital stock; incorporators, Alexander Collins, David T. Roy, C. C. Green.

The King Wladyslaw Jagel, by National Lithuanian Polish Roman Catholic Society of Illinois, at Chicago; without capital stock; incorporators, Wicklor Dobkiewirs, Antoni Bierzynski, Jan Notowc.

The Schiettler, Pfilsinger & Co., at Peoria; to conduct a dry goods business; capital stock, $50,000; incorporators, Herbert Shettler, Edward B. Esher, John E. Knobel.

The Galesburg Alaska Mining and Developing company, at Galesburg; capital stock, $15,000; incorporators, Fred Allen, Claus Rodine, A. E. Anderson.

The Eastern Illinois Fair association, at Tuscola, certified to a change in name to the Douglas County Agricultural association.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

One foreign corporation was licensed, as follows:

The Equitable Powder Manufacturing of Jersey City, N. J.; capital stock, $100,000; capital stock in Illinois, $41,000.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A PAIR OF OPERA GLASSES LEFT on writing desk in ladies' waiting-room, Auditorium Annex; finder suitably rewarded by leaving same at 235 Michigan-av.

LOST—LARGE ST. BERNARD DOG, WHITE body, brown head; reward. DR. A. S. ALEXANDER, V. S., Evanston.

LOST—GRAND-AV., BETWEEN WESTERN-av. and Center-av., diamond breastpin; very liberal reward. Return to 142 Warren-av.

LOST—3 DIAMOND RINGS, 1 DIAMOND STUD. $100 reward if returned to 3843 Elmwood-pl. P. HANCOCK.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—ADDRESS WANTED OF ANY one who saw accident to lady at 60th-st. station Illinois Central Ry., December 18, 1895. Will make it to their advantage. Address D 556, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—LADIES WHO WHILE STANDING on corner of Fremont and Webster-av. Monday afternoon about 5 saw lady fall off Larrabee car will confer great favor by sending their addresses to LEO KELLER, 171 S. Clark.

PERSONAL—REWARD FOR ADDRESS OF Jane Whitaker. Address A. W. YEATER, 184 Dearborn-st.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—A RESPONSIBLE WHOLESALE JEWELRY FIRM WILL SELL DIAMONDS AND WATCHES ON MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS. NO SECURITY REQUIRED. GOODS DELIVERED ON FIRST PAYMENT. GET OUR CATALOGUE. LOFTIS BROS. & CO. COLUMBUS MEMORIAL BLDG., 103 STATE-ST. OPEN SATURDAYS UNTIL 10 P. M.

PERSONAL—DEEP FACIAL WRINKLES REmoved permanently in one hour, discolorations, smallpox marks, and all skin blemishes eradicated; a limited number of cases will be treated free; male and female diseases treated by a staff of competent physicians. DR. J. ELIZABETH TOMPKINS, late Prof. of Dermatology in one of the leading medical colleges, in charge. 1308 Masonic Temple. 12 to 5 p. m.

PERSONAL—SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, MOLES, red nose, skin and scalp diseases cured by Electric Needle; no pain; book free. New York Electrolysis Co., 1118 Masonic Temple, city.

PERSONAL—YOUNG MAN GOING TO VENEzuela will represent large manufacturing or mercantile business; references furnished. Address B 543, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—FOR THE COMPLEXION—A NEW treatment; investigate; instantaneous process; charges moderate. Room 1308, Masonic Temple.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY OF GOOD education and appearance as bookkeeper or office work; rapid, fine penman, exceptionally quick, and accurate with figures; good correspondent; 5 years' experience; a good permanent position wanted. Address B 523, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKKEEPER, YOUNG man, 25; 6 years' general experience; strictly temperate; A1 city references; reasonable salary. Address C 308, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS bookkeeper, collector, or office clerk; 5 yrs.' experience; first-class city reference; moderate salary. Address B 562, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY MAN OF TEN years' experience in a large mailing and shipping department; references furnished. Address A. S. N., 801 Kedzie Building.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED clothing, gents' furnishing salesman; fine stock clerk; references furnished. C 323, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THOROUGHLY EXperienced and wide awake bookkeeper and general office man. Address A 672, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED young man as floorwalker or salesman in men's furnishing goods. Address B 557, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ABLE BOOKKEEPer, stenographer, and office man; references. Address B 527, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—GROCERY, EXPERIenced grocery clerk; moderate salary. Address B 555, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN WHOLESALE house; willing to do anything and work hard. Address B 570, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BILL CLERK; LIGHTning man at figures. Address B 512, Tribune.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN OF large experience and acquaintance, to sell wrapping paper, twine, and envelopes; commission firm preferred. Address C 325, Tribune office.

Boys.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BRIGHT BOY, 16 yrs. old; good penman and a good grammar school education. Address or call at 752 63d-ct.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY PRACTICAL JOURneyman plumber; competent to estimate plumbing and heating; to conduct shop in Indiana town; best references. Address C 263, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FEB. 1, BY A CUTTER of ability and experience; best city reference. Address B 574, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A FIRST-CLASS custom cutter and tailor; will furnish reference. Address D 531, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED gardener and florist; good references. Address B 556, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—PAPER HANGING, 8 cents; good work. Address D 564, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ENGINEER; 18 years' experience; good ref. B 503, Tribune.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COACHman, single, thoroughly understands care and management fine horses, carriages, and harness; highly recommended last employer. Address N N 110, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN OR houseman; city references. B 571, Tribune.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, AGE 18, as stenographer, typewriter, and general office work; good references. Address W. H. BISHOP, Room 1, 70 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER and general office man; rapid; good writer; moderate salary. Address C 303, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—STENOGRAPHER AND bookkeeper; young man, rapid, accurate, good writer; reasonable salary. C 305, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS stenographer, bookkeeper, or general office work; A1 reference. Address B 561, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER, young man, experienced; $8. C 304, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—TO WHOM IT MAY concern: I desire to offer my services as correspondent, advertising man, office manager, or road salesman to some reputable, solid firm where future is assured; clean, successful record, excellent character, good appearance; ready Feb. 1. Address B 548, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ACTIVE WHOLESALE grocery salesman wants position with first-class house; contract on commission basis; clean record; one who can make and hold trade. Address B 538, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—MAN OF 36, MARRIED, trustworthy, speaks German and English, A1 references, wants position in wholesale or office building as watchman or collector; give bond. Address B 511, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG BUSINESSman contemplating trip through Montana and Idaho would like to represent good corporation; best of references as to character and business ability. Address A Y 6, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PRIVATE SECREtary by young lawyer; knows Europe, its languages, stenography; moderate salary. Address B 535, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SOBER, INDUStrious man with real estate firm; painting, cleaning, and repairing of all kinds and collecting; refs. and bonds. Address B 524, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPORT; INCREASE your foreign business at small expense by addressing advertiser, going abroad. B 505, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COLLECTOR OR stock clerk for reliable firm; can furnish bond. Address B 501, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—GENTLEMAN DEsires to represent manufacturing or jobber at Seattle. Address B 553, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG GERMAN; handy with tools; low wages. HENNING, 177 Indiana.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ASSISTANT COOK or helper in restaurant. W 354, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKKEEPER AND typewriter, general office work or cashier in restaurant; experienced. Address X E 138, Tribune.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY WELL EDUCATED girl in a good home; light work; are there children? willing to teach in embroidery. Address B 536, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—TWO GIRLS FROM New York wish situations, second work; first-class private family; reference. Call MURPHY, 92 Miller-st., West Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT GERman woman; any kind of work by the day. Call or address 265 Bowen-av., 2d flat, near Cottage Grove.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; best city references. Please call 283 N. Franklin-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT Swedish girl; general housework. Call at 3133 Princeton-av., 3d floor.

SITUATION WANTED—A COMPETENT AND reliable cook would like position in first-class Danish family; no washing. Address B 564, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED bookkeeper in wholesale or retail house; city references; state salary. B 531, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK or housekeeper, middle-aged lady; first-class references; Jewish preferred. 3827 Cottage Grove.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE as cook and laundress and second work. Call 239 31st-st.

SITUATION WANTED—THOROUGHLY COMpetent and refined woman as child's nurse; excellent seamstress; good references. C 314, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED cook and housework girl; city or suburbs; state wages. Address C 307, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK OR COOK and laundress; 1st-class cook. 165 S. Peoria-st., 1st flat.

SITUATION WANTED — BY COMPETENT girl; general housework. Call 5723 Kimbark-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics

SITUATION WANTED—THOROUGHLY EXperienced children's nurse (English); good needlewoman, or as maid; North Side preferred. Address C 311, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COOK and laundress; first-class references; American family. Call 2 days, 2334 Prairie-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COOK in private family; best reference. 2926 Haines court, middle flat.

SITUATION WANTED — BY COMPETENT girl; general housework; good cook. References. 2720 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK OR GENeral housework in small family; Irish Catholic; reference. 4724 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT GIRL as cook and laundress. Please call 3927 Indiana-av. References.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL wants general work. 81 Seeley-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH GIRL; general housework. 105 Walnut-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN girl for housework in flat. 44 E. 31st, 1st flat.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR HOUSEWORK BY Swedish girl. 109 N. Ashland-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD GIRL, GENeral housework. 7001 Jefferson-av.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—DRESSES MADE BY lady late from Marshall Field's; will go out by the day, $1.50 per day; good fitter and stylish. [illegible] Lytle-st., West Side.

SITUATION WANTED—SEWING IN FAMIlies; first-class dressmaker. C 306, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—TO MAKE DRESSES and children's clothes; $5 a week. B 517, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT DRESSmaker; S. T. Taylor system. 2439 Michigan-av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—A SCOTCH LADY OF refinement and ability would like position as housekeeper for widower or couple of elderly batchelors; must be respectable; references exchanged. Address B 565, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE lady as housekeeper or companion to lady; good reference. Address B 542, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT lady stenographer, beginner; knowledge of bookkeeping; small salary to start; Rem. Address B 518, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED young lady stenographer; bright, active; $8. Address B 567, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY STEnographer; 6 years' experience; competent, neat and obliging; reasonable salary. B 566, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER; 6 yrs.' experience; reliable, intelligent; $8. Address B 568, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—OFFICE WORK BY young lady; can operate machine; experience and references. Address D 516, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERT LADY STEnographer; best references; Smith-Premier; agencies need not answer. B 519, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—LADY STENOGRApher; competent; high school graduate; have had experience in a railroad office. B 550, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED lady stenographer, owning machine; references; moderate salary. Address B 532, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—LADY STENOGRApher; owns machine; experienced; $6. Address W 819, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT young lady stenographer; 2 years' experience; $7. Address C 316, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—LADY STENOGRApher; rapid operator, neat, accurate, good address and disposition. City refs. C 318, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT AND experienced lady stenographer; A1 in every respect; willing to leave city. B [illegible], Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRApher and bookkeeper; good writer; long experience; moderate salary. Address D 511, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRApher; good writer and speller; rapid, accurate; moderate salary. Address D 512, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER; neat, rapid, accurate; $6. D 515, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—STENOGRAPHY OR office work. L. F. W., 2062 Monroe-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BRIGHT, COMPETENT young lady stenographer; $7. B 539, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—THOROUGHLY COMpetent stenographer; very rapid. B 540, Tribune.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

LEDGER MAN—THOROUGHLY QUALIFIED; not over 35; speed and accuracy imperative; good wages. Address B 510, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN OR BOY—FIRST-CLASS, TO STAY in office. Address, stating experience and salary wanted, B 577, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

GOOD SALESMAN CAN MAKE FROM $30 TO $50 per wk.; something new. For information apply to 514 Rand-McNally Bldg. J. S. TURKINGTON.

MEN AND WOMEN—OF GOOD CHARACTER, to solicit membership for a popular and fastest growing fraternal insurance society; good pay. Address D 517, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—AN A1 PERFUME SALESMAN; salary or commission; none but those who have represented first-class perfume houses need answer; state age, experience on the road with perfumes, with whom, when, and where. Send your late references to Y. T. Mfg. Co., 225 S. Fitzhugh-st., Rochester, N. Y.

SALESMAN — FOR LUBRICATING OILS, greases, and specialties; largest line on the market; salary or commission. Equitable Refining Co., Cleveland, O.

SALESMAN—A1 RETAIL SHOE SALESMAN, one thoroughly acquainted with fine goods and city trade; no other need apply. STREETER BROS., 134 State, 68 and 70 Madison.

SALESMAN—RELIABLE MAN, THOROUGHLY experienced and successful as traveling salesman; good habits, clean record; salary and commission; references. Address C 324, Tribune.

SALESMAN—EXPERIENCED CIGAR SALESman by a wholesale cigar house; one with an established city or country trade only. Address B 578, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—CALLING ON CIGAR TRADE; novelty; big money. 405, Fort Dearborn Building.

SALESMEN—BY CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, men to take orders for their latest magazine premium book; big chance for right men; will instruct inexperienced men; also men for high-priced subscription books. 334 Dearborn-st.

SALESMEN—OUR GREAT SPECIALTY IS the greatest moneymaker you can find. Call and investigate. United States Registry Co., 144 La Salle-st.

SALESMEN—WESTERN, TO TAKE BICYCLE tire as side line; good seller; liberal commission. Address C 320, Tribune office.

SOLICITORS—TWO A1, ON EDUCATIONAL work; exclusive classes and territory; most equitable terms. Apply before 10 a. m., [illegible] MILLER, 1310 Fisher Bldg.

SOLICITORS—FOR DEPARTMENT EXHIBITS Omaha Exposition; experienced only; references. Address B 509, Tribune office.

TRAVELING SALESMAN—FIRST-CLASS MAN only, to carry side line of aluminum goods. Address Cincinnati Aluminum Co., Cincinnati, O.

2 SALESMEN—AT ONCE, TO FILL DEPARTment No. 19; refs. Address B 580, Tribune office.

Boys.

BOY—GOOD, STRONG, GERMAN; HOUSE work. Address B 533, Tribune office.

ERRAND BOY—BRIGHT ERRAND BOY. LORD & THOMAS, Trude Bdig.

Trades.

BRICKMAKER—TO SUPERINTEND NEW yard just starting; must know business thoroughly. Address C 302, Tribune office.

DRAFTSMAN—ON FIXTURE WORK; NAME experience and salary. Address C 301, Tribune.

ENGINEER—FOR OFFICE BUILDING WITH electric plant; first-class man; give references and age. Address C 324, Tribune office.

MACHINISTS—50; LATHE, PLANER, AND vise hands for enlargement of works. THE DAVIS & EGAN MACHINE TOOL CO., Cincinnati, O.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER—WITH BUSINESS experience, as confidential office man; also responsible, energetic agent to sell a new gas engine. C. H. BLOMSTRUM, Saratoga Hotel, between 4 and 7 p. m.

PRINTER—YOUNG MAN, WITH GOOD EDUcation, for steady work; state references, age, and wages expected. Address C 318, Tribune.

REED FRAMERS—AT ONCE; STEADY WORK. Apply to the National Carriage and Reed Co., Cincinnati, O.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

COACHMAN—MARRIED MAN; NO CHILdren; first-class references. Address D C 81, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

MEN—TO LEARN BARBER TRADE; NO BETter time or place could be selected; term completes during busy season; two years' apprenticeship saved; two months required; tools donated. Catalogue mailed free. Moler System Barber Schools, Clark and Van Buren.

STENOGRAPHER—GOOD WRITER, $60. STEnographer, German correspondent, $15. [illegible] 108 La Salle-st.

STENOGRAPHERS—2 YOUNG MEN, $50 AND $60. 806, 112 Dearborn-st.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—WHO IS A GOOD GERMAN correspondent, $15. C 310, Tribune office.

TYPEWRITER—TO TRANSCRIBE IN GERMAN an English manuscript of 80 pages; will pay $[illegible]. Address J. C. F. GRUMBINE, 7820 Hawthorne-av., Station P, Chicago.

YOUNG MAN—WITH SOME KNOWLEDGE OF typewriting and stenography. Call between 9 and 10 at Room 1, No. 2 S. Clark-st.

Miscellaneous.

BRANCH MANAGERS AND AGENTS; SALARY and commission. Hunter Tailoring & Shirt Co., Cincinnati, O.

MAN—WIDEAWAKE, EXPERIENCED, TO sell our goods to grocery, provision, and cigar trade; no competition; our goods protected by patents; splendid opening to right party; our goods sell at sight; must have $3,000 cash; send 10c for sample of goods. New England Preserved Food Corporation, 54 Devonshire-st., Boston.

MAN—EDUCATED AND ENERGETIC; SALary or guarantee. Call 9 to 12 m. [illegible] MEAD & CO., 513 Rand-McNally Bldg.

MAN—TO DELIVER ADVERTISING SIGNS ON road; salary and expenses paid; must loan employer $200; good security. D P 507, Tribune.

MAN—OF GOOD APPEARANCE. 825 Dearborn, Room 700.

MANAGER—WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE and has ability to earn a good salary, as bookkeeper, salesman, and stenographer for Chicago. State age, experience, and salary expected, and if you have objections to going to some other city, as branches will be established at prominent points in U. S. National Office Supply Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

UATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

ATION WANTED—THOROUGHLY EX- nced children's nurse (English); good needle- n, or as maid; North Side preferred. Ad- C 311, Tribune office.

ATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COOK laundress; first-class references; American . Call 2 days, 2334 Prairie-av.

ATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COOK rivate family; best reference. 2926 Haines- middle flat.

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GINEER—FOR OFFICE BUILDING WITH ectric plant; first-class man; give references age. Address C 324, Tribune office.

ACHINISTS—50; LATHE, PLANER, AND vise hands for enlargement of works. THE AVIS & EGAN MACHINE TOOL CO., Cin- nati, O.

ECHANICAL ENGINEER—WITH BUSINESS xperience, as confidential office man; also re- nsible, energetic agent to sell a new gas engine. H. BLOMSTRUM, Saratoga Hotel, between nd 7 p. m.

INTER—YOUNG MAN, WITH GOOD EDU- ation, for steady work; state references, age, wages expected. Address C 318, Tribune.

ED FRAMERS—AT ONCE; STEADY WORK. pply to the National Carriage and Reed Co., ncinnati, O.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

ACHMAN—MARRIED MAN; NO CHIL- ren; first-class references. Address D C 241, bune office.

Employment Agencies.

N—TO LEARN BARBER TRADE; NO BET- r time or place could be selected; term com- es during busy season; two years' apprentice- saved; two months required; tools donated. alogue mailed free. Moler System Barber ools, Clark and Van Buren.

ENOGRAPHER—GOOD WRITER, $60. STE- grapher, German correspondent, $15. 1136, La Salle-st.

ENOGRAPHERS—2 YOUNG MEN, $50 AND 0. 806, 112 Dearborn-st.

Stenographers.

ENOGRAPHER—WHO IS A GOOD GERMAN rrespondent, $15. C 310, Tribune office.

PEWRITER—TO TRANSCRIBE IN GERMAN English manuscript of 80 pages; will pay $5. ress J. C. F. GRUMBINE, 7820 Hawthorne- Station P, Chicago.

UNG MAN—WITH SOME KNOWLEDGE OF pewriting and stenography. Call between 9 10 at Room 1, No. 2 S. Clark-st.

Miscellaneous.

ANCH MANAGERS AND AGENTS; SALARY d commission. Hunter Tailoring & Shirt Co., nnati, O.

—WIDEAWAKE, EXPERIENCED, TO our goods to grocery, provision, and shipping s; no competition; our goods protected by nts; splendid opening to right party; our goods at sight; must have $3,000 cash; send 20 cents ample of goods. New England Preservative Corporation, 54 Devonshire-st., Boston, Mass.

—EDUCATED AND ENERGETIC; SAL- or guarantee. Call 9 to 12 m., DODD, D & CO., 513 Rand-McNally Bldg.

—TO DELIVER ADVERTISING SIGNS ON ; salary and expenses paid; must loan em- r $200; good security. D P 307, Tribune.

—OF GOOD APPEARANCE. 325 DEAR- n, Room 700.

AGER—WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE has ability to earn a good salary. Also eeper, salesman, and stenographer for Chi- State age, experience, and salary expected. you have objections to going to some other as branches will be established at principal in U. S. National Office Supply Co., Buf- N. Y.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

MEN—YOUNG, ENERGETIC; COMPENSATION $75 monthly; expense and commission; $100 cash required for stock and samples. Address W 316, Tribune office.

PORTER—AT BRAND'S STUDIOS, 210 WAbash-av.; must be well recommended and not afraid of work.

YOUNG MAN—HAVE A POSITION OPEN FOR a reliable, educated young man in the publishing business who can loan employer $500; salary $40 a month to start; business established; first-class references. Address C 312, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

GIRL—STUDENT, TO WORK FOR BOARD. 5158 Prairie-av.

GIRL—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR SECOND work and sewing. 4239 Grand-blvd.

GIRL—COLORED GIRL FOR SECOND WORK. 5838 Cornell-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in small family; must be good cook, and able to wash and iron well; good wages. Apply 5442 Greenwood-av.

HOUSEWORK—YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST WITH light work; honest and neat; good home. 573 Orchard-st., 1st flat.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family; must bring satisfactory references as a cook. Call at 223 54th-st.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL WORK; good wages; must be good cook; call in morning. 4336 Oakenwald-av.

HOUSEWORK—WILLING GENERAL GIRL; family of 2 in suburbs; $3. Call 10 to 12, Parlor N, Sherman House.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork steady employment. 6221 Lexington-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork at once. Store 446 E. 63d-st.

LAUNDRESS—GOOD. 2970 Groveland-av.

NURSE—UNDER 20, FOR CHILD 14 MONTHS old; bring references. 615 50th-pl., 2 blocks west Cottage Grove-av.

WET NURSE—HEALTHY. 3628 STATE-ST., Flat 31.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

OVERALLMAKERS—EXPERIENCED; STEAM power. COHEN'S, 168 Market-st.

WAIST FINISHERS. APPLY 1201 MASONIC Temple.

Employment Agencies.

GERMAN NURSE GIRLS; WAGES $5 AND $3 a week. MISS HELM'S, 215 32d-st.

STENOGRAPHERS — THREE REMINGTON, one caligraph, $6. 1136, 108 La Salle-st.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—LADY, BRIGHT, KEEN, capable, and discreet; good education and accuracy indispensable; must live West Side. Address in own handwriting; agencies keep off. Address C 327, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER — SALARY $8, WHO CAN loan employer $200; money secured. Address D P 318, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER — EXPERIENCED CALIgraph operator; state salary expected. Address C 309, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

LADIES—TO SELL MEDICATED TOILET ARticle; no deposit; big sales; profitable. LOCKHART CO., 95 Dearborn, 46.

LADY—OF GOOD ADDRESS, NOT UNDER 20; salary $6 per week. Address C 328, Tribune office.

LADY—TO WRAP SOAP AND TOILET GOODS who can loan employer $200; money secured. Address D P 319, Tribune office.

LADY—TO LEARN SHORTHAND AND TYPwriting and to assist lady in house; will pay also salary. Apply 2469 W. Madison-st.

LADIES—5—GOOD TALKERS; REFERENCES required; good pay; something new. Room 623, 126 Dearborn-st.

SALESLADY—A BRIGHT, PREPOSSESSING young lady of intelligence to travel West for an old, reliable house; expenses paid; liberal remuneration. Apply after 10 today. BRITTON COMPANY, 166 S. Clinton-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED—CORRESPONDENCE WITH PARties having lists of names of men suitable to act as agents for a large corporation, manufacturing fine custom clothes, shirts, etc.; to right parties will give good position or buy lists. Address W 324, Tribune office.

MANUFACTURER WANTS AGENTS EVERYwhere to handle the best hard times seller on the market; is necessity; does its own talking; introduce them and your customer will do the rest; quick seller; big profit; write today. R. H. EWING & CO., Station R, Chicago.

AGENTS—MAKE $6 TO $18 A DAY SELLING our popular priced cameras; most profitable agents' line on the market; general and local agents wanted. La Crosse Camera Co., X 7, La Crosse, Wis.

AGENTS MAKING $40 TO $80 A WEEK; greatest agents' seller ever invented; both canvassing and general agents needed; particulars by mail. Monroe Mfg. Co., X 88, La Crosse, Wis.

AGENTS—$7 DAILY, GIVING CUSTOMERS handsome presents; sample free. MODOC SOAP CO., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR "LABOR'S HARD Time School"; salary or commission. "Wabash Publishing House," 324 Dearborn-st.

DRESSMAKING.

WAIST AND SKIRT PATTERNS CUT TO FIT, 25c. McDowell Dresscutting and Millinery School, 78 State-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE BEDFORD STONE MILL. FOR sale at public auction on Thursday, Feb. 17, 1898, the stone mill of the Bedford Stone Mill company, located in the City of Bedford, Ind., the center of the Bedford stone region. The mill is complete and has all the belongings for its immediate and successful operation. It is new and of modern design; has six gangs, its own switch, connecting with three competing railroads; has a steam traveler and its own electric light plant, etc., etc. Terms of Sale—One-half cash; balance in three installments, payable in six, twelve, and eighteen months, secured by mortgage.
ALVA B. TRESSLAR, Receiver, Bedford, Ind.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR DESIRAble city residence, hotel, only first-class in town, all tourist trade; good transient trade year round; situated in Wisconsin's most popular summer resort; contains 40 double and single rooms; handsomely furnished; no incumbrance on property; in heart of thriving town of 4,000; county seat; 3 lines of steamers and 3 railroads daily; proprietor too old for managing hotel. Call this week. MRS. LESLIE, Flat 1, No. 161 Locust-st., near La Salle-av.

MONEY CAN BE MADE AND BIG MONEY HAS been made BY INVESTORS who have accounts in my hands. Twenty years of successful dealing. Write for particulars which will prove interesting to all persons having money invested at regular interest rates. CHARLES HUGHES, Investment Broker, 63 Wall-st., New York.

WISH PARTY WITH $5,000 TO $10,000 TO TAKE management of business; margin of profit on goods manufactured 100 per cent; at least an output of $50,000 per year can be made. D. CRANE, 137 Lake-st., 2d floor.

WHETHER WHEAT ADVANCES 10 CENTS or declines 10 cents from present price 200 per cent profit can be made next 90 days on any amount capital by mathematical trading. Address D 570, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—STOCK OF DRY GOODS, clothing, shoes, hats, about $4,000 to $5,000, in good condition; also store 26x90, best location and corner in city of Plano, Ill., for rent cheap. CHRIS DIRKS, La Grange, Ill.

PARTIES CONTEMPLATING GOING INTO SAloon business will consult their interest by calling on O'Donnel & Duer, Bavarian Brewing Co., 26th and Wallace-sts. Several good corners to rent.

FOR SALE—NEWS, STATIONERY, CIGARS, and laundry; suburban; no rent; $1,500 required. X D 157, Tribune office.

GENTLEMAN—YOUNG, WITH BUSINESS EXperience and highest references, desires to represent firm in Phila. P.-O. Box 1592, Philada., Pa.

WANT GROCERY STOCK OR MERCHANDISE for clear farm near city or city lots. Address X B 42, Tribune office.

CASH FOR SHOE STOCKS, DRY GOODS, clothing, and other merchandise. Address Merchandise Purchasing Co., 127 Market-st.

MAN WITH A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS AND services secures interest in established manufacturing business; large profit. B 569, Tribune.

FOR SALE—10,000 ROLLS WALL PAPER, 1,400 rolls border, cheap; cash buyer only. Address B 528, Tribune office.

WE WANT BEST ARTICLE OR COMBINAtion for mail order business; send full particulars. Address B 545, Tribune office.

PRINTING OFFICE, ½ INTEREST FOR SALE cheap; reason, sickness; bargain for practical man. Address B 544, Tribune office.

PHYSICIAN LEAVING THE CITY WILL SELL his outfit cheap; desirable rooms, low rent. Room 1011 Masonic Temple.

$1,250—HALF INTEREST SPECIAL MANUfacturing business; making money; buyer must manage; established ten years. D 513, Tribune.

ESTABLISHED MAIL ORDER BUSINESS FOR sale; owner. 390, 113 Adams-st.

$800 FOR MEDICINE BUSINESS; $2,000 YEARly profit. Address D 581, Tribune office.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

THE LARGEST LINE OF SAFES IN THE CITY; new and second-hand for sale cheap. Hall's Safe and Lock Co., 52 and 54 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A NEW OR SECOND-HAND TELEphone booth; state price. B 530, Tribune office.

CLOTHING.

A. E., 474 N. CLARK-ST., 2D FLAT, PAYS THE highest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

FOR SALE—TWO SEAL GARMENTS FOR amount of loan. Chicago Credit Co., 99 Washington-st., R. 304.

PARTNERS WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS PARTNER IN established tea and coffee business; good opportunity. Address B 549, Tribune office.

STAMPS, COINS, PICTURES, ETC.

CASH FOR STAMPS—RARE STAMPS AT AUCtion; next sale, Jan. 29; catalogue free. P. M. WOLSIEFFER, 201 Clark, near Adams.

TYPEWRITERS.

NO. 6 REMINGTON CHEAP. W. B. MORRISON & CO., 21 Quincy-st.

UNDERTAKING.

POSTLEWAIT—310 OGDEN-AV., HIGH-CLASS undertaker; city and all suburbs. Telephone.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE IN LARGE lots; hotels and dealers' stocks. T. P. WALLACE, W. Madison-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

IF YOU ARE HANDLING YOUR MONEY CAREFULLY

You will not overlook the advantage of dealing directly with the largest manufacturers in the world when buying

A PIANO, REED ORGAN, OR PIPE ORGAN.

THE KIMBALL PIANOS are used and indorsed by the greatest living musicians.

THE KIMBALL REED ORGANS are the standard of the world.

THE KIMBALL PIPE ORGANS are furnished in chaste designs of every size, tone, power, and capacity up to the largest cathedrals and concert halls in the world.

HANDLE YOUR MONEY CAREFULLY.

W. W. KIMBALL CO., Wabash, so. of Jackson-st.

REMOVAL SALE OF PIANOS AND ORGANS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Cut Price.		Former Price.
$200	DECKER BROS.	$550
$120	ESTEY	$450
$110	CAMP & CO.	$350
$ 75	ARION	$300

CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS.

SQUARE PIANOS $10 AND UPWARDS.
ORGANS $10 AND UPWARDS.
200 stools, new and second hand, 25c, 50c, $1, to close.
ESTEY & CAMP, 49, 51, 53 JACKSON-ST.
ESTABLISHED 1868.

STEINWAY PIANOS—
LYON, POTTER & CO., 17 Van Buren-st.
A. B. CHASE PIANOS—
LYON, POTTER & CO., 17 Van Buren-st.
HAZELTON BROS.' PIANOS—
LYON, POTTER & CO., 17 Van Buren-st.
STERLING PIANOS—
LYON, POTTER & CO., 17 Van Buren-st.
HUNTINGTON PIANOS—
LYON, POTTER & CO., 17 Van Buren-st.
OLD PIANOS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.
Installment plan if desired. Pianos for rent. Expert tuning and repairing. Second-hand grand, square, and upright pianos.
LYON, POTTER & CO.,
Steinway Hall. 17 Van Buren-st.

HALLET & DAVIS PIANOS— Have a world-wide and life long reputation for both beauty of character and durability. As sold now, by the makers only, direct to the people, no agents, the price is no higher than many comparatively unknown pianos, while the value received and assurance of satisfaction are infinitely greater. Pianos of other and less costly make in great variety—new upright, complete, $157. Second-hand bargains, including the following makers: Hallet & Davis, Krakauer, Kimball, Kranich & Bach, Knabe, Steinway, Arion, Schaeffer, Decker, Palmer, Estey, and others. Organs from $10 up. Pianos from $25 up. Easy terms.
HALLET & DAVIS COMPANY, Manufacturers, 239-241 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-blvd. Factory, Boston. Established 1839.

ADAM SCHAAF, MANUFACTURER OF HIGHest class upright pianos; low prices, easy terms, every piano warranted for ten years. Second-hand upright and square pianos, all makes, at very low prices; new pianos to rent, $3 and $4 per month; one year's rent allowed if purchased; pianos tuned, moved, stored, and exchanged. Established 1873.
ADAM SCHAAF, 147-149 W. Madison-st., corner Union-st.

CAUTION!!! Every modern Kimball piano has the name "W. W. Kimball Co." cast in the iron plate in full view; if any piano is represented as a Kimball not bearing this trademark, ask for the number and bring to us for verification. W. W. KIMBALL CO., Wabash-av., south of Jackson-st.

IN ADDITION TO OUR LARGE VARIETY OF new EMERSON PIANOS we have several EXCELLENT BARGAINS in instruments little used. Easy payments. EMERSON PIANO CO., JOHN W. NORTHROP, Mgr. 215-217 Wabash.

SOHMER PIANOS— STECK PIANOS— HAINES BROS.' PIANOS.
Sold only by J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

JANUARY CLEARING SALE OF SLIGHTLY used, second-hand, and odd style pianos, at greatly reduced prices. STORY & CLARK, 231 Wabash-av.

EMERSON PIANO, WHICH HAS BEEN LEFT with us on sale by a party who left the city, will be sold this week at an exceptionally low figure. STORY & CLARK, 231 Wabash-av.

$5 PER MONTH BUYS ANY MAKE OF UPright piano; prices lower than any other house in the city. STEGER PIANO CO., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-blvd.

$150 BUYS A CHICKERING PIANO. $190 buys a Steinway, fine condition. The Thompson Music Co., 269 Wabash-av.

$4 PER MONTH WILL RENT A GOOD PIANO; one year's rent allowed if purchased. The John Church Co., 200 Wabash-av.

BAUER PIANOS—JULIUS BAUER & CO.,
BAUER PIANOS— Manufacturers,
BAUER PIANOS— 224-226 Wabash-av.

WEGMAN, BRAUMULLER, BRYANT, AND other pianos; easy payments; rent $3 and $4. J. A. BRYANT, 207 Wabash-av., one short flight.

$135 WILL BUY A SLIGHTLY USED KNABE piano, full size, upright case. STORY & CLARK, 231 Wabash-av.

$195 BUYS A HANDSOME SOHMER UPRIGHT piano, fully worth $275. STEGER PIANO CO., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-blvd.

MUST SELL THIS WEEK HIGH-GRADE UPright piano, almost new; bargain. 3612 Rhodes-av.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

MRS. DR. BENSEN'S PRIVATE HOME FOR ladies desiring an expert specialist in all delicate diseases of women; prompt relief and speedy cure; success guaranteed or money refunded; separate apartment for legitimate cases; experienced nurses always on hand; no matter what your trouble is we can help you. Call and see us in time. Consultation free. Located 111-113 Honore-st. Take Madison-st cable to the door. Office 278 State-st., Room 4, opp. Rothschild's store. Hours 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

METROPOLITAN SANITARIUM IS THE ONLY desirable place in Chicago for ladies to place themselves when in need of medical treatment. No matter what your troubles are, call and see us. We guarantee you honest dealing, kind attention, expert nursing, grand private rooms; prices to suit everybody. We never make a failure. Will take one to work for board. 554 West Monroe-st., east of Ashland-blvd. DR. A. EPSTEIN, Supt.

78 STATE-ST., ROOM 32— DR. KINGSTON HANNA, graduate University of Edinburg; skillful treatment of all female complaints by improved methods that are absolutely painless; advice free; elegant private sanitarium. Hours, 10 to 6; Sundays, 10 to 1.

DR. IDA VON SCHULZ, 104 WELLS-ST., CURES all female troubles by never-failing method, without operation or bad results; takes obstetrical cases; 23 years' experience; private home.

DR. LOUISE HAGENOW, REGULAR LICENSED physician; expert in all female complaints; painless; no operation; 27 years' experience; private home. Hours 9 to 4 and 7 to 8. 541 N. Clark-st.

DR. HATHAWAY & CO., 70 DEARBORN-ST., cor. Randolph. Chicago's successful specialists in diseases of men and women. Letters answered. Consultation free.

DR. HORTA FAUSTMAN, 331 WELLS-ST., cures all female troubles and complaints by never-failing method without operation; bad results; 12 years' experience; private home.

DR. WOOD, SPECIALIST IN ALL DELICATE diseases of women; private home for patients; success guaranteed. 121 La Salle-st.; hours 10 to 4.

DR. CORNELIUS, 636 WELLS-ST., TREATS successfully all female troubles. Terms reasonable.

DR. EMMA HELLEWIG, 351 WELLS-ST., graduate physician, formerly Berlin, Paris; female diseases and irregularities; private home.

DR. CARROLL, LEADING AND ONLY OLD est'd specialist; diseases of men only; 18 years' experience; advice free; medicine, $1. 182 State st.

MRS. DR. YANKE, SKILLFUL TREATMENT of all diseases of women; elegant private home for patients; 30 years' experience. 2623 Wabash.

STRICTURES AND ALL URINARY DISEASES cured by electricity; no pain. DR. THOS. GRAHAM, 114 Dearborn-st., Room 1109. Hours 10-6.

DR. O. S. STEWARD, 84 ADAMS-ST.—LADIES' physician; hours, 9 to 7; Sundays, 10 to 5.

MRS. DR. GERICKE, EXPERT MEDICAL ATtendance guaranteed. Office, 210 State, 5th floor.

LADIES—CONSULT DR. PHILLIPS, SPECIAList; free; 20 years' experience. 2930 Indiana-av.

DR. MARS, 334 W. 12TH-ST., TREATS ALL female troubles for $5 successfully.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ILLINOIS Steel Company: Notice is hereby given that the 9th regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois Steel Company for the election of directors and such other business as may be presented will be held at the office of the company, in the Rookery Building, on the southeast corner of La Salle and Adams-sts., in the City of Chicago, Illinois, on Wednesday, the 9th day of February, 1898, at 11 o'clock a. m. The stock transfer books will be closed from the close of business January 21st, 1898, to the opening of business on February 11th, 1898.
W. A. GREEN, Secretary.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned by the style of "Drake-Castle Pressed Steel Lug Co." was, on Dec. 1st, 1897, dissolved by mutual consent. All liabilities of said firm are paid by Alfred M. Castle.
ALFRED M. CASTLE.
GEORGE H. DRAKE.
Chicago, Ill., Dec. 1st, 1897.
Above business will be continued under the name of A. M. Castle & Co.

MINES AND MINING.

THE ONLY PERSONALLY CONDUCTED EXcursion to Portland and Klondike leaves via the "Great Rock Island" every week, Thursday, on Big Five, at 10 p. m., via the scenic line and Salt Lake. Call on GEO. F. LEE, City Pass. Agent, 91 Adams-st.

INSTRUCTION.

SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING—ASSOCIated Department of Shorthand and Typewriting of Armour Institute of Technology. Address RUPERT P. SO RELLE, Director, for circulars.

BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, AUDItorium; effective method; native teachers; free trial; French monthly; translations; Berlitz books.

PROFESSIONAL.

WAGES QUICKLY COLLECTED, COSTS ADvanced; law business, attachments, replevins, etc.; square dealing and efficient service guaranteed. Collection Dept., 134 E. Washington, R. 437.

BOOKS, MAPS, ETC.

FOR SALE—FILES INTER OCEAN, HERALD, Chicago and New York Tribunes, for 1897. Address B 504, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—$80,000 EQUITY in new corner apartment house on Chicago's choicest boulevard; rental, $10,500 per annum; incumbrance, only one-third of actual value; will consider clear property in exchange.
M. WALKER & CO., 1540 Marquette Bldg.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—DOWN-TOWN properties; $75,000 to $300,000 well located and income paying; will take in some instances one-third to one-half payment in other good real estate, vacant, or improved. B. A. ULRICH & SONS, 408, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TWO BARGAINS, DIRECT FROM owner—12 lots, 2 corners, 47th-st.; 5c fare; $3,000. 4 lots, 140 ft. frontage; 23 minutes down-town; electric line; $2,000. Address B 529, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE, fine stable, trees, lawn, etc., 96x180, corner Prairie and 25th-st.; will give bargain.
H. PORTER & BRO., 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BEST BUSINESS CORNER SOUTH Side; n. e. cor. 43d and Lake-av.; see it; 144 on 43d by 133x50; bargain. L. M. SMITH & BRO., Phone Oak 846. 3947 to 51 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—DOWN-TOWN INVESTMENT, paying nearly 7 per cent at present reduced rentals; $37,500; no trade. H. PORTER & BRO., 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SACRIFICE—PRAIRIE-AV., W. F., near 58th-st., 100x169; $75 per foot; South Park-av., near 64th, 100x125, w. f., $50 per foot; no trade. Address Owner, T 601, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NEW 2-STORY RESIDENCE ON I. C. R. R. for $1,950; terms easy; this is a bargain. W. H. STEWART, owner and builder, 79 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD—TWO SPECIAL BARgains in vacant lots; residences, several very cheap. C. C. LANDT & CO., 113 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—FOR A FINE HOME ON THE boulevards or in Kenwood go to MATSON HILL, 607 Home Insurance Bldg.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—600 FT. OR PART OF MANUFACturing property, with switch connections made, on Taylor-st. west of Campbell-av.; will build to suit buyers or tenants; commission to brokers.
J. W. HEDENBERG, 132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—HERE IS YOUR CHANCE— 7 PER CENT GUARANTEED. I will sell a very pleasant stone-front residence, West Side, on the above basis; year's rent in advance. OWNER, 177 La Salle-st., R. 6.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—BY B. A. ULRICH & SONS, 408 Reaper Block—Wanted, in exchange for fine $50,000 clear lot near Lincoln Park, some cheaper vacant along N. W. Elevated or good acre tract close in on north shore suitable for immediate improvement.

FOR SALE—NORTH SHORE—NEW DETACHed residence, 599 Pine Grove-av., bet. Cornelia and Addison-sts., facing lake; finest hardwoods; hot water heat, etc.; beautiful grounds; cash and time only. Owner, Room 30, 88 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE PROPERTY—$12,000, netting 8 per cent; this property is a corner, 113 x127, with four buildings; the ground alone worth the price asked. Address C 330, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MY NEW 2-FLAT BLDG., FINE location, N. of Cornelia, W. of Clark; $4,200 takes it; cost $5,300. Address X B 161, Tribune.

FOR SALE—ROGERS PARK, 50-FT. LOT, FINE location. Address B 575, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—KENILWORTH HOME—ONE OF the most attractive and perfectly constructed houses in Kenilworth, in most desirable location, at a price that cannot be duplicated. Address B 516, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK HOUSES—ALSO TO rent. WEAGE & TUCKER, 1105 Tacoma.

FOR SALE—MODERN 9-ROOM HOUSE IN OAK Park. WARDER BROS., Oak Park.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—AT $900 PER ACRE, 83 ACRES, located at the junction of Chicago Terminal and Wabash railroads; land is in the heart of Chicago Ridge, a manufacturing town, 14 miles from the city.
Campbell Investment Co., 431, 108 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—1 TO 10 ACRES SUBURBAN LAND of wooded hills and ravines for homes; altitude 150 feet; price $300 per acre; good train service; fare 13c. MONSON & CO., 144 La Salle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES 5-YEAR-OLD ORANGE grove at Ontario, Cal.; good crop now on trees; $3,500 [half its value]; to settle an estate; also 20 acres unimproved, within five minutes' walk of the electric cars in Ontario, for $20 an acre; join our excursion and examine the property.
OTIS JONES, 115 Monroe-st.

FRUIT AND FARM LANDS.

CALIFORNIA—CHOICE OF TWO ROUTES— Phillips-Judson Consolidated Excursion Co., by special service given on their personally conducted through Pullman tourist sleeping car parties enable passengers for California and Pacific coast points to make the journey in the most pleasant and comfortable way possible at the least expense. Leave Chicago every Thursday via Chicago & Alton R. R. over "The True Southern Route," by way of St. Louis, Dallas, Fort Worth and El Paso; and also over the Scenic Route," by way of Kansas City and the Denver and Rio Grande R. R. For particulars write or call on Phillips-Judson Consolidated Excursion Co., 193 Clark-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—CALIFORNIA EXCURSION! SPEcial inducements to join excursion next week to examine property offered extremely low to settle estate; some excellent land at $20 per acre; five minutes' walk from electric cars.
OTIS JONES, 115 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—MEXICAN LANDS FOR COFFEE, rubber, tobacco, in Trinidad River district, Isthmus Tehuantepec. Room 55, 175 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND EXchange, West Side renting and collecting; bank references; open evenings.
WEIR & COLEMAN, 687 Van Buren-st.

WANTED—HIGH CLASS FLAT BLDG. EAST of La Salle, south of park; have cash, clear residence [will assume]; also want 50 ft. Clark-st. vacant for flat bldg worth $14,000.
W. H. BUSSEY, 121 La Salle-st.

WANTED—I OFFER MY CLEAR, MODERN, 8-room house, elegantly furnished, near 43d-st., and cash for new, modern, clear flat bldg.; best location, N. or South Sides. Address B 541, Tribune office.

WANTED — GOOD VACANT, 30 OR 60 FT. front, on South Side, east of elevated, for customer. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., s. w. cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

WANTED—VACANT FOR SPOT CASH AT $100 per foot [50 to 100 feet]; must be east of Evanston-av., and between Diversey and Cornelia. J. ALMON AUSTIN, 171 La Salle-st.

WANTED—BUSINESS INCOME PROPERTY, not over $35,000; must have a future; down-town preferred, but will consider outside corner; buyer ready. H. PORTER & BRO., 175 Dearborn.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MODERN APARTment building for cash; must be a bargain and show good returns; prefer North Side; state location and price. Address X B 121, Tribune office.

WANTED—MODERN, MODERATE PRICED home in Evanston, east of tracks; must be a bargain. Address B 514, Tribune office.

WANTED—THE BEST CORNER ON THE BEST retail business street to be had for $10,000.
H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle-st., R. 6.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—440 ACRES AS HIGHLY IMproved farm as there is in Illinois, located near the county seat of McHenry County; good buildings and soil; price $75 per acre; clear; want up-to-date Chicago improved or vacant and cash.
886 acres near the Des Moines River and 16 miles from Keokuk; price $45 per acre; want an equity in improved.
If you have city realty or farms to exchange see us.
KEYES & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR INCOME PROPERTIES, several choice acre tracts suitable for subdivision, worth $20,000 to $100,000; want good apartment buildings or business property. B. A. ULRICH & SONS, 408, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE — BARGAIN — 4404 MICHIGAN-blvd.; elegant 3-story modern residence, 10 r.; hardwood throughout, including floors; hot water heat; handsomely decorated; open for inspection. ALBERT MENDEL, owner, on premises.

FOR EXCHANGE—CHOICE 3-FLAT BUILDING near 47th-st. and "L" road; want clear house or vacant for equity.
HABERER & DELFOSSE, 95 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—MY EQUITY IN 25-ft. lot on Cottage Grove-av., for small house and lot in Austin, Oak Park, or near elevated; owner. Address B 572, Tribune office.

5 IMPROVED ILLINOIS FARMS, VALUE $1,000 to $5,000 each; would exchange for good merchandise. Address C 256, Tribune office.

WE HAVE A LARGE LIST OF CLEAR IMproved and vacant to exchange for apartment houses. W. L. BRENT & CO., 84 Washington-st.

WILL TAKE VACANT TO VALUE OF $3,500 for equity in South Side residence. WALTER C. HULING, 108 Dearborn-st.

DWELLING, CHICAGO LAWN, FOR CLEAR vacant. GILLMAN, 5635 Madison-av., Inc., $200.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE, 2964 WABASH-AV., for cost of foreclosure; will make profitable flats. Address D 509, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

WESTERN STATE BANK, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loans money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; no delay.

MEAD & COE, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., MONEY to loan at lowest market rates on Chicago real estate security; first mortgages for sale.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL EState in sums to suit. Building loans made.
PLACE, DUTTON & PECK, 145 La Salle-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY IN 5 DAYS, 5, 5½, AND 6 per cent; on improved, vacant, or building loans.
EDWIN WYNN & CO., 132 La Salle-st.

HART & FRANK, 92 AND 94 WASHINGTON-st.; loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest rates; 1st mortgages for sale.

FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS ON CHICAGO real estate at lowest rates; also building loans.
ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN—$1,000 TO $50,000 ON FIRST MORTgage; Chicago money; no delay; no other business. WILL H. MOORE, bank floor, 204 Dearborn.

5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT LOANS MADE ON Chicago real estate, with prepayment privilege. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

SEVEN PER CENT; MONTHLY PAYMENTS; no commissions; pay off mortgage or build. NORTON, 410 Home Insurance Building.

JUDD & JUDD, LOANS, REAL ESTATE, 84 La Salle-st. and 420 W. 63d-st.

LOANS, ANY AMOUNTS, LOWEST RATES; no delay. A. P. Mackinnon & Co., 80 Dearborn.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY AND SUBURBAN property. WALTER C. HULING, 108 Dearborn.

WANTED—$5,000 FOR 5 YRS., 6 PER CENT, ON 3-story flat, Madison-av. C 317, Tribune office.

WANTED—LOAN OF $1,700 ON 50 FEET VAcant, Englewood. Address D 510, Tribune.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO IMPROVED real estate; lowest rates; quick attention to applications.
Gold payment first mortgage loans for sale; net investors 6 and 7 per cent; send for list.
SHANKLIN & KING, 100 Washington-st.

ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON CHIcago real estate at current rates in sums of $500 and over; no delay, as we pass on the securities. 6 PER CENT GOLD MORTGAGES FOR SALE.
CANNELL & McCLUER, 107 Dearborn-st.
Lake View office, 1808 Clark-st., near Roscoe.

MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE IN CHIcago and Cook County, payable in 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 years, with prepayment privileges, or payable in monthly, quarterly, or yearly installments.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

WANTED—TO BORROW $10,000 ADDITIONAL capital for a legitimate and profitable enterprise; interest 8 per cent, payable semi-annually; security, first mortgage on $40,000 property; loan may be divided. Address W 235, Tribune office.

PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, FOURTH FLOOR, 172 E. Washington-st., s. e. corner of 5th-av., loans money on Chicago real estate in any amount on vacant, improved, and to build; amounts from $2,000 to $10,000 at 5½ per cent.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

MONEY TO LOAN— 5 per cent, 5½ per cent, 6 per cent, ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY. $1,000 AND UPWARD.
BARNES & PARISH, 157 LA SALLE-ST.

LOANS ON CHICAGO IMPROVED OR VACANT real estate and to build at exceptionally low rates and liberal terms. We have ample funds and pass on applications promptly. BODDIE BROS., 140 Dearborn-st.

PEOPLE'S BUILDING AND LOAN ASSN., Room 10, 99 Randolph-st., has money to loan without commission; no delay.
JOS. G. PETERS, President.
HARRISON KELLEY, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES. ANY AMOUNT. Special sum of $1,000.
F. A. HENSHAW & CO., 97 Washington-st.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS, 83 and 85 Dearborn-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

DO YOU WANT TO BUILD? MONEY TO LOAN without delay.
PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO., 164 Dearborn-st.

MONEY LOANED IN ANY AMOUNT ON CHIcago property.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO., 95 Dearborn-st., Main Floor.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED; SUMS $3,000 to $15,000; brokers solicited to call and get better commissions than at most offices.
E. P. HOTCHKISS, 152 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate, $5,000 to $300,000, at lowest rate; money always ready. DAVIES & DAVIES, 323 Rookery Bldg.

LOANS ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE AT current rates. The Equitable Trust company, 185 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—APPLICATIONS FOR LOANS OF $1,000 and upward; money on hand.
F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 108 Dearborn-st.

SPECIAL SUMS OF $1,000, $2,000, AND $3,000 to loan on vacant or improved real estate.
E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—LOAN OF $1,900 OR $2,000; EVANSton improved, 6 per cent; no commissions. Address B 534, Tribune office.

ABUNDANCE OF MONEY AT 5, 5½, AND 6 per cent; nominal commission for good loans. M. S. GREGORY, 85 Dearborn-st.

INTEREST RATES, 4½ TO 6 PER CENT; WANT choice real estate loans. KOZMINSKI & CO., bankers, 73 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—WE LOAN MONEY ON real estate at lowest market rates; no delay.
WINSTON & CO., 88 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISSION, 6 per cent, on impd. Chicago real estate; building loans. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL estate, Chicago, Evanston, and suburbs, 6, 6½, and 7 per cent. O. F. GIBBS & CO., 125 La Salle.

A. L. HOWARD & BRO., 101 WASHINGTON-st.—Building loans on city property at an exceptionally low rate for next 60 days.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO IMPROVED property and well-located vacant.
W. H. COLVIN, 716 Chamber of Commerce.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNIture, pianos, horses, carriages, without removal, at lowest rates. If you want money and a friend, too, call on me. Live and let live is my motto. Time and payment to suit borrower. A. H. WILLIAMS, Banker, 69 Dearborn-st., R. 28.

$50,000 LOAN WANTED FOR FIVE YEARS, AT 6 per cent; have outside lots and industrial stock as security, value $175,000; anyone securing this loan for me can get 2½ per cent cash and a valuable stock bonus. Address A B 139, Tribune office.

A GENTLEMAN WITH $25,000 IN CASH CAN employ it with a small portion of his time so that it will earn 100 per cent; connections are beyond question. Address D 256, Tribune office.

MONEY LOANED TO HIGH-CLASS SALARIED MEN PRIVATELY and at LOWEST RATES, in sums over $20; can repay in small weekly or monthly payments. Room 911, 134 Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN SALARIED PEOPLE BY private party; no security or publicity; easy payments. Room 300, 218 La Salle-st.

$10 AND UPWARD LOANED SALARIED MEN on easy weekly or monthly payments; loans on diamonds. Room 54, 185 Dearborn-st.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE (LADIES or gentlemen) on their own names; no mortgage; privately; easy payments. 16, 86 Washington-st.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED; loans on same, legal interest. RICHARD HERZFELD, 171 La Salle-st., R. 617. Established 1873.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE WITHout security; easy payments. R. 719 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

HAVE FIRST-CLASS COMMERCIAL PAPER amounting to $100,000 for discount; no brokers. Address B 552, Tribune office.

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LIFE INS. POLICIES PURCHASED, LOANS ON same; legal interest. JOHN V. FOX, 108 Dearborn.

PERSONAL PROPERTY LOANS.

DO YOU WANT MONEY? IF SO, CALL ON ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.
You can borrow what you need on FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, CARRIAGES, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, OR OTHER GOOD SECURITY, WITHOUT REMOVAL OF GOODS.
You have the use of the property and also the money. I loan money for the interest and do not want goods or property, so you need have no fear of losing them.
Payments arranged on monthly installment plan or to suit your convenience. Business done quietly, without publicity.
No charges taken out in advance. You get the full amount of the loan in cash.
You can deal with me quickly, privately, satisfactorily, and confidentially.
It has been a pleasure to me to notice that my old customers always come back to me again when in need of money. CALL AND SEE ME.
ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.
ARE YOU IN NEED OF MONEY?
IF SO CALL ON THE OLDEST, LARGEST, AND ONLY INCORPORATED LOAN COMPANY IN CHICAGO.
YOU CAN BORROW ANY AMOUNT YOU WISH ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, WAGONS, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, OR ANY VALUABLE SECURITY, THE PROPERTY TO REMAIN UNDISTURBED IN YOUR POSSESSION. YOU CAN GET THE MONEY THE DAY YOU MAKE APPLICATION AND WITH NO PUBLICITY. LOANS CAN BE PAID BACK IN ANY INSTALLMENTS THAT SUIT THE BORROWER, AND EACH PAYMENT SO MADE WILL LESSEN the COST OF THE LOAN; there are no RESTRICTIONS ON YOUR MOVING WHEN YOU WISH.
THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 175 DEARBORN-ST., ROOMS 18 AND 19.

ANY PERSON TEMPORARILY EMBARRASSED and wanting a loan upon furniture, pianos, etc., will find it to his interest to deal with private party. We loan our own money and can give the lowest rates. We loan from $20 upward. Payments made to suit the convenience of the borrower.
LOUIS F. HOPKINS & CO., 167 Dearborn-st., Room 702.
Near Monroe. Also 528 W. 63d-st., Englewood [over postoffice]. Englewood office open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

MONEY TO LOAN TO HONEST PEOPLE ON YOUR FURNITURE, PIANOS, LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES, DIAMONDS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY OF ALL KINDS AT LOW RATES; honest treatment, square dealing; a written guarantee given, if desired, not to take the furniture. A. FRENCH, 128 La Salle-st., Room 1, second floor.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 94 WASHINGTON-ST., 1ST FLOOR, ROOM 8, BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN. 351 W. 63D-ST., COR. OF YALE, ENGLEWOOD, AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV. [ROOM 1 COLUMBIA BLOCK], SOUTH CHICAGO. Loans on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, etc., without removal.

HONEST MEN, THOUGH POOR, CAN BORROW on furniture without removal or publicity. My small ad. gives me the advantage over others that insert sixty lines. If you call you will get the advantage in low rates. S. RICHARDSON, 139 Madison-st., Suite 25.

LOANS TO HONORABLE EMPLOYES— No security required; nothing but your personal note; the fact that you hold a good position with a first-class firm is sufficient guaranty to us; we make no inquiries of your employer.
DREXEL & CO., 145 La Salle-st., Suite 409.

ESTABLISHED 1871—$20 TO $100 ADVANCED to those keeping house; no chattel mortgage; confidential; no indorser. J. D. SPEAR, 89 Madison, Room 8, opposite Tribune Building.

DON'T BORROW MONEY ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, ETC., UNTIL YOU GET MY RATES. F. G. WRIGHT, 400 1ST NATL. BANK BLDG., 164 DEARBORN-ST.

WE ARE LOANING MONEY TO HONEST SALaried people, without security; reasonable rates; everything entirely confidential. American Credit Co., Suite 520, 84 La Salle-st.

PERSONAL—MICROBES CAUSE BALD HEADS, loss of hair; Destrovita cures. 1310 Champlain Bldg.

BARTER AND EXCHANGE.

WANTED — A GOOD HORSE, BUGGY, AND harness in exchange for new upright piano. Call at piano store. 243 W. Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FURNITURE AND CARPET for a good 2-horse wagon and double harness. 3815 State-st.

WANT TYPEWRITER FOR BICYCLE. ADdress B 579, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—A FIRST CLASS business mare; is an excellent trotter; weight, 900; fearless of steam and all cars; also a leather-top buggy and harness. Barn, 205 28th-st.

BIG BARGAIN — ELEGANT KIMBALL brougham, rubber tire; pole and shafts good as new. See coachman, barn, 3925 Michigan-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

267 MICHIGAN-AV., WITHIN THREE BLOCKS of Auditorium Hotel—Fine suite furnished rooms; best table; references exchanged.

SMALL FAMILY, OWNING MODERN HOME near 47th and Cottage Grove, will board gentleman; $6. Address B 544, Tribune office.

3033 GROVELAND-AV.—LARGE, NICELY FURnished rooms, with board; one block from 31st station I. C. R. R. or cable.

3607 ELLIS-AV.—FRONT ROOM, MODERN house; excellent table; "private family"; I. C. R. R.

3302 RHODES-AV.—ROOM AND BOARD. MRS. C. ROSENTHAL.

2336 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED front rooms, with board; $5 per week.

2009 INDIANA-AV.—ELEGANT FRONT ROOM; excellent board; $10 weekly for two.

2222 MICHIGAN-AV. — ALCOVE, OTHER rooms, single or en suite; excellent table.

1923 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE ROOM WITH first-class board; home cooking.

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3619 ELLIS-AV.—A PRIVATE FAMILY OFFERS handsome suite, with excellent table.

West Side.

207 S. HOYNE-AV., COR. JACKSON-BLVD.— Good home cooking, large front room, or suite; also large south room, two closets; private residence; very reasonable; call today.

North Side.

357 LA SALLE-AV.—BEAUTIFUL FRONT ALcove and single rooms; modern; excellent table; walking distance.

467 DEARBORN-AV.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMOdations with board; steam heat, electric light, porcelain tubs; rates reasonable.

212 DEARBORN-AV.—HANDSOME DOUBLE and single rooms; walking distance; pleasant home.

Hotels.

THE RUGIA, 473 DEARBORN-AV.—ROOMS, single or en suite; elegant furniture, porcelain bath tubs; electric lights; hot water heat; hardwood floors; American and European plan.

Miscellaneous.

TO SECURE FIRST-CLASS ROOMS OR BOARD in respectable homes call 1006, 215 Dearborn-st. Information and assistance FREE.

Suburban.

AT AUSTIN, LARGE FRONT ROOM, WITH board, for two; reference required. Address B 546, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—LADIES DO YOU WANT RELIABLE and permanent boarders for your rooms? If so call 1006, 215 Dearborn-st.

BOARD — LADIES HAVING BOARDING houses or private homes with rooms to rent, call Chicago Renting Co., 1404 Gt. Northern Bldg.

BOARD—ALL HOTELS, BOARDING-HOUSES, and respectable private homes with furnished rooms to rent kindly call. 1109 Masonic Temple.

BOARD—AND ROOM IN PRIVATE HOME; must be first-class. 1109 Masonic Temple.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—MICHIGAN-AV. HOTEL, CORNER 13th-st. and Michigan-av.; newly renovated and under new management; large and well furnished rooms, single or en suite; all modern improvements; 10 minutes' walk from business district; special rate to permanent guests.
BRIAN F. PHILPOT, Prop.

TO RENT — HOTEL RAINIER, COTTAGE Grove-av. and 33d-st.; rooms, single or en suite, with or without board; reasonable rates; strictly first-class. TOBIN BROS., Managers.

TO RENT—CUT RATES! CUT RATES! 83-85 E. 31st-st., 100 cozy rooms, steam heated. E. P. $1.50 per week up. A. P. $5 up. Good cafe.

TO RENT—CHEAP—FINE SOUTH FRONT room; also double parlor, with or without board. 26 E. 39th-st.

TO RENT—OPPOSITE AUDITORIUM—NEWLY furnished rooms; gentlemen only. 17 E. Congress-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—BY E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 451 W. Madison-st., and 86 Washington-st.
417 W. Madison-st., corner Elizabeth, 5 rooms; $14 up.
49 S. Ann-st., modern brick, 7 rooms; $25.
110 S. Peoria-st., brick, 3d floor, 7 rooms; $18.
449 Marshfield-av., stone front, 7 rooms; $25.
204 Milwaukee-av., cor. Halsted, 7 rooms; $35.
237 S. Sangamon-st., modern, brick, 6 rooms; $16.
45 S. Sangamon-st., modern, 3d floor, 7 rooms; $15.
718 W. Madison-st., stone front, 5 rooms; $10.
15 N. Campbell-av., modern brick, 6 rooms; $10.

North Side.

TO RENT—COZY, SUNNY ROOM IN PRIVATE family; very reasonable; La Salle-av., near Maple-st. Address B 551, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FRONT PARLOR IN FAMILY OF three; $14 monthly. 208 N. State, Flat 16.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FRONT rooms; steam heated. 76 Walton-pl.

TO RENT — 202 DEARBORN-AV.—FRONT rooms, 2d floor, arranged for housekeeping.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS, FURNISHED FOR housekeeping; steam, gas range; on residence st.; cheap. Apply DORN & CO., 226 E. 63d-st.

TO RENT—PERSONS WHO DESIRE FURnished rooms or board in FIRST-CLASS hotels or private houses call 1109 Masonic Temple.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—2220 CALUMET-AV., MODERN 14-room house, furnished or unfurnished; large barn; steam heat; all in good repair. V. C. SANBORN, 140 Dearborn-st. Tel. M. 1692.

West Side.

TO RENT—BY E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 451 W. Madison-st., and 86 Washington-st.
518 W. Adams-st., brick, 21 rooms; $50.
82 S. Morgan-st., frame, 8 rooms; $18.
840 W. Adams-st., brick, 10 rooms; $40.
105 Center-av., brick, 10 rooms and barn.
75 S. Peoria-st., frame, 8 rooms.

TO RENT—LARGE CORNER 10-ROOM MODern house with large barn; very cheap to good tenant, 251 S. Oakley-av.
V. C. SANBORN, 140 Dearborn-st. Tel. M. 1692.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT—AN 8-ROOM MODERN house, convenient to Illinois Central express service; between 51st and 67th-sts. Address D 547, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—THE "GERALD" APARTMENTS, 26th and State-sts. FIREPROOF, modern, 3 and 5 room flats, steam heat, elevator, janitor, natural gas ranges, refrigerators. REDUCED RENTAL. 15 minutes down-town by Alley "L" or cable. Telephone South 1027. Office in bldg.

TO RENT—"THE CADMEA," N. W. cor. 36th-pl. and Michigan-blvd. 6, 8, and 9 rooms, new, steam heat, hot water, hardwood floors and finish. Open for inspection. Rentals $32.50 up.
DRAPER & KRAMER, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS—3-ROOM FLATS, $8.
4-room flats, with bath, $10 to $12.
5-room flats, with bath, $14 to $16.
6-room flats, with bath, $16 to $18.
Apply 2210 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FOR A COMPLETE LIST OF FLATS and houses in Kenwood and Hyde Park call or write our South Side office, 43d and Oakenwald av. W. K. YOUNG & BRO., 204 Dearborn.

TO RENT—4, 5, AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH, $20, $21.50, $25; 4 rooms, no bath, $15 to $18; steam, hot water, elevator; modern. 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—ARIZONA FLATS, 42D-ST. AND Lake-av., five rooms; artesian water, telephone, bell boy, office.

TO RENT—3652 CALUMET-AV., 7-ROOM CORner flat; heated; very desirable.

TO RENT—COMPLETELY FURNISHED FIVE-room corner flat. 3726 Wabash-av., Flat F.

TO RENT—3351 CALUMET-AV., LIGHT, MODern 5-room steam-heated flat, 1st floor.

TO RENT—NEW 8-ROOM MODERN STEAM-heated flats. 3549 Grand-blvd.

West Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANT NEW STEAM-HEATED flats, 4 and 5 rooms, $15 to $22.50, with janitor service, hot water, gas ranges, and finest porcelain-lined plumbing; West Side. Apply ALBERT WAHL, 177 La Salle-st., Room 16.

North Side.

TO RENT—AT GREATLY REDUCED RENTAL, an elegant 8-room apartment, 499 Dearborn-av.; all conveniences, steam heat, hot water. See janitor, basement 497 Dearborn-av., or V. C. SANBORN, 140 Dearborn-st. Tel. M. 1692.

TO RENT—5 AND 6 ROOM FLATS IN THE Florence and Bellevue, near lake, including heat, janitor, and elevator. 18 Bellevue-pl.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—STORE; NO. 304 STATE-ST., OPP. Siegel & Cooper's; also new hotel on three upper floors; 27 rooms.
C. L. JENKS, 918 Chamber of Commerce.

West Side.

TO RENT—$23, LONG LEASE—FINE OPPORtunity to open an apartment store choice corner; 8 stores; West Side; possession May 1. Address D 563, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORE, 311 S. HALSTED-ST.; RENT free until May. D. HARRY HAMMER, 185 Dearborn-st., Room 91.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—PART OF MY OFFICE TO DENTIST and physician. Apply to DR. G. B. CODY, Room 5, 52 State-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE MAIN FLOOR, WITH vaults; very light, and other cheap offices. 48 S. Clark-st. Apply on premises, Room 7.

TO RENT—PART OF ELEGANT OFFICE; ALL conveniences. 1104 Marquette Bldg.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM; ELECTRIC LIGHT, telephone. R. 414, 164 Dearborn.

TO RENT—HOTELS.

TO RENT—435 WASHINGTON-BLVD., FORmerly Hotel Worth—60 steam-heated rooms, in first-class order; large reduction in rent. For full particulars apply at 48 S. Clark-st., Room 7.

TO RENT—HOTEL WALDORF, 1526 WABASH-av., 40 rooms; steam heat; $100. HABERER & DELFOSSE, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—BUILDINGS, STORES, AND FLOORS in all parts of the city. Send for list.
WILLIS & FRANKENSTEIN, 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT — BUILDINGS, STORES, LOFTS, etc.; complete list of all space to be had in business and manufacturing districts. Four telephones, all 681 Express.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—153-155 W. JACKSON-ST., LARGE light floors for manufacturing; steam heat, power, freight-passenger elevators; see engineer.

TO RENT—MANUFACTURING PROPERTY IN all parts of the city. CARPENTER & WINEMAN, 189 La Salle-st.

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WANTED—TO RENT—FARM, ABOUT TWENTY acres, within fifty miles of Chicago, with a few fruit trees, house, and barn; must be cheap. Address D 514, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FLORIDA IMPROVED farm, on shares; e. coast preferred; a responsible man. Address B 525, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—DESK ROOM, CENtrally located; lady; $4 to $5. C 315, Tribune.

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ALREADY WELCOMED BY HUNDREDS, ALL ANXIOUS TO BE FIRST TO SEE MISS VAN DE VERE.
Their enthusiastic expressions are: "Isn't she marvelous?" "She is the best I ever saw." "She tells so true!" "She actually told me my name!" "She told me my life better than I could myself!" Every one who visits her is well repaid. 363 W. Madison-st. Letters answered. Hours, 9 to 9.

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PROF. C. LEON, the Prince of Clairvoyants, reads past, future, wonderfully correct. Gives infallible advice on business, speculation, stocks, investments, wills, mines, patents, insurance, lawsuits, and all business transactions; love, courtship, marriage, divorce, and family affairs.

MME. LULU, TRUTHFUL FORTUNE TELLer—Ladies, 25c; gents, 50c; full sittings and satisfaction given. Removed to 257 W. Madison-st.

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$60 1898 BICYCLE PRICE $60. $60

$60 RAMBLER BICYCLES. "19-year-old wheels." NEW 1898 LIST, PRICE—$60. "The highest high grade price that's fair." $60

1897 RAMBLERS, while they last,
$50 $50 $50
$60 Tandems: 1898, $100; 1897 model, $90. $60
$60 GORMULLY & JEFFERY MFG. CO., 85 Madison-st., Chicago. $60

WANTED—25 SECOND-HAND BICYCLES AT once; spot cash; bring wheel or send address. Brown-Lewis Cycle Co., 293 Wabash-av.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

A RESPONSIBLE WHOLESALE JEWELRY FIRM WILL SELL DIAMONDS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY ON MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS. NO SECURITY REQUIRED. GOODS DELIVERED ON FIRST PAYMENT. GET OUR CATALOGUE. LOFTIS BROS. & CO., COLUMBUS MEMORIAL BLDG., 103 STATE. OPEN SATURDAYS UNTIL 10 P. M.

A BIG RETAIL JEWELRY FIRM WILL SELL to reliable parties on 8 months' credit diamonds and watches from the largest stock in Chicago; goods delivered at once; no cash payment. Send for catalogue. Address V V 5, Tribune office.

CLAPP & COWL, JEWELERS, 68 WASHINGton-st.—Full value paid for diamonds, old gold, and duplicate wedding presents.

WE BUY DIAMONDS, OLD GOLD AND SILVER for cash; confidential. BREDT & CO., Manufacturing Jewelers. Room 803 Columbus Bldg.

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AN ATHLETIC CLUB WITH LARGE grounds of their own, just outside the city, is being formed. Subscription list for membership is left at the office of MONSON & CO., 144 La Salle.

WEALTHY FAMILY WANTS TO ADOPT child 1 to 3 yrs.; must be pretty and of good parentage. Address C 319, Tribune office.

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*F. B'm'k, Jan. 22, 10 am	‡Fulda, Feb. 19, 10 am
‡Kai. W. II., Fb. 5, 10 am	‡Ems.... Feb. 26, 10 am
*N'mannia, Fb. 12, 10 am	*Saale, March 5, 10 am

Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.
Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Jan., Feb., and March.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.

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WINTER CRUISE TO THE ORIENT—BY THE Twin-screw Express S. S. Auguste Victoria of the Hamburg-American Line. Leaving New York January 27, 1898, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Malaga, Granada [Alhambra], Algiers, Genoa, Villefranche [Nice], Bizerta [Tunis], Alexandria [Cairo and Pyramids], Jaffa [Jerusalem and Dead Sea], Beyrouth [Damascus], Constantinople, Athens, Canea [Crete], Palermo, Naples, Genoa. Duration, 69 days; rates, $450 and upward. All appointments first-class.
Also a few choice berths for Madeira, Gibraltar, Malaga, Algiers, and Genoa only.
For further particulars apply to HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, N.-w. corner Randolph and La Salle-sts., CHICAGO.

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NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON (London—Paris) EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 10 A. M.

SS. St. Louis....Jan. 26	SS. Paris.........Feb. 9
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SS. Belgenland..Jan. 29	SS. Pennland.....Feb. 5

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NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.
Every Wednesday at 12 Noon.

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Established 1840 and never lost a passenger. "CAMPANIA," "LUCANIA." New twin-screw steamships, 620 ft. long, 12,950 tons, among the largest, fastest, and most magnificent in the world.
UMBRIA AND ETRURIA.
520 feet long, 8,500 tons. Sailings every Saturday from New York, Boston, and Liverpool via Queenstown. Cunard Line record, 5 ds. 7 hrs. 23 min.
F. G. WHITING, Mgr., Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

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Fleet composed entirely of large fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week. No crossing of channel. Celebrated cuisine. Parlor seat and buffet vestibuled special train from docks at Havre to Paris in four hours. M. W. KOZMINSKI, G. W. Agt., 71 Dearborn-st.

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FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
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Lahn, Tu., Jan. 25, 9 am	Trave, Tu., Mch. 1, 9 am
Havel, Tu., Feb. 8, 9 am	Havel, Tu., Mch. 8, 9 am
Lahn, Tu., Feb. 22, 9 am	Lahn, Tu., Mch. 22, 9 am
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tu., March 15, 9 am	

H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., General Western Agents, 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

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RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RY.— Trains leave Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn. Ticket office, 109 Adams-st. Phone M 3488.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg & Ft. Madison	† 7:55 am	† 5:02 pm
Joliet, Streator & Pekin ex.	† 1:00 pm	†12:35 pm
Streator and Joliet		* 9:35 am
Lemont, Lockport & Joliet	† 5:08 pm	† 8:42 am
K. City, Colo., Utah & Tex.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:43 am
K. City, Calif. & Mexico	*10:00 pm	* 9:00 pm

California Limited leaves Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, 6 p. m.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—MAPLE Leaf Route, Grand Central Station, 5th-av. and Harrison-st. Office 115 Adams-st. Phone 2380 Main.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Minneapolis, St. Paul, Dubuque, Kas. City, St. Joseph.	† 6:45 am * 6:20 pm	†11:00 pm * 9:30 am
Des Moines, Marshalltown	*10:30 pm	* 2:30 pm
Sycamore and Byron Local	† 3:10 pm	†10:25 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY— Ticket office, 212 Clark-st. [Phone Express 721], Oakley-av. and depot, cor. Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Sioux City, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Denv., Portland, D. Moines	* 6:00 pm *10:30 pm	*9:30 am *7:45 am c7:00 am
Black Hills and Deadwood	*10:30 pm	*7:45 am
Sterling, Clinton, Cedar Rap.	†12:30 pm	†2:20 pm
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth	*6:30 pm	*9:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Mad'n, Eau Claire	† 8:30 am *10:15 pm	c7:45 am *9:55 pm
Winona, La Crosse, Madison	† 8:30 am	†6:20 pm
Winona, La Crosse & Western Minnesota	† 3:00 am *10:15 pm	†9:55 pm *7:45 am
Sioux City and Dakotas	‡ 6:20 pm	c9:30 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, Green Bay	†11:30 am * 5:00 pm	*6:15 pm †11:15 pm
Green Bay and Menominee	† 3:00 pm	†4:00 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood and Rhinelander	† 3:00 am * 5:00 pm	c7:30 am *9:30 am
Oshkosh, Gr. B., Menominee, Marquette and L. Superior	a 3:00 am *10:30 pm	†9:30 pm *7:30 am

Rockford and Freeport—Lv. s8:30 a. m., †8:35 a. m., †10:25 a. m., †4:25 p.m., s6:35 p.m., †11:30 p.m. Rockford—Lv. *3 a. m., *8:30 a. m., *6:30 p. m. Milwaukee—Lv. †3 a. m., s4:00 a. m., †7:00 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †2 p. m., *3 p. m., *5 p.m., *8 p. m., *10:30 p. m. *Daily. †Ex. Sun. sSunday. cEx. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat. aDaily to Menominee.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park row. Trains for the South (except N. O. Fast Mail) can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, and 63d-st. stations. Tickets at city ticket office, 99 Adams-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans & Memphis Lim.	* 5:00 pm	*11:15 am
Jacksonville, Florida	* 5:00 pm	*11:15 am
Monticello and Decatur	* 5:00 pm	*11:15 am
St. Louis Diamond Special	*10:10 pm	* 7:35 am
St. Louis Daylight Special	*11:04 am	* 4:35 pm
Springfield and Decatur	*11:04 am	* 4:35 pm
Cairo Day Train	† 8:30 am	† 7:00 pm
Springfield and Decatur	*10:10 pm	* 7:35 am
New Orleans Fast Mail x	* 2:50 am	*12:45 am
Bloomington & Chatsworth	† 5:00 pm	†11:15 am
Chicago, Cairo & New Orl'ns	* 8:40 pm	* 8:00 am
Gilman and Kankakee	* 3:05 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C., & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 3:30 pm	*10:10 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C.	‡11:45 pm	* 6:50 am
Rockford Passenger	† 3:10 pm	†10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque & Lyle	†10:10 am	† 7:20 pm
Rockford and Freeport Ex.	† 5:00 pm	....
Dubuque and Rockford Ex.	....	† 1:30 pm

‡On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. *Daily. †Except Sunday. xSleeper open at 9 p. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY.— Ticket office, 95 Adams-st. Tel. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	† 8:30 am	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee	* 8:30 am	* 8:10 am
Milwaukee, Madison & West.	†11:30 am	† 3:45 pm
Cedar Rapids, K. City, Dub.	† 2:00 pm	† 1:45 pm
Green Bay	† 3:00 pm	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee—Madison	† 3:00 pm	† 6:15 pm
Milwaukee—Portage	† 3:00 pm	† 1:10 pm
Milwaukee	† 3:00 pm	† 1:45 pm
Milwaukee	* 5:00 pm	† 6:30 pm
Omaha—C. Bluffs—S'x City	* 6:00 pm	* 8:25 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dakota	‡ 6:00 pm	¶ 8:25 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Madison, P. du Chien & West.	‡ 5:00 pm	¶ 9:30 am
Green Bay & Mich. Penin'la	*10:15 pm	* 7:00 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	*10:15 pm	* 7:00 am
Ced. Rap.—K. City—S'x City	†10:00 pm	¶ 7:15 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dakota	†10:00 pm	¶ 8:25 am
Omaha—C. Bluffs—Denver	*10:00 pm	* 8:25 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. ¶Ex. Mon. §Sun. only.

BURLINGTON ROUTE. TEL. NO. 3831 MAIN. Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local to Galesburg, Ill.	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Ottawa, Streator & La Salle	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Rochelle, Rockford, Forreston	† 8:30 am	† 2:10 pm
Local points in Ill. & Iowa	*11:30 am	* 2:10 pm
Galesburg and Quincy	*11:30 am	* 2:10 pm
Clinton, Moline, Rock Island	*11:30 am	† 2:10 pm
Fort Madison and Keokuk	*11:30 am	* 7:00 am
Ottawa and Streator	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Sterling, Rochelle, Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
K. City, St. Jo, Leavenw'th	* 5:30 pm	* 9:35 am
Ft. Worth, Dallas, Houston	* 5:30 pm	* 9:35 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Nebraska	* 5:50 pm	* 8:20 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:30 pm	[illegible]
K. City, St. Jo, Leavenw'th	*10:30 pm	[illegible]
Omaha, Keokuk, Quincy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver, Cripple Creek, Colo.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt Lake, Ogden, California	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deadwood, Hot Springs, S.D.	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul and Minneapolis	*11:20 pm	†10:25 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RY.— Passenger Station, Van Buren, near Clark-st. City ticket office, corner Adams and Dearborn-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail to Des Moines	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha, Ill. and Iowa Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul, Mpls. & S'x Falls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peru Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, St. J., L'worth, Colorado, and Texas Exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha & C. Bluffs Flyer	* 5:45 pm	* 1:50 pm
Big Five to Denver, C. Sngs., Pueblo, Omaha, & Lincoln	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha, St. Paul & Colorado	*10:10 pm	* 7:10 am
Peoria, La Salle & R. Island	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, La Salle & R. Island	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City and Texas Exp.	*11:30 pm	* 7:10 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. ¶Mon. only. Fast flyer for Omaha daily 5:45 p. m. Connects at Missouri River with U. P. flyer next morning.

WABASH RAILROAD—DEPOT DEARBORN Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket offices, 97 Adams-st. and 221 Michigan-av. Telephones—City office (except Sunday), M 1619; depot, H. 755.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis & Kansas City Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Limited Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria and Texas Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria and Texas Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Forrest Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit, Boston & Can. Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit, N. Falls & N. Y. Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toronto, Montreal & Can. Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO AND ALTON—UNION PASSENGER Station, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office, 101 Adams-st.

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kas. City, Denver, California	[illegible]	[illegible]
K. City, Colorado, & Utah	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sp'g'f'd & St. Louis Day Local	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Palace Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Midnight Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria Fast Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet & Dwight Accom'od't'n	† 5:00 pm	†10:20 am

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD— Ticket offices, 182 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex, and Dearborn Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute & Evansville	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Orleans & Florida Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago & Nashville Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
Terre Haute & Evansville	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Elmo & Marion	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ind. Min. Spgs. & Terre Haute	[illegible]	[illegible]

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES—CHICAGO Union Passenger Station, Adams, Canal, and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at station, at 248 South Clark-st., corner Jackson, and at the Auditorium Hotel. Through trains run as follows:

From Chicago to	Leave.	Arrive.
Mansfield and Pittsburg	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis and Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dayton and Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]
The Keystone Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbus and the East	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baltimore and Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia and New York	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mansfield and Pittsburg	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baltimore and Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia and New York	[illegible]	[illegible]
The Pennsylvania Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburg and Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia and New York	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis and Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dayton and Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbus and the East	[illegible]	[illegible]
Youngstown and Newcastle	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburg and the East	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R., AND B. & A. R. Rys.—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket office, 119 Adams-st. and station 12th-st. and Park row, 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, 43d-st. Nov. 21, 1897.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Rapids Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York & Boston Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Shore Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast Eastern Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kalamazoo Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Rapids Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Rapids & Muskegon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saginaw & Bay City Sleeper	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RAILWAY. See Michigan Central time table.

MONON ROUTE (CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & Louisville Ry.)—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Sun. only.	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast mail for Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Dayton	* 2:45 am	*12:00 noon
Washington, Balto., Phila., and New York	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lafayette and Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indpls., Cin., Day'n & Laf.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indpls., Cin., Day'n & Laf.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lafayette Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Laf., Louisv., Indpls., Cin., and Dayton	* 8:30 pm	* 7:23 am

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHern Ry., N. Y. C. & H. R., and B. & A. Rys. Depot, Van Buren-st., one block from the Board of Trade, and 22d-st. City ticket office, 180 Clark-st.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Limited Fast Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York & Boston Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eastern Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elkhart Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Shore Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York & Boston Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Special Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]

BALTIMORE & OHIO—DEPOT, GRAND CENtral Passenger Station. City office, 193 Clark-st. No extra fares charged on the B. & O. limited trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y., Wash. Vest. Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y., Wash., & Pitts. Vest.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburg, Cleveland, Wheeling and Columbus Ex.	* 7:00 pm	* 7:30 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.

NICKEL-PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis R. R. Depot, 12th-st. viaduct, corner Clark-st. All trains daily.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York and Boston Express	10:35 am	[illegible]
New York and Eastern Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York and Boston Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 111 Adams-st., Chicago, Ill. Telephone Main 3389.

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILroad)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel, Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts.

*Daily. †Daily except Sun.	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York and Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jamestown and Buffalo	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Judson Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York and Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbus and Norfolk, Va.	[illegible]	[illegible]

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS 12TH-ST. AND Park row, and 22d, 39th, 53d, and 63d-sts. Ticket offices at 234 S. Clark-st. and Auditorium.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lafayette and Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati and Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lafayette and Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]

GARBAGE IS TIED UP.

Tuley Decides Five-Year Contracts Are Wrongly Let.

PUTS CITY IN A DILEMMA.

Mayor Fixes a Plan for Scavenger Work Till March 1.

M'DONALD SAVES HIS CHECK.

Court's Ruling Based on Constitutional Limitation.

APPEAL TO BE TAKEN AT ONCE.

Judge Tuley decided yesterday that the five-year garbage contracts were wrongly let, and threw the whole Street and Alley Cleaning department of the city government into confusion at once. The position taken by the Judge was that in making the contracts for more than one year the city had disobeyed the constitutional prohibition against incurring an indebtedness in excess of 5 per cent of the assessed value of its taxable property.

As one result of the decision M. C. McDonald will save the check for $10,000 which was declared forfeited as a result of the inability to qualify of A. J. Murphy, by whom the check was deposited as security for the carrying out of the contract on a former letting. If this contract is illegal, the one Murphy bid on must have been so, too, and it is a self-evident proposition the city cannot forfeit a check on an illegal contract. The suit on which the decision was rendered was brought solely with this end in view.

When the decision was first handed down the impression prevailed in the City Hall that all work on the garbage contracts would have to be stopped, and there was the greatest confusion as to where the city was left in that and several other matters. It was supposed the decision would apply to a number of other contracts, and Commisisoner McGann said he had no idea where he did stand. Later in the day, however, Mayor Harrison, Commissioner McGann, and the several garbage contractors got together in the Mayor's office and devised a way out of their present difficulties.

Mayor Decides on a Plan.

Under the terms of the five-year contract it was not to go into effect until March 1. The six weeks intervening between the present date and that time were to be filled up with a sort of intervening contract by which the five-year contractors were to do the work. It was decided this intervening contract should be carried out, and this will tide the city over until March 1. By that time the annual appropriation bill will probably have been passed and the matter of taking care of the garbage can be included in it. Incident to the discussion there was talk of the city undertaking the work itself and establishing a municipal garbage reduction plant. Mayor Harrison, however, threw cold water on this scheme, and said he did not know where the money was coming from even if the plan was in other ways acceptable.

Judge Tuley also helped out the city authorities by handing down a supplemental decision in the electric light case. In this he said that while he had held the City Council could not appropriate for additional expenditures after the annual appropriation bill was passed, he "made no ruling as to the power of the city, in the first quarter of the fiscal year and prior to the passage of the appropriation bill, paying its current expenses out of any money in the general fund not otherwise appropriated." As this is the period mentioned in the Judge's exception it puts the city in a position whereby it can use any money it may have on hand to meet emergencies.

Thornton Decides to Appeal.

Corporation Counsel Thornton at once said he would take an appeal from Judge Tuley's opinion in the garbage case, and said his assistant, Mr. Browning, who had charge of the case, was confident he could secure a reversal in the higher courts. The other officials in the City Hall are not disposed however, to place much dependence on the success of this measure.

"We have arranged," said Commissioner McGann, "to carry out the present temporary contracts, and I am waiting on the Law department before I go any further in the matter. Of course, if Judge Tuley's decision stands that is the end of the five-year contracts."

Mayor Harrison was disposed to take a cheerful view of the situation.

"We will pass the appropriation bill in a few days," he said, "and in the meantime can get along well enough. It is well to know where we stand now and I do not see anything very serious in the situation."

The five-year garbage contracts were entered into under the authority of an act of the General Assembly, passed as an emergency measure on March 30, 1897, providing that any city having a population of over 100,000 shall be authorized to make contracts for the final disposition of garbage for more than one year and not to exceed five years.

The contracts were awarded as follows, the amounts given being the figure for five years:

First district, North Side, Mulcaire & Burke	$350,000
Second district, South Side, Dowdle & Chamberlain	790,000
Third district, West Side, south of Madison street, Hanrahan & Downey	349,312
Fourth district, West Side, north of Madison street	384,509

Points in the Decision.

Judge Tuley, in his decision, said of the "special legislation" contention:

"The act in question in this case, in my opinion, would be held to be applicable to any city now having a population of more than 100,000 inhabitants, and any city which may hereafter have such population shown by any school or federal census. It perhaps may be regretted that the Supreme Court has held that the provisions of the State constitution, apparently clear in its prohibitions, may be evaded by limiting the operation of the act to the basis of population, yet this court can only follow what it believes to be the decision of the Supreme Court whether it agrees with such decision or not."

In stating his position that in making the contracts for more than one year the city has disobeyed the constitutional prohibition against incurring indebtedness in excess of 5 per cent of the assessed value of its taxable property Judge Tuley quotes thus from a Supreme Court decision:

"The language prescribing this limit is so plain as to admit of no doubt and the provisions of the constitution must be enforced as it is written. It is no answer to say that this will work hardship to individuals. That by no means warrants the violation of a plain and emphatic provision of the constitution. The liberty of the citizen and his security in all his rights in a large degree depend upon a rigid adherence to the provisions of the constitution and the laws and their faithful performance."

Question of Revenues.

In the closing portion of the opinion Judge Tuley carefully considers the question of revenues. He says:

"The fact is that the same condition of the city as to its finance and ability to carry on in a proper manner all the work required by the city government in the manner in which it should be operated is due to what may be called our infamous system for the valuation of property for taxation and the collection of taxes. If the city would collect a reasonable tax upon property within its limits, it would have power to make contracts of this kind in question and an abundance of money for all necessities of the city, its indebtedness would be less than the constitutional limitation of 5 per cent upon assessed values; but under the present valuation and tax system the amount of property returned for taxation is so small that the revenue necessary to the city within the limits prescribed for taxation cannot possibly be raised. It is a startling fact that the assessed value of property in the City of Chicago is some thirty or more millions of dollars less than it was in 1873, twenty-four years ago. It is now about $232,000,000, and no one competent to judge would place the assessable value of property in Chicago liable to taxation at less than $2,000,000,000. A city paper a few days ago contained a list of 175 citizens of Chicago out of two millions inhabitants who are alleged to own $600,000,000 of property, and yet the assessment of the entire property of the city is but a little over $232,000,000. Not only does a vast amount of property escape taxation altogether, but the value of the property and the valuation fixing the amount of tax to be paid appears to depend upon the 'pull' or 'influence' with the Assessor.

As to Charter Limitation.

"It is unnecessary to consider whether or not the charter limitation against the entering into of any contracts, except a previous appropriation be made concerning expenses, applies in this case or not, because if the contracts are invalid, as I have held, by reason of the city incurring indebtedness in excess of the constitutional limitation, it is immaterial whether the charter prohibitions were repealed by the act of 1897 or not.

"This prohibition, together with the limitation on incurring any indebtedness beyond the constitutional limits of 5 per cent on the assesssed value of property, have been held by the Supreme Court to absolutely require that the city should carry on the city government on the principle of 'pay as you go,' and it absolutely prohibits any indebtedness, unless there be an appropriation and a tax levied for the purpose of raising the debt contracted for.

"The garbage contracts in question are beneficial to the city in a peculiar point of view, and provide for an improved method of disposing of the garbage, etc., and the court would feel inclined to sustain them if possible, but under the views here expressed there can be but one result, and that is, that a temporary injunction must issue as prayed for."

Attorney Browning's View.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Granville W. Browning, who represented the city in the case, said regarding the decision:

"The decision of Judge Tuley has been prepared with great care by the learned Judge, but we believe that it is contrary to the decisions of the Supreme and Appellate Courts, and contrary to the spirit and the reason of the law.

"Judge Tuley decided in favor of the city on all of the contentions involved in the case except on the question of constitutional limitation. On that point we believe that the Judge is clearly wrong, because he decides that the expenditure of the annual income of the city by appropriation is an increase of the indebtedness of the city. This is absolutely a mistake, because the city is entitled to make contracts for the expenditure of the annual income of the city under appropriations and is entitled to spend all of the annual income of the city over and above the amount required to pay its interest charges in such manner as it chooses for legitimate city expenses.

"The five-year garbage contracts in the first place provide for modern sanitary disposition of garbage and street and alley cleaning—something that has never been done before. The decision of the learned Judge would prevent the city from disposing of garbage, ashes, and street and alley cleanings in modern methods, and would force the city to continue the antiquated methods which it is now pursuing, by means of which hundreds of thousands of dollars are expended, and yet the city is never clean.

Effect on the City.

"Furthermore, under the present system the garbage and street and alley cleaning with the limited amount of money the city has, cannot be properly disposed of, and the city simply does the best it can to remove the offal, street and alley cleanings from one part of the city to become a nuisance to the inhabitants of another part of the city. The present administration has attempted by the contracts in question to introduce modern methods of sanitation, and the decision of the learned Judge prevents that. The city, of course, will take the case up to the Supreme Court, where we have no doubt a decision will be in our favor and will be on the lines of modern conditions and will meet modern necessities."

The five-year garbage contractors have made arrangements for putting in reduction works and expended large sums in making preparations to carry on the work under the new system. It is thought certain that the firms will begin suit against the city to recover the loss sustained as a result of the present action.

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$20.00 and $22.50 High-class Box Fly-Front Coats at $12.50.
Correct in style, length and fit—rough or smooth cloths—elegantly lined with silk or satin—black and colors.

LINENS. A few items that you may have overlooked in Monday's crowd—we think so well of their value that we venture to remind you of them again.

75 fine Satin Double Damask Cloths of the best Irish make—2½ yards wide and 3½ to 5 yards long—some of these goods you will find in the other shops retailing up as high as $35.00—*here* to-morrow your choice at
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1,500 fine Satin Damask Towels, hemstitched and openwork—also Huck Towels, hemstitched and fringed—regular 40c to 50c goods—to-morrow at
25c each.

One entire counter full of Trays, Scarfs and Center Pieces—hemstitched and drawn work
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An Extraordinary Hosiery and Underwear Sale.

75c, 65c, 50c Hosiery at 25c. A large importer's stock of samples—several hundred dozens of broken lines from our wholesale—offered at about *one-third* their value.

Women's Sample Hose in wool, cashmere, fleece-lined, cotton and lisle thread—black and colors—plain and ribbed—white foot, split sole and all black—double sole, heel and toe—out-sizes and regulation sizes—Wednesday 25c a pair.

Children's Black Wool and Fleece-lined Hose—plain and ribbed—mostly in sizes 7, 7½, 8 and 8½—values up to 50c—Wednesday 25c a pair.

Men's Black and Natural Wool Cashmere Hose—Black and Tan Cotton Hose—sample lots—all sizes—values up to 50c—Wednesday 25c a pair.

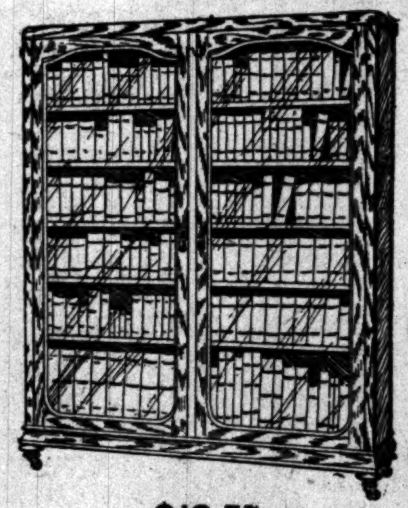
Underwear. All broken lines of Women's and Children's Winter Underwear at prices that seem *incredible* when the excellence of the garment is considered.

$2.00 qualities at 95c—Women's Vests, Pants and Tights in Wool, Merino, Silk and Wool, and Balbriggan—plain, Jersey and Swiss-ribbed—black, natural, white and Egyptian—Vests with long or short sleeves—Tights, ankle or knee length, open or closed.

$4.00 qualities at $1.85—Women's Union Suits in Wool, Merino and Balbriggan—plain and perfect Jersey fitting—the "Oneita," "Florence" and button down the front—black and natural—regulation and extra sizes—long and short sleeves.

$2.75 qualities at $1.45—Children's perfect-fitting Ribbed Union Suits—natural wool and balbriggan—in black and natural.

$1.25 qualities at 65c—Children's Vests, Pants and Drawers in Wool and Merino—white and tan—medium and heavy weight—broken lines to close.



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Four special lots of fine gowns, skirts, drawers, chemise, and corset covers, of best quality muslin, cambric, and long cloth, trimmed handsomely with lace, embroidery, ribbon, and tucks, in the empire, bishop, hubbard, and umbrella styles, all made extra full and large.

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Basement bargains.

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25c for 50c drawers—good muslin—embroidered edge and tucks above.
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The Parisian Suit Co.'s fine fur garments.

$10.00 astrachan collars will be 5.00
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